COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION,

CUSTOMS TARIFFS,

NAVIGATION, PORT, AND QUARANTINE LAWS AND CHARGES,

SHIPPING, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

AND

THE MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF

ALL NATIONS.

INCLUDING ALL

British Commercial Treaties with Foreign States.

COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS, AND CONSOLIDATED WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS, TRADE, AND NAVIGATION.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

EUROPE.—SECTION IX.—OTTOMAN EMPIRE

		PAGE
CHAP. I.	Geographical Position and Natural Resources of the Ottoman Empire	1
	Population of the Ottoman Empire	7
II.	Government of the Ottoman Empire	8
	Administrative Divisions	11
III.	Commercial and Fiscal Regulations of Turkey	13
IV.	Turkish Treaties	17
	Turkish Tariff—Import Duties	36
	Export Duties	42
	Monies, Weights, and Measures	44
V.	Agricultural Productions and Manufactures of European Turkey	45
VI.	The Danubian Countries	47
VII.	——————— Principalities; viz.,	
	1. Servia	50
	2. Walachia and Moldavia	51
	Agriculture of ditto	53
	Navigation and Trade of the Danubian Principalities	55
VIII.	Trade of England with Turkey (25 Tables)	63
	Trade of Constantinople (5 Tables)	77
	—— Adrianople	82
	—— Salonica	84
IX.	Trade of Albania	90
	Regulations for the Collectors of Customs in Epirus.—Yanina	93
X.	Asiatic Turkey	95
	Trade of Smyrna (10 Tables)	95
	—— Brussa	102
XI.	Turkish Armenia	108
	Coast of the Black Sea, from the Bosphorus to Trebisond	115
	Fair of Zilleh:—Amasia	117
	—— Kaissariah	119
XII.	Syria and Palestine	125
	Silk Culture	131
	Products Exported from Syria	133
	Internal Trade of	135
	Trade of Aleppo	136
	—— Damascus	146
	—— Beyrout	149
XIII.	Diabekir and Turkish Kurdistan	156
XIV.	Pachalic of Bagdad	157
XV.	Turkish Islands.—Cyprus	159

		PAGE
	Productions and Trade of Cyprus	160
	Rhodes, Samos, Scio, Mytelene	163
	Trade of Crete	164
	Seaports of Crete	167
	Quarantines in Crete	169
	Government of Crete	170
	Revenue and Expenditure of Crete	172
	Imports into, and Exports from ditto	173
	Navigation and Trade, 1840—1—2	174
XVI.	Finances of Turkey	176
XVII.	Turkish Treaties with Russia	180
	Coal Fields, near Heraclea, in Asia Minor	182

SECTION X.—GREECE.

I.	Extent and Resources of Greece	186
II.	Government	188
	Commercial and Fiscal Legislation of Greece	189
	Abstract of Customs' Laws of Greece	190
	Monies, Weights, and Measures	196
	Greek Tariff	197
	Tonnage Duties	198
	Observations on Port Charges Exceptions	199
	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Greece	200
	Principal Seaports of Greece	202
	Navigation and Trade of Greece (11 Tables)	203
	Revenue and Taxation	210

SECTION XI.—AFRICAN STATES.

CHAP. I.	Geographical Position, Resources, and Statistics of Egypt	212
II.	Government of Egypt	215
	Mehemet Ali	218
III.	Administrative Divisions of Egypt	221
IV.	Revenues of Egypt	223
	Monies, Weights, and Measures	225
V.	Agriculture of Egypt	225
VI.	Manufactures	235
	Trade and Navigation of Egypt (23 Tables)	241
VII.	Miscellaneous—Plague and Quarantines, Tribunals of Commerce and Education, &c.	257
VIII.	Nubia and Kordofan	265
IX.	Resources and Trade of the States of Africa, excluding Egypt	275
X.	Resources and Trade of the First Region Empire of Morocco	277
	Treaty between Morocco and Great Britain	278
XI.	Trade and Navigation of Morocco (8 Tables)	283
XII.	Regency of Tunis	289
	Seaports of Tunis	291
	Trade and Navigation of Tunis (7 Tables)	291
XIII.	Regency of Tripoli, &c.	294
	Seaports of Tripoli	295
	Trade and Navigation of Tripoli (9 Tables)	296
XIV.	The Third Region of Africa	298
	Trade of Central Africa	298

PAGE

XV. Fourth Region of Africa 305
Trade of Western Africa 307
British Trade with Western Africa (5 Tables) 309
French Settlements on the West Coast of Africa 316
Portuguese Settlements on ditto 317
XVI. Statistics of the African Slave-trade 319
Abolition of British Slavery 324
XVII. The Fifth Region of Africa (Southern Africa) 329
XVIII. The Sixth Region of Africa (Eastern Africa) 331
XIX. Seaports and Trade of Eastern Africa 333
XX. Madagascar 341
Seaports and Trade of Madagascar 342
XXI. The Seventh Region of Africa (Abyssinia, &c.) 348
The Kingdom of Shoa 350
Present State of Trade in the Kingdom of Shoa 351
The Kingdom of Somauli, or Adel 358
XXII. The Imaumat of Muscat 361
Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the Imaum of Muscat 363
Trade of Muscat 369
XXIII. Trade of Arabia and Navigation of the Red Sea 371
Seaports of the Red Sea 372
General Statement of Imports and Exports in 1839 374
Mocha 374
Weights and Measures 377
Trade of Mocha, Port Charges, &c. 377
Trade of Aden 380
XXIV. Resources and Government of Persia 381
Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Persia 383
Inland Commerce of Persia 384
XXV. Trade of the Persian Gulf 385
The Bahreen Islands 386
Bassora 387
Monies, Weights, and Measures of Bassora 388
Trade between Bombay, Madras, and the Persian Gulf 389
Karak 389
Bushire, Trade of, Weights, Measures, &c. 390
Ormus 391
XXVI. Beloochistan, Trade of Beloochistan and its Seaports 392
XXVII. Steam Navigation of the Mediterranean, Levant, Black Sea, and Danube 395
XXVIII. Route by Steam to Alexandria, and Overland to Suez, and thence by Steam-ships to Bombay and Calcutta 397
XXIX. Canal from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea 399
Statement of the Highest and Lowest Prices of Corn at Odessa, Petras, Syra, Salonica, Piraus, Missolonghi, Crete, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Tangier, Tetuan, and Mogadore, for each Year, as far back as can be obtained, from the Returns received from her Majesty's Consuls Abroad. 405

SECTION XII.—RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

CHAP. I. Progress of Russia 406
II. Resources and Statistics of the Russian Empire 411
III. Area, Population, and Great Divisions of the Russian Empire 415
IV. Government and Administration of the Russian Empire 419
V. Poland 421

PAGE

VI. Russian Treaties, &c. 427
Treaties between England and Russia 429
VII. Commercial Legislation of Russia 435
New Russian Customs Tariff of 1841: viz., ... 436
Table 1.—Articles imported free, distinguishing those, the Exportation of which is prohibited, those exported free of Duty, and those on which Export Duties are paid 437
Table 2.—List of prohibited Articles, distinguishing those, the Exportation of which is prohibited, those exported free of Duty, and those on which Export Duties are levied 439
Table 3.—Articles admitted on payment of Duties, distinguishing those on which Export Duties are levied, those which are exported free of Duty, and those whose Exportation is prohibited 441
Table 4.—Import Duties on Medicinal Drugs 459
Abstract, showing the difference between Old and New Customs' Duties at the Russian Ports and Frontiers in Europe 464
Regulations for collecting Duties, &c. 466
General Rules to be observed in executing the Stipulations of the Tariff 467
Polish Customs' Laws 476
Monies, Weights, and Measures, of the Russian Empire 479
Polish Monies, Weights, and Measures 481
VIII. Navigation and Trade of the Russian Empire 481
IX Imports and Exports of Russia during the whole of the Eighteenth, and the first four years of the Nineteenth Century . . . 489
Value of British and Foreign Produce and Manufactures exported from England, and also from Scotland to Russia, from 5th January, 1786, to 5th January, 1804 490
Value of Merchandize imported into England and Scotland from Russia, from 1786 to 1804, distinguishing each Year and Kingdom 490
Trade and Navigation between Great Britain and Russia when British Property in Russia was seized, the Battle of Copenhagen took place, and the General Peace 490
Total Imports and Exports of Russia from 1742 to 1802 inclusive . 490
View of the Trade of the Russian Empire for 1802 491
Transit Trade for same period 492
Arrivals and Departures to and from all Countries in all Russian Ports during 1802 492
List of Arrivals at the different Russian Ports in 1803 493
X. Trade of Russia with Foreign States from 1804 to 1842 inclusive . 493
The Import Trade of Russia for the years 1793-4-5, compared with the Years 1837-8-9 496
General Commerce of the Russian Empire for the Eight Years from 1823 to 1830, both inclusive 497
Imports and Exports, as declared by the Merchants, and Amount of Duty 497
Quantities and Value of Imports into Russia in 1830 498
———————— Merchandize imported into Russia, from Europe and America, in 1835 499
———————— Merchandize exported from Russia to Europe and America in 1835 500
Value of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Russia, in 1834 501
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, which entered and cleared at the Ports of Russia in 1830, and also in each Year from 1830 to 1839 501

PAGE

Number of Vessels which cleared on Coasting Voyages from Russian Ports in 1830, and also in each Year from 1836 to 1839 . . 501
Value of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Russia in 1835 501
Official Account of Russian Trade and Commerce in 1841, as compared with the ten preceding years 502
XI. Trade of the Seaports of Russia on the White Sea 509
Trade of Archangel 511
XII. Navigation and Trade of Russian Ports in the Baltic 519
XIII. Trade of St. Petersburg 523
Declared Value of exports from, and imports into, St. Petersburg, from 1774 to 1804 525
Value of Goods exported and imported at St. Petersburg, by Merchants of different Nations, in 1800 525
Ships cleared and principal Articles exported from St. Petersburg, from 1778 to 1794 526
Value of Goods imported and exported by Merchants and other Persons at St. Petersburg in 1804 526
Principal Exports from St. Petersburg from 1796 to 1805 . . . 527
——— ——— to Great Britain, from 1753 to 1804 inclusive . . 527
——— ——— to Ireland from 1789 to 1805 528
Quantities of Russian Produce and Merchandize exported from St. Petersburg by British and Foreign Ships during various periods (5 Tables) 529
List of Goods imported into St. Petersburg in 1803 533
——— imported into St. Petersburg in 1815 and 1816 . . . 537
Quantities of Merchandize exported from St. Petersburg during 1817 538
Summary of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, St. Petersburg, in 1835 541
Comparative View of the Trade of St. Petersburg for the years 1837-8-9, also Arrivals of Shipping at, and Departures from, that Port, during the Years 1839-40-1-2 (4 Tables) 541
Comparative List of Imports at St. Petersburg, in each Year from 1832 to 1842 (2 Tables) 544
Comparative List of exports from St. Petersburg, in each Year from 1832 to 1842 inclusive (4 Tables) 550
Abstract of the Foreign Trade of St. Petersburg during 1842, compared with the Trade in 1841 (5 Tables) 554
XIV. Trade and Navigation of Russian Ports in the Baltic (exclusive of Riga) 561
Trade of Riga (14 Tables) 570
Fair and Trade of Riga in 1841-2 579
Wool Fair of Riga in 1842 583
XV. Russian Trade and Navigation in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof 585
Trade of Odessa 586
Report upon the Trade of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof (25 Tables) 591
XVI. Russian Transit Trade to and from the Black Sea, and to and from the Trans-Caucasian Provinces 624
XVII. Interior Navigation of Russia 626
Roads in Russia 635
XVIII. Trade of Russia with Persia, Khiva, and Bokhara 636
XIX. Russian Trade overland with China 642
XX. ——— with Kamtschatka, and with Western America . . 647
XXI. Russian Fairs 649
XXII. ——— Trade on the Caspian Sea (5 Tables) 657
XXIII. ——— Manufactures 661
Exhibition of Russian Manufactures 666
Hours of Labour in Russian Manufactures 669
Seats of Russian Manufactures 672

		PAGE
XXIV.	Trade and Manufactures of Poland	676
XXV.	Agriculture and Agricultural Productions of the Russian Empire	698
	——— of the Northern Russian Provinces	699
	——— of the Baltic Provinces	702
	——— of the Kingdom of Poland	710
	——— of the Polish Provinces, exclusive of the Kingdom	714
	——— of the Provinces of Central Russia	717
	——— of the Provinces of the Plain of the Wolga	719
	——— of Southern Russia	724
	——— &c., of the Steppes of New Russia	728
	Agricultural Military Settlements of Russia	729
	Agriculture of the Region of the Caucasus	731
	——— of Siberia	733
	Tabular Statements of the Produce of Russian Agriculture (7 Tables)	734
XXVI.	Productions of Russia, exclusive of Corn	739
	Trade of Great Britain and Russia (6 Tables)	742
	Commercial Relations of Russia and Sweden	748
XXVII.	Russian Mines and Minerals	750
	Remarks on the Peninsula of Apcheron, on the Caspian	756
XXVIII.	Cracow—Agriculture, Trade, &c., and Remarks on the Commercial Relations between Poland and Cracow	758
XXIX.	Taxation, Revenue, and Expenditure of Russia	760
XXX.	Miscellaneous Statements; viz.,	
	Change of Russian Currencies	772
	British Russian Company	772
	Imperial Manifesto relative to Foreign and Native Merchants in Russia	773
	Merchant Ships of Russia	776
	Races in Russia, &c.	779
	Russian Army	782
	——— Navy	784
	Ukases, changing the Monetary and Banking System of Poland, &c., &c.	784
	Abo and the Islands of Aland	788
	The Exchange at St. Petersburg	789
	Russian Pedlars, &c	790
	——— Trading Boys	791
	——— Markets and Bazaars	792
	Exhibition of Russian Manufactures in 1843	798
	Manufactures and Artisans of St. Petersburg	799
	Struesse Fleets on the Neva	802
	Russian Salt Monopoly	803
	Live Stock of the Steppes	804
	Consumption of Foreign Coal in Russia	804
	Comparative Value of Silver and Paper Roubles	805

SECTION XIII.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CHAP. I.	Natural Resources of Sweden and Norway	806
II.	Agriculture of Sweden	808
III.	Government of Sweden, and Treaties with Foreign States	812
	Swedish Treaties with Foreign States	813
	British Treaties with Sweden	813
IV.	Commercial Legislation and Customs Tariffs of Sweden	818
	Money, Weights, and Measures of Sweden	819
	Swedish Tariff of Customs Duties	820
	Information relative to Execution of the Tariff	841
	List of British Produce and Manufactures which are Prohibited by the Swedish Tariff in 1842	848
	Ad Valorem Duties on Goods from Great Britain to Sweden in 1842	848

PAGE
Regulations for Ships passing through the Gotha Canal . . . 849
Royal Proclamation of 1842, relating to certain Exemptions and Privileges granted to Vessels passing through the Gotha Canal . . . 850
Tariff of Tolls on the Gotha Canal 852
V. Manufactures of Sweden 855
Number of Manufactories, Workmen Employed, and Quantity in Value produced in Sweden, during the Years 1832 and 1837 . 856
Number of Factories, Looms, and Workmen in Sweden in 1838 and 1839, and of the Value of the Produce of each 857
Account of Cotton Goods made in Sweden during the Ten Years, ending with 1840 857
Official Report on the Manufactures of Sweden 857
Number of the Working Population Enrolled in Sweden in 1828 and 1838 860
Employment of Workpeople in Swedish Factories 862
VI. Navigation and Trade of Sweden 865
Shipping of Sweden (2 Tables) 868
Official Value of Exports from, and Imports into Sweden, and Amount of Customs Revenue thereon, for the Ten Years ending with 1840 870
Quantities of Merchandize Imported into Sweden from each Country, and Total Value of each Article imported during 1840 . . 870
Quantities of Merchandize Exported from Sweden to each Country, and Total Value of each Article exported during 1840 . . . 873
Value of Imports and Exports at the Respective Ports of Sweden in each Year, from 1830 to 1833 875
Quantities and Value of various Articles imported into Sweden during each Year, from 1834 to 1838 inclusive 875
Quantities and Value of various Articles exported from Sweden during each Year, from 1834 to 1838 inclusive 876
VII. Trade of the principal Seaports of Sweden 876
Trade of Stockholm, Imports into, and Exports from, for various periods (6 Tables) 877
Return of Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Stockholm in 1840 878
Quantities of Metals Exported from Stockholm during 1839 and 1840 885
Table of Port Dues at Stockholm 886
Trade of Gothenburg and its Outport for various periods (6 Tables) . 888
VIII. Norway.—Natural Resources of Norway 891
Quantities of Seed-corn used, Produce of Corn, and the Number of Stock of various kinds, in each Country or District of Norway . 892
Government of Norway 893
Population of Norway in 1825 and 1835 893
IX. Commercial Legislation and Customs Tariff of Norway . . . 895
General Norwegian Tariff of Import Duties 897
——————————— of Export Duties 904
——————————— for Tonnage and Light Dues . . . 905
Decree for Levying the Customs Duty in Norway 905
X. Navigation and Trade of Norway 908
Amount of Goods imported into Norway for the Seven Years ending 31st December, 1841 909
Amount of Goods exported from Norway for a similar period . . 911
Shipping of Norway 912
XI. Trade of the Norwegian Seaports 912
——— Christiana, and its dependent Outports for 1842 . . . 913
——— Bergen, for 1842 916
Navigation of Hammerfest and Outports, for 1842 918

PAGE

XII. Trade between the United Kingdom and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway for various periods, up to 1842 inclusive (14 Tables) 919
Timber Trade of Norway 931
XIII. Miscellaneous Statements; viz.,
Norwegian Minerals and Produce of Copper and Iron Works in 1791-2 935
Swedish Taxes 936
Live Stock in, and Fisheries of Sweden 936
XIV. Commercial Regulations between Russia and Finmark in Norway . 936
XV. Steam Navigation on the Coast of Norway 937
Prices of Articles exported 937

SECTION XIV.—SPAIN.

CHAP. I. Geographical Position, physical Aspect, and natural Resources of Spain 938
II. Population and Statistics of Spain 941
III. Government and Administration of Spain 944
Constitutional Government 946
Constitution proclaimed in Madrid, 16th June, 1837 947
Biscay and Navarra 952
Judiciary and Laws of Spain 954
IV. Spanish Treaties of Commerce and Navigation 955
Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid, 13th (23d) May, 1667 956
——— the above Powers, signed at Madrid, 8th (18th) July, 1670 971
——— the same Powers, signed at Utrecht, 2d (13th) July, 1713 972
——— the same Powers, signed at Utrecht, 28th November (9th Dec.) 1713 974
——— the same Powers, signed at Madrid, 5d (14th) Dec., 1715 977
——— Great Britain, Spain (and France), signed at Seville, 9th November, 1729 978
——— Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid, 5th Oct., 1750 978
——— Great Britain, Spain, (and France), signed at Paris, 10th Feb., 1763 979
——— Great Britain and Spain, signed at Versailles, 3d Sept., 1783 980
Convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed at London, 14th July, 1786 982
——— between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the Escurial, 28th Oct., 1790 983
Additional Articles to Treaties of 1809 and 1814 984
Decree of the King of Spain, regulating the trade of Foreigners with the Spanish Dominions in America 985
British Order in Council, granting certain privileges to Spanish Vessels trading with the British Colonial Possessions 986
Extract from a Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, signed at Madrid, 23d Sept., 1817 . 986
V. Commercial Legislation and Manufactures of Spain 988
VI. Spanish Tariff of Customs and Consumption Duties 995
——— Import Duties on Foreign Goods 998
Spanish Tariff on Import Duties on Articles imported from America 1007
——— Import Duties on Articles imported from the Philippine Islands 1008
——— Import Duties on Articles imported from China . . 1008

PAGE
Spanish Export Duties 1009
Customs' Regulations, affecting the Commerce of Spain with Foreign Countries 1009
Classification of Spanish Maritime Ports 1009
Importation from Foreign Countries 1010
Exportation to Foreign Countries 1010
Coasting Trade 1011
Measures, Weights, and Measures of Spain 1014
VII. Agriculture of Spain 1012
Wines of Spain 1017
VIII. Mines of Spain 1018
IX. Finances of Spain 1019
X. Navigation and Trade of Spain 1026
Merchandize imported into France from Spain, during 1842 . . . 1030
——— exported from France to Spain, during 1842 . . . 1031
Trade between England and Spain, and the Balearic Islands . . 1031
British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Spain, and the Balearic Islands, in each Year from 1831 to 1840 inclusive 1033
Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Spain, during the same period 1034
Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Spain, during the same period 1034
British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Spain, in 1841 and 1842 1035
Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Spain, during the same period 1035
Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain, in 1841 and 1842 . 1036
Trade between the United Kingdom and the Canaries, in each Year from 1831 to 1840 inclusive (3 Tables) 1036
Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom with Spain, the Balearic Isles, and the Canaries 1037
Shipping employed between Spain and the Canary Islands . . . 1038
Fisheries and Coasting Trade of Spain 1038
Navigation and Trade of Catalonia 1038
Ports of Valencia 1040
Trade of Alicante 1040
British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Province of Valencia, during 1842 1045
Trade of Carthagena 1046
Andalusian Ports :— 1047
British Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate at Malaga during 1841 1047
British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports of Cadiz and San Lucar in 1842 1050
Seaports of the North of Spain 1053
British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Bilboa during 1842 . . 1054
Balearic Islands 1055
Canary Islands 1056
XI. Spanish Colonies 1057
XII. Cuba, Population of, in 1841 1059
—— Agriculture of 1060
—— Customs' Duties and Regulations of 1064
—— Tonnage Duties and Port Charges 1066
Imports and Exports of the Precious Metals to and from Cuba, in 1840, 1841, and 1842 1068

PAGE

Comparative and aggregate Amount of the Value of the Commerce of Cuba, with all Nations, from 1826 to 1842 inclusive . . . 1068
Trade and Navigation of Cuba, Imports, Exports, &c., during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842 (14 Tables) 1069
Seaports of Cuba 1077
XIV. Porto Rico 1080
Population, Cultivation, and Produce of Porto Rico 1081
Porto Rico, Exports from, in 1840 1084
——— Imports into, in 1839 and 1840 1085
XV. Trade between the United Kingdom and Cuba and Porto Rico (8 Tables) 1087
XVI. The Philippine Islands 1091
XVII. Commercial Legislation of the Philippine Islands—Customs' Regulations, and Tariff of Import Duties 1093
Export Duties Levied in the Philippines 1099
Entrepot and Transit Duties in ditto 1099
Police of the Port of Manilla, and Anchorage Ground . . . 1099
Anchorage Police 1102
Manifest of Cargo 1102
Navigation Tonnage Duties 1103
Trade of Manilla in 1839 and 1840 (6 Tables) 1103
British Trade with the Philippine Islands, during each Year from 1831 to 1842 inclusive 1109
Highest and Lowest Prices of Corn and Grain grown in Spain and Portugal, from 1822 to Dec. 1846 1111
Statement of the Prices of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and various descriptions of Meat (fresh and salted), in Spain, Portugal, the Italian States, and some of the Ports of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and also at Odessa, during 1841 1113
XVIII. Miscellaneous Statements:—
Copper Mines of Cuba 1115
Remarks on the Census, and the Imports and Exports of Cuba . 1115
Spanish Mines 1115
Agriculture of Biscay 1116
Cultivation in Porto Rico 1117
——————— the Philippines 1117

SECTION XV.—PORTUGAL.

CHAP. I. Position and Natural Resources of Portugal 1119
II. Commercial Legislation of Portugal 1121
Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal 1123
Portuguese Customs' Regulations 1129
—— Customs' duties 1132
Monies, Weights, and Measures of Portugal 1150
III. Navigation and Trade of Portugal 1151
Port Regulations 1156
Navigation and Trade of Lisbon, St Ubes, Faro, and Figuera . . 1157
Trade of Oporto 1162
IV. Portuguese Possessions 1166
Trade of the Azores 1166
Productions and Trade of Madeira 1175
Cape de Verd Islands 1179
V. Wines of Portugal and Madeira 1181
VI. British Trade with Portugal 1186
VII. Miscellaneous Statements of Revenue, Trade, &c. 1191

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS:

OR,

A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION, &c., OF ALL NATIONS.

EUROPE.—SECTION IX.—OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE TURKISH OR OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Ottoman Empire, including Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the other tributary states of Africa and Asia, possesses, in the highest degree, all the natural elements of wealth and power;—all the natural advantages of geographical position and command.

Before the revolt of Greece, Turkey in Europe, had, for nearly two-thirds of her boundary, a maritime coast, abounding with excellent seaports. The revolt of Greece, the cession of Bessarabia and a part of Moldavia to Russia, have greatly reduced the limits of her empire in Europe. The almost independent sovereignty of Ali Pacha over Egypt and until lately over Syria;—the Arabians having for a long time scarcely acknowledged the Sultan, even as the *Caliph*, or as the head of their religion; the French possessing Algiers; and the mere payment of a tribute only being acknowledged by the other states of Barbary, have almost annihilated his power in Africa, and greatly weakened his jurisdiction in Asia. We will, however, notice the national resources, and population of the Ottoman Empire, without regarding, under this head, the actual extent of the Sultan's sovereignty.

Turkey in Europe (extending from 38 deg. 25 min. to 48 deg. 20 min. north latitude, and from 15 deg. 10 min. to 29 deg. 50 min. east longitude) has, with

a soil in most parts remarkably fertile, a highly favoured climate, which ripens in perfection the vine, olive, maize, wheat, and rice; most culinary vegetables: delicious fruits; tobacco, flax, hemp; the mulberry; the *Cistus Creticus* (which produces the gum ladanum); the *Astragalus Tragacantha* and *Astragalus Creticus* (both which yield the gum tragacanth of commerce); the *Pistacia Lentiscus* and the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, yielding the gum resins, mastic, and terebinth of commerce; and, in the southern provinces, the sugar-cane and cotton-tree. Excellent durable timber for ship-building, and other wood for useful and ornamental purposes, are also abundant. Add to which, rich pasturages for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; plenty of fish abounding along the coasts and in the rivers, game in the forests, and the abundance, from the little trouble in rearing bees, of honey; with the mineral riches (little however explored); then, the excellent harbours and admirable position of European Turkey, and we may have a general idea of her great natural resources.

Gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, salt, marble (the latter very fine and chiefly in Albania), and coal in transition strata, are all found. The horses of Albania, Walachia, and Moldavia, are much renowned; which, with horned cattle, sheep, and goats form the principal riches of the inhabitants.

The physical aspect of European Turkey is exceedingly diversified with arms of the sea, islands, rivers, mountains, valleys, and woods. It presents the fertile plains or valleys of Roumelia, or Romania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia,—separated by the Balkan, Dag, Argentin, and Despoto, chains of mountains, which intersect the country from the Black Sea to the Adriatic; and the low plains of Moldavia and Walachia to the north of the Danube, west of the Eastern Alps, and south of the Carpathian mountains.

The advantages of the Danube, so admirably, with its numerous tributaries, adapted for internal navigation, we have already detailed.* The Maritza is the only large river falling into the Archipelago, but there are several other considerable streams. It flows from the Despoto-Dagh mountains, receiving numerous streams, some of which rise in the Balkan, and watering and draining fertile plains, until it falls into the Ægean. It has the cities of Philippolis, Adrianople, and several others on its banks, along which, and in the valleys and hills, oak, elm, fir, and other timber abounds.

It is navigable for long flat vessels of 250 tons as far as Adrianople, except during the dry season, but always as far up as Demotica, about 60 miles from the sea. The *Varda* and several other streams water and drain the valley or valleys extending from the Gulf of Salonica, north to the Despoto-Dagh, and west to the Alpine range which separates Herzegovena, Montenegro, and Albania from Macedonia and Roumelia. The Moruva, Mirza, and numerous other rivers flow down from the Alps and Balkan into the Danube, and several

* See Austria, vol. i., p. 32.

large streams flowing through Albania, and Montenegro fall into the Adriatic. Every part of Turkey in Europe is abundantly watered. It has few lakes: that of Oehrida, Scutare, Yanena, in Abbenia, and one or two in Boleyocia, are the principal. The agricultural and other productions of Turkey in Europe will be found noticed hereafter.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—Were we to include Arabia, the Sultan's dominions in Asia would extend from the Black Sea, south to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, a region of far greater surface than the British possessions and dependencies in India. His power may, however, be considered as completely overthrown in Arabia, where he has long only been acknowledged merely as the head of the Mahommedan religion, much in the same way as the Pope of Rome is looked up to by the Catholics of Switzerland or Germany. Even this acknowledgment ceases with his losing possession of the *holy* cities of Mecca and Medina. This division therefore of the Ottoman empire, still of vast magnitude, must be considered as only including Asia Minor, traversed by the Taurus mountains; Syria, in which are the lofty range of Lebanon; Armenia, over which rise the ramifications of the Caucasus and Taurus; the lower basins of the Euphrates and Tigris, which inclose the regions of Kurdistan—a mountainous country bordering on Persia; El-djezireeh and the fertile plain of Irak-Araby.

The sea-coast and inland boundaries of Asiatic Turkey, and the superficial aspect, exhibits the greatest irregularity. Its mountain ranges are second only to the Himalaya and Andes. Ararat, Lebanon, and others, are covered with eternal snow. Asia Minor is nearly surrounded by mountains, which recede only to leave a small stripe of cultivable land between them and the sea-coast. Here we find Ida, Olympus; the high and extensive table lands, fertile plains, forests, the classic hills and streams of antiquity. Judea is a district of mountains and narrow valleys. Armenia presents high ridges, valleys, and torrents.

The Euphrates and Tigris are, properly speaking, the only great rivers; but the Meander, Sakaria, Kizil-Irmak, Jordan, and Aazy, are, however, streams of considerable magnitude.

From the inequality of surface, the geographical position, and the elevations of this part of Asia, the soil will yield every known production. The climate is remarkably varied in its temperature. At times extremely cold in situations where the heat at other times is oppressive. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, and rice; the Alpine pine-firs and cedars; the oak, in many varieties; the beech, walnut, peach, fig, mulberry, sugar-cane, date, orange, lemon, pistachio, olive, tamarind, almond, cotton-tree, and terebith; tobacco and indigo plant, with all the forest and fruit trees of Europe, find a congenial climate and soil at various elevations.

Palestine, especially, although bleak and barren mountains occupy many parts, has the vegetation of hot and temperate countries.

The mineralogy of Asiatic Turkey is so imperfectly known, that we can say little further on the subject than that copper, iron, lead, and salt, are sufficiently abundant.

With, however, nearly every natural element of power and advantage for commerce, there is scarcely any country in Europe or Asia, so ill cultivated as, or where industry is farther in arrear than, in Asiatic Turkey.

ARABIA, which extends from 12 deg. 22 min. to 33 deg. 45 min. north latitude, and from 32 deg. 50 min. to 58 deg. 42 min. east longitude, occupies a superficies of 410 English square miles, or nearly twice the extent of all France. The Arabs, according to Niebuhr, Burckhardt, and others, divide this vast region into seven great divisions.

1. *Hadramaut*, or the south-east, which fronts on the Indian Ocean.

2. *Yemen*, or the south, which extends along the strait of Bab-El-Mandel, Indian Ocean, and part of the Red Sea. These two divisions comprise nearly the Arabia Felix of the ancients.

3. *El-Hejar* extending along the Red Sea; the holy cities of Mecca and Medina are in this division.

4. *Nedsched*, or Central Arabia.

5. *Bar-El-Tour Sinai*, or Arabia Petrea.

6. *El-Hassa-Lachsa*, which extends along the Persian Gulf north to *Irak-Arabi*.

7. *Oman*, which extends along the Persian Gulf to the Indian Sea.

As a general rule, Arabia must be considered as an *arid barren country*, having the Indian Ocean on the south, the Red Sea on the west, the Persian Gulf on the east, and Palestine and Syria on the north.

There are, however, small numerous fertile exceptions to its vast sandy deserts, mountains, and rocky districts. Coffee is indigenous; olives, sugar-canes, gum-trees, bannanas, cotton, indigo, and various fruits thrive on all *the good soils*. Very little grain, either maize, rice, or wheat, is produced. *Dhourah*, a coarse grain is that chiefly given for food. The Arabian Mohammedan considers agriculture a degrading employment, and robbing an honourable pursuit.

The breeding of horses, camels, horned-cattle, and sheep, are the chief occupations of the Arabs. They are generally a wandering pastoral people; hospitable, yet by descent and custom, formidable marauders.

There are neither rivers nor lakes, as far as we know, of any magnitude in Arabia. A few small streams fall into the Persian Gulf, and two or three nameless streams fall into the sea. Scarcely any have water during the whole year. Arabia has, however, its dry and rainy seasons.

EGYPT is considered to extend from the Mediterranean in 31 deg. 57 min. to the frontier of Nubia in 23 deg. 20 min. north; and from the Red Sea, in about longitude 35 deg. 30 min. east, along the Mediterranean, west to the confines of

Tripoli, and the deserts of Libya and Zahara (about longitude 27 east). Of the extensive surface of Egypt, that portion only which the overflowings of the Nile irrigates, is productive. All the rest, about nine-tenths of the whole, is absolutely steril, yet the crops which the alluvial lands of the Nile yield, are exceedingly rich and abundant, forming, with various commodities that pass through Egypt from Arabia, India, and Nubia, the elements of a considerable export trade. The soil of Egypt yields in perfection, wheat, maize, rice, flax, hemp, clover, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, oranges, and various delicious fruits. The horse, dromedary, ox, camel, sheep, and goat, are the principal domestic animals. Bees are reared with great care in all the inhabited parts of the country. Fish abounds on the sea-coasts, and in the Nile; wild ducks, plovers, quails, and pigeons, are very plentiful. In Upper Egypt the crocodile and hypopotamus are met with. The minerals of Egypt are little known. Iron and copper are abundant in the vicinity of Seyout. Nitre is another production. The granite, sienite, and porphery quarries of Upper Egypt, have been too long renowned to require notice. Sea salt is collected, and might be manufactured to any extent, along the shores of the Mediterranean.

Arabia, Nubia, Kordofan, and even parts of Abyssinia may be considered as politically dependent on whoever rules over Egypt—notwithstanding the late submission of Mehemet Ali.

Seaports of the Ottoman Empire.—In enumerating the seaports of the Ottoman Empire, we will, to avoid repetition, include under this head those of Egypt and Arabia.

Turkey in Europe.—1. Constantinople, called by the Turks Stamboul or Istamboul, is one of the safest ports in the world, and capable of affording shelter to 1200 ships of the largest class.

2. Salonica, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, is, properly speaking, a good roadstead, much frequented.

3. Enos is a good harbour, and may be considered the port of Adrianople, on the Maritza.

4. Gallipoli, a vast port, with an active trade and populous town.

5. Rodosto, or Rodosjig, on the sea of Marmora, is a good roadstead, but intricate.

6. Varna, on the Black Sea, is a tolerable harbour, with rather an active export trade.

7. Kara Kermin is a central entrepôt, and a rather safe port, north of Varna.

8, 9, 10, and 11. Ibrahilow, Toultcha, Galatz, and Iassaktchi are ports of some activity on the Danube.

12, 13, 14 and 15. The islands Thasos, Imbros, Samothrace or Semendrek, and Lemnos, have all ports and roadsteads.

16 and 17. The ports of Candia and Canea, in the island of Candia, are

indifferent harbours. Besides these seventeen enumerated ports, there are many others which afford excellent shelter, and would be important, if a more industrious and commercial people than the Turks possessed the country.

SEAPORTS OF TURKEY IN ASIA.—1. Ereckli, on the Black Sea, a safe port, except with strong north winds.

2. Amasserah, a small intricate port, east of the former.

3. Sinope, a safe road and port, little frequented by merchants, but important in its naval dockyards.

4. Samsoun, lies east of Sinope, and forms a tolerable harbour.

5. Tribizonde, or Trabazan, near the eastern extremity of the Euxine, is a good port, which has of late years become an entrepôt of much consequence in the trade between the east of Europe and Asia.

6. Scutari, opposite Constantinople, is a port of great commercial activity.

7 and 8. Ismid or Necodemea, and Mondanin are small ill-sheltered ports on the sea of Marmora.

9. Smyrna, the principal port in Asia Minor, and the most important in its foreign commerce.

10. Scala-Nova—Couch Adassi, an excellent port with a considerable trade, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name.

11, 12, and 13. Marmoria Anthalia, and Tarsus, are the principal harbours on the south coast of Asia Minor.

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Iskenderoon, Latacia, Tripoli, Bayrout, Seide, (or Sidon), St. Jean d'Acre, and Jaffa, are the principal ports (but not very good harbours) in Syria.

21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. The islands of Scio, Metelin (Lesbos), Rhodes, and Cyprus, have all harbours; and the Turks still possess the commanding port of Bassora in the Persian Gulf.

THE SEAPORTS OF ARABIA ARE—1. Djedda, on the Red Sea, a good port, but its entrance, on account of coral rocks, is intricate. It forms the central point of the interior commerce of Arabia.

2. Moka, an excellent harbour, and the entrepôt of the trade of Arabia with Europe and the East.

3 to 15. Rabuh, Al Giar, Islabel, Kallah, Mollah, El Akalba, Serain, Caurbdia, Ali, Loheiah, Hodeiah, and Aden, are small ports with some trade on the Red Sea.

16, 17, and 18. Kerem, Hash, and Mascat, are small ports on the south coast.

18 to 23. El-Katy and El-Koueyt, are active ports in the Persian Gulf, and the isles of Socotora, Mazeira, and Bahrein, have all harbours and roadsteads.

IN EGYPT THE SEAPORTS ARE—1, 2, 3, and 4. Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, and Cairo, at or near the mouths of the Nile, and Suez, and Cosseir, on the Red Sea. The commerce of the most important of the ports of all these countries will be found hereafter elucidated.

POPULATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THE races of inhabitants under the present and *ci-devant* Ottoman empire, are numerous, and no greater error can be entertained than to consider all those, who profess the Mohammedan religion, Turks.

The absence of official returns, the internal dissensions, and the plague, cholera, &c. leave us no data on which we can rely with confidence in respect of the population. The statements made by the French mission sent to Egypt; the computations of M. Malte-Brun, M. Balbi, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Thornton, and some others, can only be considered estimates, which we adopt to fill up our general outline. The same observation applies to all the African and Asiatic states. The following computation, therefore, chiefly from M. Balbi's authorities, is all we can, on the subject of population, offer.

SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

STATES.	English Square Miles.	Population.	Inhabitants to sq. mile.	Capitals.	Inhabitants.
Turkey in Europe	130,000	7,100,000	54 07	Constantinople	500,000
Servia	12,000	300 000	31 66	Belgrade	30 000
Wallachia	28,700	970 000	53 80	Bucharest	80,000
Moldavia	13,100	450,000	29 80	Jassy	10,000
Arabia	410,000	12,000,000	29 26	Morea	60 000
Asia Minor and Syria	211,000	10,500,000	49 76	Damascus Aleppo	200,000 130,000
Egypt, including part of the Arab country and 100,000 Arabs	189,000	3,100 000	6 33	Cairo	330,000
Total	1 304,800	34,500,000	26 44		

The above estimates appear exceedingly vague; the population of Arabia and Asia Minor, is from M. Bottin's "Almanach du Commerce;" that of Egypt, from various reports, may be considered a fair estimate: which, with that of Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, are of the chief importance, as entering into the calculations of the Political Economist and Statesman: deducting the tributary states of Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, which will as readily adhere to the czar as to the sultan; and Arabia, Syria, and Egypt, we will not greatly diminish or exaggerate, by estimating the population actually subject to the Ottoman government at 7,000,000 in Europe, and 6 to 7,000,000 in Asia, and in the isles of the Mediterranean and Archipelago: amounting in all to about 14,000,000.

THE following population is attributed to the principal towns of the Ottoman Empire, by the annexed authorities:

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

NAMES.	Population.	Authorities.	NAMES.	Population.	Authorities.
Constantinople (capital)	600,000	Balbi and Reinaud	Vidin	25 000	Balbi
Adrianople	100 000	Balbi	Sistova	21,000	do. &c.
Salonica	70,000	do.	Islemje	20,000	do.
Sophia	50,000	do.	Seres	15 000	do.
Rodosto	40,000	do.	Silistria, or Drastra	20,000	do. &c.
Choumla	30,000	do. &c.	Eski Sagra	18,000	do.
Filiby	30,000	Palma	Gallipoli	17 000	Bottin
Larissa	30,000	Balbi	Varna	16,000	Balbi
Routchouk	30,000	do.	Rougas	15,000	Alexander
Kerkilissa	25,000	do. &c.	Demotica	15,000	Balbi
Toli Monastir	14,000	do.	Semendrakl	12,000	do.
Kastoria	17,000	do.	Kaisaulik	10,000	do.
Bucharest, cap. of Walachia	80,000	doubtful	Perestina	10,000	Palma
Bosna-Serai, cap. of Bosna	60,000	Balbi	Belgrade, cap. of Servia	30 000	Balbi
Jassy, cap. of Moldavia	40,000	do.	Scodra	16,000	Malte Brun
Joanina or Janina, or Yania capital of Albania	40,000	do. and others	Mostar, cap. of Dalmatia	12,000	do.
Bantalouka	15 000	Palma	Bazardjik	10,000	Balbi
Isteruik	14,000	Balbi, &c.	Enos	7,000	do.
			Tornavo	12,000	do.
			Pelvino	10,000	do.

(continued)

TOWNS OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

NAMES.	Population.	Authorities.	NAMES.	Population.	Authorities.
Aleppo	200,000	Balbi	Smirna	30,000	Fontanier
Damascus	140,000	do.	Jerusalem	30,000	Balbi
Smyrna	130,000	Al. du com.	Kaisarieh	25,000	do.
Bagdad	100,000	Balbi	Bitlis	20,000	do.
Erzeroum	100,000	do.	Erzingan	30,000	do.
Tokat	100,000	Fontanier	Mondania	24,000	do.
Brousa	95,000	Von Hammer	Scala Nova	22,000	do.
Bussora	67,000	Balbi	Saint Jean-d'Acre	20 000	do.
Kara-Hissar	60,000	Kennier	Dais El Kamer	16,000	do.
Mossoul	60 000	Balbi	Tripoli	15,000	do.
Scutari	60,000	do.	Bayazid	15,000	do.
Diarbekir	60,000	do.	Meteline	14 000	do.
Koutaieh	50,000	do.	Bargrust	13,000	do.
Trebisonde	50,000	do.	Rhodes (fort)	11,000	do.
Oria	50,000	Buckingham	Nifepe	10,000	do.
Angora	40,000	Balbi	Kastamouni	15,000	do.
Manisia	40,000	Fontanier	Hamah	30 000	do.
Van	30,000	Schuta	Satalia	20,000	Estimate
Mouch	18,000	do.	Ereklı	3,000	Balbi
Kutaieh	30,000	Balbi	Latakiek	3,000	do.
Tarsus	30,000	Castellane	Jaffa	4,000	do.
Gurel Hissar	30 000	Balbi	Ak cheher	30 000	Kinneer

IN ARABIA.

Mecca	60 000	Reinaud, &c.	Fouf	15,000	Chiefly from Balbi.
Muscat	50 000	Balbi, &c.	El Katif	6 000	
Zanna	30,000	Various	El Kouest	6,000	
Damar	25,000	Travellers	Djedda	5,000	
Ras El Khyma seaport	20,000	Chiefly	Moka	5,000	
Derla	15,000	French	Medina	5,000	

IN EGYPT.

Cairo (El Kahra)	330,000	Balbi	Rosetta	15,000	Balbi
	250,000	Jomard	Asayout, cap. of Upper Egypt	12 000	Jomard
	300,000	Gn. Minutoli	Medynet El Fayoum	12,000	Rifaud
	150,000	Rifaud	Achmouneyn	10 000	Richardson
Alexandria (Iscanderia)	25,000	Balbi	Akmym	10,000	Balbi
Damietta	20,000	do.	Djerdjeh	7,000	do.
Mahallet El Keleyer	17,000	do.			

Besides the above, we find more than 200 towns enumerated by various geographers and travellers, with populations of from 2000 to 30,000, but too vaguely stated to be enumerated in this work.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

This government is absolute. The Sultan is supreme head of all temporal and spiritual power.* But, openly, he dare not disregard the general feelings of the nation. And there is no reason to dispute the assertion of M. de Chateaubriand, that his authority is absolutely despotic, but limited by the counterpoise of regicide; as Caliph, he is the pope of Mohammedanism.

The Koran forms, not only the religious, but the civil and political code of the Ottoman Empire; and the Sultan, being regarded as successor of the ancient Caliphs, is invested thereby with absolute power. The Sultan has not, at least for the last two centuries, personally exercised the authorities with which he is empowered; but has two lieutenants, who are supposed to represent him.

The first, or Mufti, (Sheik-ul-Islam,) is chief of the ministers of religion and law, who

* The late Sultan, Mahamoud, and his two sons, were the only male remnants of this ancient line, with the existence of which the Turks believe their duration as a nation to be identified. The present Sultan, though still little more than a youth, has had a numerous progeny by his many wives.

are named Oulemas, or learned men. He is chief interpreter of the Koran, gives legal opinions (*fetwa*) to the Sultan, and nominates to places in religion and law. Those of religion are, however, all subordinate to the civil authorities.

The second, or Grand Vizir, directs the civil and military government. Under the late Sultan the place of Grand Vizir was held by the Sovereign. The present Sultan has restored the office.

Under the orders of these two great dignitaries are all the functionaries of the empire. The other ministers are, the Reis Effendi, for foreign affairs; Iftordar, for interior affairs, finance, and trade; Seraskier, commander in-chief of the army; Capitan Pacha, or admiral of the fleet. Those most often mentioned in the administrative relations are the Pachas.

The word Pacha, or Basha, is of Turkish origin, and signifies chief. It is equally the title of the Grand Vizir, and of the Capitan Pacha, who is the commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the empire. But the title is more general in its application to the governors of provinces. Of these there are three classes, regulated according to the extent of country submitted to their jurisdiction; and they receive, as an emblem of authority, a queue, or tail of horse hair, suspended at the end of a pike, terminated by a gilded pummel. The Pachas of the first rank have three tails; those of the second two; and those of the third one. The usage of these tails are of Tartaric origin.

The assemblage of the Grand Vizir, Mufti, Capitan Pacha, Reis Effendi, and all the administrative chiefs in council, form the supreme council of the empire, or divan: this word is of Arabian origin, and signifies assembly.

The government divides the subjects of the Sultan into two distinct classes—viz., Mussulmen, who pretend to represent the original conquerors; and those not Mussulmen, as Christians, Jews, and Pagans, who are considered to represent the conquered. The subjects not Mussulmen are called by the general name of Rayas, an Arab word, which signifies flock. The law has always placed them beneath the Mussulmen. They have retained, however, certain privileges: for example, in such localities as they are numerous, they form a community, presided in by one of themselves, called their Primat.

Slavery, as it existed at all times in the East, prevails extensively in all Mussulman countries. It is, however, an admitted principle, that a free-born Mussulman cannot be a slave; although, in political liberty, all, even the Sultan, may be considered little more than in bondage. A slave on embracing Islamism is usually emancipated. The Turks, as well as Asiatics in general, have always slaves of both sexes, either to relieve themselves from all laborious functions, or to gratify sensuality. There is hardly a Mussulman, who can afford the expense, that has not a female slave to partake of his bed, and several have ten, and even more. This eastern indulgence is common in those countries, both to Christians and Jews. Slaves, in Turkey, are either persons born in that condition, or individuals taken in war, or frequently beings who are bought from their unnatural parents. The number of slaves are supposed to diminish, for the Ottoman government has for some time observed greater regard towards prisoners of war; Circassia and Georgia, the special markets for purchasing young girls, being now in the power of Russia, the latter presents obstacles to parents selling their children. Slaves while in bondage have no political rights, but they have sometimes become Pachas and Grand Vizirs.

Sudden elevations to power, and as sudden disgrace and assassination have always been frequent in the history of Turkish government. Birth confers no privilege or rank, except on the family of the Sultan. All other Mussulmen are equal in the religion of the Koran, and all Rayas inferior.

The Ottoman Empire, in its vast augmentations by successive conquests, did not establish its general government in all the conquered states. The Crimea, Transylvania, the Regencies of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, retained their particular governments. Several, even on receiving the governor named by the Sultan, insisted on distinct local institutions. Bosnia is still divided into hereditary captainships, in which the titulars, united in corps, represent the country. There are some countries where there are still seignorial families, whose power has existed for several centuries, and who have always maintained their possessions. The Ghaurini family have possessed, since 1427, several villages in Macedonia. A part of the neighbouring country of Angora, in Asia Minor,

appertains to the family of Tchapan-Oglou; and a section of the country of Pergama to that of Kara-Osman-Oglou. Several towns are the property of certain dignitaries; for example, the illustrious Athenes formed a fief, attached to the office of chief of eunuchs of the seraglio.

The Sultans anciently exercised their authority personally, and marched at the head of their armies. But for the last two centuries the princes of the royal family have been confined by the Sovereign to the seraglio, without intermeddling or officiating in affairs of state; so that when they succeeded to power, they found themselves strangers to all the details of government; and, consequently, all affairs have been conducted by ministers, while the Sultan lived amidst women and eunuchs.

The governors of provinces, especially those distant from the seat of the empire, have always taken extensive advantage of the negligence of their sovereign. Places were and are bought with money; and the governors, being invested with the civil and military authority, not only amass great treasures, but sometimes make war between themselves as between enemies. When the late Sultan, Mahmoud II., ascended the throne in 1808, the vast government of Bagdad had been more than fifty years in the hands of Pachas, who had bequeathed it from one to the other. The famous Ali Pacha, of Janina, not being content with having obtained for his son the government of a part of Greece Proper, conquered several towns of Albania, which he added to his Pachalic.

The municipal institutions of Turkey have been greatly extolled. Their local governments are no doubt among the best in the empire as far as they are elective, and have the power to assess the taxes which the communities are compelled to pay; but as far as our information goes, they have been greatly overrated; and signalized quite as much by ignorance and mismanagement as by wisdom or justice.

One of the principal causes of weakness in the Ottoman government, and of the anarchy which prevailed in the administration, was the insubordination and arrogance of the Janizaries.

The *Janizaries* created in the fourteenth century, were named from two Turkish words, which signify *new troops*. They were at first chosen from among Christians in Bosnia, Albania, and Bulgaria: men, robust and martial. It was decreed that they should not marry; be constantly under arms, and that they should at all times be under the absolute orders of government. When Europe had no permanent armies, the Janizaries were greatly superior to troops suddenly raised. To the name of Janizary was attached numerous privileges, and the revenues of very considerable estates. The first people in Turkey were soon eager to have their favourites admitted into that privileged corps. The title of Janizary became hereditary: even children were decorated with the name. Meanwhile Europe formed regular armies; and, from that time, the Janizaries were unable to compete with the Christian forces. The Sultans, at divers epochs, attempted to replace the Janizaries by stronger and more docile troops; but abuses had so long taken root, that individuals of all classes opposed the Sultans: several of whom were strangled for their intentions.

The late Sovereign, on succeeding to power, found his empire in a very critical condition. Several of the Pachas had rendered themselves nearly independent; and the spirit of anarchy had disordered the greatest part of the population. Terrified by the misfortunes of his predecessors, he at first observed the greatest circumspection. "He conducted himself," observes Balbi, "with mildness to those who were only wavering—he confirmed, or opposed one to the other of those who were not in a state to destroy his power. Towards those who seemed untractable, he had recourse to the oriental policy: the poniard, the prison, or the *cordon*. Ali Pacha, of Janina, who did not dissimulate his projects of independence, was exterminated with his family, and Albania was subjected to the laws of the empire."

During the war against Greece, 1826, the Janizaries announcing new projects for revolt, he abolished the institution altogether, and massacred all those suspected to resist. At Constantinople, more than 20,000 men were shot, burnt, or drowned. In imitation of what had then been successfully attempted in Egypt, standing regular troops were enrolled.

By the treaty of the 14th of September, 1829, the Russians have been acknowledged masters of Anapa, and of all the south coast of the Black Sea, from the mouth of

the Black Sea, and from the mouth of the Danube to that of Batoumi; also of the strongholds of Walachia, Moldavia, and Silistria, until the Sultan had discharged the stipulated contributions. Walachia, Moldavia, and Servia, have re-obtained local administrations; Greece has assumed independence; and the Christians of Bulgaria, have been allowed the right of submitting their grievances to the Russian consuls. Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, who had accorded to his son Ibrahim, the government of Gedda, and a part of Arabia, as a recompence for his zeal against the Wahhabites, received the government of the important island of Crete, as a compensation for his sacrifices in the Grecian war; finally, the regency of Algiers, which, like Tripoli and Tunis, had by tribute acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, has passed under the domination of France. One of the most efficacious measures, which the late Sultan has taken for to abridge the authority of the pachas, was the separation of the civil from the military authorities. He also abolished the barbarous privilege of confiscation; the prospect of which frequently led to the innocent condemnation and execution of rich individuals. During the last war, the Ayans, or notables of all the provinces, were invited to Constantinople to deliberate on the situation of the empire; a college of medicine, and military and naval schools, have been founded; and in imitation of the Pacha of Egypt, the Sultan sent to Paris several young Turks to be educated. The military and naval regulations of France have also been translated into Turkish.

By an edict, he declared 'all his subjects, of whatever religion they may be, and to whatever class they may belong, equal before the law, and subjected to the same code.' 'Difference of religion' is declared in this decree 'to be an affair of conscience which only concerns God.' Henceforth, the magistrates cannot inflict any punishment on the Rayas, without the consent of the Primat to which they belong. As to the islands, and other places, exclusively occupied by Christians, who are still under the immediate authority of the Sultan, the Turkish governors shall be obliged to submit all their acts to the approbation of the Primate. 'The inhabitants cannot be judged but by their own laws: they shall never be withdrawn from their own natural judges. The inhabitants of the island of Samos shall neither have a Turkish cadi (judge), or governor in their island. They shall be free to demand a Greek, their countryman, to govern them. They are also permitted to carry a particular flag, in which may be introduced the cross.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

The Turks are unacquainted with the divisions adopted by our geographers. According to the Mussulman geographers, Hadgi-Khalfa and Hezar-Fenn, the Turks separate their European and Asiatic possessions into two grand divisions: each under a general commandant, or Beylerbey, that is to say, the Bey of Beys. The first resides, sometimes at Monastir and sometimes at Sophia; the second, sometimes at Angora and sometimes at Kutahya. The two general divisions, divided into governments (Eyalet), or principalities, are further subdivided into livas or sangiaks, that is to say, banners. The eyalets, or governments are under Vizirs or Pachas, with three tails, and the livas, under those of the Mirmirans, or Pachas, with two tails. These jurisdictions disregard geographical boundaries: for example, the governments of the Djazayrs, or the isles, which belong to the Capitan Pacha, not only composed the Turkish isles of Europe and of Asia, but the Morea, the province of Gallipoli, and the coast of Smyrna: the Sultan having thought proper to place under the immediate authority of the Grand Admiral, all the countries which were not accessible but by sea, or which, by their position, could contribute to the armament and supply of the fleet. At the beginning of the 17th century, when the Ottoman Empire embraced in its limits the greatest part of Hungary, Transylvania, Circassia, and Aberbaidjan, there were 44 eyalets and 220 livas. At present no more than half of those governments belongs to Turkey, and the limits of each province are greatly changed. The eyalets of European Turkey, with the dependent livas, are arranged by Balbi from the work of Mouradgea d'Ohsson on the Ottoman empire, as follows:—

EYALETS IN EUROPE

Eyalet of Roum-ili; capital, sometimes Sophia, sometimes Monastir.—The Livas, dependent, and which have the name of their respective chief towns, are:—Jania (Janina), Salonika, Tirhala (Tirkala), Eskendereye (Scutari), Okhri (Ochrida), Abloniya (Avlone), Kustendil (Giustendil), Il-Bassan, Perzerin (Prisrendri), Ducakin (Dukagin), Uskiup (Useup), Delvino (Delonia), Velitschterin (Veldgeterin, less the part which is to be returned to Servia) Cavala, Aladja-Hissar (Krouchevacz, less the part which is to be returned to Servia).

Eyalet of Bosnia; capital, Bosna-Serai; but the Pacha resides at Travnik.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Vidin, Kiliss-Bosna, Izvernik (Zvornik), Ada-i-Kébir, Trebigna (chief town of Hersek, or Herzegovina).

Eyalet of Silistria; capital, Silistria.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Nicopolia, Tchernen, Viza, Kirkilissa, then the fortress of Belgrade.

Eyalet of Djezayrs, or the islands; capital, Gallipoli.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns are:—Iznikmid (Nicomedia, in Bythinia), Castle of the Dardanelles, Odoukhor (in the Careli-Ili, or Acarnania), Mazosteré, Smyrna, Bigha, Metelin, Rhodes, Lefkousha (Nicosia in the isle of Cyprus), Chio, Samos, and other islands of the Archipelago.

EYALETS IN ASIA.

Asia Minor, or Anadolia, comprises the following eyalets and livas:

Eyalet of Anadolia; capital, Koutaieh.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Izuik-mid, Brousse, Moudania, Kidonia or Haivalia, Porgame, Sart, Smyrna, Guzel-Hissar, Ayasalouk (Ephesa) Antalia or Adalia, Kara-hissar, Angora, Kanghri, Kastemouni, Sinope, Boli, and Bartine or Bartan.

Eyalet of Adana; capital, Adana.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Tarsous, Sis, Paias, Anemour, Selefkeh, and Alaïe, or Alaïa.

Eyalet of Caramania; capital, Konieh.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Larenda, or Karaman. Ak-Cheher, Ak-serai, Nikdé, Gourouk, Maden, Kircher or Kirchehr, and Kai-arieh.

Eyalet of Marach; capital Merach, or Marach.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns are:—Albostan, Aintab, and Malathia

Eyalet of Sivas; capital Sivas.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Tokat, Ouseat or Ieuzgat, Amasia, Merzifoun, Tchoroum, Vezir, and Urieh.

Eyalet of Trebizonde; capital, Trebizonde or Trabezun.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Kerasun, the countries of Lazas, with a part of Ghouria, are nearly all independent: we find Irizeh and Batoum.

Armenia, with a part of Kurdistan and of Georgia, comprises the following Eyalets and Livas:

Eyalet of Erzeroum; capital, Erzeroum.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Kamakh, Maden, Erzindjan, Kara-Hissar, Gumuch-Khane, Baibourd, and Toprak-Kalah.

Eyalet of Van; capital, Van.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Mouch, Betlis, Khochab, and Bayazid.

Eyalet of Kars; capital, Kars.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Ani.—Ardanoudji or Erdenoutch, in the part of Georgia, which still belongs to the Ottoman Empire.

Ottoman Kurdistan, properly speaking, comprises the following Eyalet and Livas:

Eyalet or Chehrezour; capital, Kerkouk.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Chehrezour (formerly the seat of the Pacha), Erbil and Baïan.

Mesopotamia, or Al-Dejezyreh, with the Irak-Arabi of the moderns, comprises the following Eyalets and Livas:

Eyalet of Bagdad; capital, Bagdad.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—

Mechhed-Ali, Hilla, Mechhed-Hossein, Ana Nisibin, Mardin, Bassorah or Basra, and Corna.

Eyalet of Diarbekir; capital, Diarbekir or Kara-Hamid.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Maden and Siverek.

Eyalet of Rakka; capital Rakka.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Orfa, Bir, Tor, and Khabour.

Eyalet of Mossoul; capital, Mossoul.—The Liva, dependent, or chief town, is:—Elkoch.

Syria or Scham, comprises the following Eyalets and Livas:

Eyalet of Alep; capital, Alep or Haleb.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Killis, Alexandrette or Scanderoun, Bailan, Antakia or Antioche, Chogr or Djesr-Chogr.

Eyalet of Damascus; capital, Damascus or Damas.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Hamah, Hems, Tadmor or Palmyre, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Kalil or Hebron, Rayh or Jerico, Nablous or Sichem, Gaza, Ramla, and Jafa or Joppe.

Eyalet of Acre; capital, Acre or Akka.—The Livas, dependent, and chief towns, are:—Vairout, Sidon or Saide, Sour or Tyr, Nazareth or Nasra, and Tubarieh.

Eyalet of Tripoli; capital, Tripoli or Tarablous.—The Liva, dependent, or chief town is:—Latakia.

In the principalities of *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Servia*, the governments are no further than in a tributary acknowledgment dependent upon the port. The administrations of Tripoli and Tunis may be considered as left to the absolute will of the Pachas, who may be deposed or put to death by the Sultan, but who are replaced by others who usually pursue the same course of injustice and extortion as has been practised by their predecessors.

CHAPTER III.

COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL REGULATIONS OF TURKEY.

The Ottomans, in their commercial regulations, adopted the extreme reverse of the Spanish fallacies for enriching and aggrandizing a nation. If Spain determined to admit nothing produced by any other country than her own colonies, Turkey seized upon the fanciful idea of becoming rich, prosperous, and mighty, by letting nothing go out of, and to let every thing come freely into, her dominions: a very acquisitive legislation, truly! Pity for the Turks, its advantageous realization was, and shall ever be, impossible. We *must give, if we mean honestly to receive, and buy as well as sell*, is a commercial maxim that will ever hold true. It requires little more than a full knowledge of how this maxim is to be judiciously put into practice, to legislate for trade, or to negotiate the best possible treaty of international commerce.

Turkey, therefore, gave up, tacitly, at least, as hopeless, receiving all foreign products, and giving none of her own in return; she would not, or at least all the subjects of the Sublime Porte would not, give a temperance pledge to consume none of the goods of other nations. If, however, they gave none of the products of Turkey for them in exchange, they must either give gold or silver, or they must submit to the anti-sumptuary law of necessity, not to use any of the good things which they desired, but which other countries could supply. The supply of gold and silver was not at any time sufficient to pay for foreign commodities. It was therefore either all drained off, or what remained was alloyed and debased so as to be nearly valueless except in Turkey. The goods of other nations, however, the Turks would have; and the Porte, either negligently or by necessity, abandoned the restrictions upon exportation, except by a prohibition of the exportation of corn and other articles of necessary food. On the other hand, the Turkish government, in tolerance and hospitality, opened her ports and dominions to the people and merchandize of all countries. How

different are the ideas and principles of the Moslems to those of the Chinese; upon whose darkening, cowardly, and unsound policy we will, hereafter, take occasion to make some remarks. A moderate duty of three per cent *ad valorem* on goods, and a small anchorage charge on ships, formed the only tax or restriction imposed on importations and navigation by Turkey, from the days of Solyman the Magnificent, to the year 1838—a period of more than 300 years.

But though the commodities of other countries thus found easy ingress to, and generally ready markets in, the Turkish empire, yet the commercial policy of the Porte, especially in regard to the produce of her soil, was narrow, impolitic, and unjust. Turkish subjects were chiefly either cultivators of the land, or pastoral races, yet the policy of the government was to prevent the exportation of the products which were considered essential to the sustenance of life.

While this wretched policy, with the view of securing abundance of food, paralyzed agricultural industry by destroying the natural demand, the cultivation of the soil was subjected at the same time to insecurity and tyranny by the *extorters* of the revenue—the corrupt *employés* of pachas, or local governors: the latter were, for fiscal, military, or administrative purposes, invested, as agents of the Sultan, with despotic authority.

Monopolies of trading, not only in the commodities which were allowed to be exported, but in the corn and other articles of food which were purchased in the provinces in order to be conveyed to the capital or to the principal towns, were granted to agents or privileged persons, on their paying certain fines or duties to the treasury.

These exactions were exceedingly vexatious and arbitrary. The *fiscal policy* of the Turkish government *was not to borrow money*; and when the public income was not sufficient to meet the expenditure, which often occurred, two chief and absolute expedients were resorted to:—*first, debasing the coin; second, increasing the exactions from the agents of the Porte*, who again *extorted* the sum wanted from the people; the burden falling chiefly on the cultivators of the soil, and in the towns on those engaged in trade or manufactures. Whole towns and villages have frequently been ruined by those absolute *contingent extortions*, beginning with those exacted by the Porte from the governors of provinces, and thence downwards by the Pacha from inferior agents, and by the latter from towns, villages, and the simple cultivators of the soil. In short, were it not for the free intercourse with foreign countries, and the relief afforded, under the *municipalities*, by the whole village or district taxing themselves equally, however high the exaction, the corrupt and tyrannical *fiscal* administration of the interior would have utterly ruined the empire.

Owing to the pernicious fiscal system alluded to, and the prohibitions as to exportation, the trade of Constantinople, though considerable, has hitherto been greatly limited; while the exports have been comparatively of small value, and confined chiefly to wool, silk, carpets, goats'-hair, and wax: bullion and diamonds making up the difference in payment for the goods imported; the latter being woollens, cottons, hardware, &c., to a very considerable amount, from England; sugar and coffee from the West Indies and Brazils, in which trade American ships have been far more extensively engaged than those of England; jewellery, clocks, watches, &c., chiefly from France, and by Trieste and the Danube from Vienna. Printed cottons, chiefly those termed Turkey reds, have also for several years been extensively imported from the Austrian dominions.

Ships have seldom found return cargoes at Constantinople, although no port in the world can naturally be more favourably situated for a great *entrepôt*. This has been caused by the policy of the Porte and her agents in regard to the export trade, and during late years by the regulations and tariff of Russia, in respect to the commerce of the Black Sea. Lately, however, wool and hair, imported in the first instance chiefly from the Principalities and Asia Minor, have formed export articles of considerable value. Previous to 1831 no wool was imported into England from Turkey. Since that period the quantity imported from Turkey, and also from Russia (chiefly from Odessa,) has greatly increased.

The legal duty on articles allowed to be exported was formerly fixed at 3 per cent, but the exactions of agents and farmers of purchases often imposed, especially in Roumelia, and even in the Principalities, from 10 to 15 per cent. on commodities purchased for exportation. This formed one of the chief evils which were complained of by the *Frank merchants*.

Macedonia, a country greatly neglected, but rich in commercial resources, having Salonica, with a population of more than 70,000 inhabitants, for an outport, was never so much restricted in her export trade as Roumelia: raw cotton, tobacco, sheep's wool of very fine quality, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and silk, have long been exported from Salonica in large quantities to various countries; the Greeks being chiefly those who have carried on the trade of Salonica and the interior country.

In Albania, from the nature and position of the country, and the character of the inhabitants, it was found almost impossible to prevent an export trade,—which, with the importation of foreign commodities, has been carried on in small vessels by the inhabitants of the country, chiefly with Trieste, Venice, and Corfu, by the port of Scutari; yet this trade has been crippled by various extortions, and the want of good harbours along the coast.

In respect to Smyrna, as the chief outlet for the produce of Asia Minor, the duties on exports have not, until lately, exceeded from 1 to 2 per cent. The internal exactions were, however, vexatious.

In Egypt, the whole trade has been monopolized by Mehemet Ali. Revenue, cultivation, manufactures, and trade have all been seized by him.

With respect to Tunis and Tripoli, countries through which a commercial intercourse might be opened with the interior of Africa, trade has been, like man, enslaved and restricted by the vicious administration of the Turkish governors.

We now come to the principalities forming that vast and fertile region comprehending the basin of the Danube, and lying between the Balkan and the frontiers of the Austrian and Russian dominions. The commerce of these countries, in early ages of vast importance, especially the export trade, has nearly at all times been reduced to little value under Turkish rule. All exportation but to Constantinople was prohibited, except that of wool, hare-skins, and berries; the revenues and administration at the same time having been, it may be said, farmed out to avaricious and tyrannical governors of Greek (Fanariote) birth or race. The inhabitants, chiefly of Sclavonic origin, and nearly all professing the Greek religion, were naturally separated in their social position from the Moslems, whose arbitrary government over the former was often moderated by the intervention of Russia, although the people of the Principalities were never inclined to become subject to, although their country has more than once been overrun by, and in the occupation of, the latter.

The commercial resources of Turkey in Europe are themselves of very great value, if the exportation of her productions be hereafter as unrestricted as the freedom of importation has been: corn, wool, silk, cotton, timber, flax, hemp, tallow, and numerous other articles, she can furnish in great abundance, in exchange for the commodities of foreign nations. Her Asiatic and African countries are naturally as rich, if not more so, than her European states. All have their respective advantages and resources, and it is by connecting her material and political interests inseparably with those of other friendly great powers, who can have no view to breaking up the integrity of her empire, that Turkey can have any hope of existence among the great powers of Europe. To this we must add the indispensable necessity of financial reform in Turkey; and the establishment of national credit upon the basis of certain and not arbitrary revenue.

These conclusions lead us to consider the practical effects likely to be produced by the commercial treaty recently concluded with the Porte,—and how far it is applicable to the various nations of the empire.

From the abuses under the old system, especially the exactions of the government agents, and the restriction upon exportation, the just and uncorrupt application of the second, fourth, and sixth articles to all Turkey in Europe south of the Balkan, and to Asia Minor, must be of great advantage to trade, and especially to British commerce.

In regard to Tripoli and Tunis, we are lately informed that the strict application of the treaty would enable England to open with those countries a most advantageous trade, and, through them, with the interior of Africa; as British subjects and their agents may, under the treaty, proceed inland to meet the caravans, and sell great quantities of British wares in exchange for ivory, gold dust, ostrich-feathers, skins, oils, &c. We are also informed that an adventurous, active extension of our trade with Tunis, Tripoli, and the interior country, would soon neutralize a rapidly-growing influence which the French

have acquired in those states. We are, however, far from wishing any favour for England that shall not be on the same terms extended to all other countries.

The first great obstacle to the application of the treaty, is the authority and power of Mehemet Ali in Egypt. He has not, we believe, openly declared that he would not submit to its provisions and abolish his monopolies; but has rather given the Porte and the consuls of European powers a promise that he would do so, and submit to the arrangements agreed to by the Sultan.

He may be induced to abolish his monopolies on the condition of his retaining the independence of Egypt; but taking all circumstances into deliberate consideration, we do not see the practicability of the treaty becoming conveniently practical in that country; in Syria it may, now that the country is restored to the Sultan: but the resources of that region will never be available until anarchy be suppressed, and order and security be established. We can scarcely hope for these blessings under the feeble power of the Sultan, and the extortion of a Pasha's administration.

There are also other countries comprised within the general stipulations of this convention, to which their application, if possible, would be highly impolitic. Those are the regions through which the Danube flows down from the Austrian dominions to the Black Sea.

Taking up the position of an alliance of material and political interests with Austria, as bearing upon the trade and navigation of the Danube, and British trade and power in the East, the principle of the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty between England and Austria requires to be carried into full and faithful execution. England has on her part done so; but Austria has, in her recent treaty with Russia, given up the vital principle of her treaty with England, in respect to the navigation of the Danube.*

The vast fertile and populous regions which are watered and drained by the Danube and its tributary streams; the villages, plains, and channels of these great arteries of intercourse and commerce, form a great broad highway of civilization and trade from west to east across Europe to the Black Sea, to Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Persia: thus extending a chain of communication, binding from one to another the national, and consequently the political interests of probably more than 100,000,000 Europeans and Asiatics.

Steam navigation and trade would carry eastward the intelligence, the merchandise, the enterprise, and the civilization of the west. Open the Danube thoroughly to the Black Sea; let trade, and industry, and enterprise, bring forth the natural riches of the countries between the Adriatic and the Euxine, between the Balkan and the Carpathians—let the inhabitants see their material interests invaded by Russia, or any other power, attempting to close the mouths of the Danube against foreign navigation and trade, and the event would prove that the power of the czar, or any other sovereign, would vanish before that of the nations inhabiting the banks of this great river and its branches.

Having thus given a general view of the *Resources, Government*, and *Commercial and Fiscal Legislation* of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, we will next introduce her commercial treaties and tariffs, and then give condensed details of the *agricultural* products of her principal *divisions* and *districts*, and the *manufactures, trade*, and *navigation* of her *towns* and *seaports*.

* It is stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty between England and Austria, and legalised by Act of Parliament, that Austrian vessels arriving in British ports with cargoes, from the Danube, shall be placed upon the same footing with regard to charges, as if they arrived direct from Austrian ports; British ships and cargoes in like manner, on entering and departing from the Danube, as far as Galacz inclusive, to be placed on the same footing as Austrian vessels. The second article of the treaty signed at St Petersburg, in July, 1840, between Austria and Russia, stipulates—" *Les navires marchands Autrichiens, ainsi que ceux de tout autre nation ayant le droit de naviguer dans la Mer Noire, et qui est en paix avec la Russie, pourront entrer librement dans l s embouchures navigables du Danube, le remonter, le descendre, &c.*"—Russia, therefore, assumes the sovereign right, even in regard to Austria, over the Danube, by declaring that the ships of nations which have the right to navigate the Black Sea, *and which are at peace with Russia, are those which shall enter or depart from the Danube.*

CHAPTER IV.

TURKISH TREATIES.

QUEEN Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. entered into specific agreements with the Sublime Porte for the regulation of trade and the protection of their subjects. The provisions of those agreements were afterwards embodied in a treaty, or rather Hatti-Sheriff, dated Adrianople, in the middle of the moon, GEMAZIEL AKIR, 1086, or September, 1675, in the reign of Charles the Second. The provisions of any importance in the foregoing agreements and treaty were embraced in the following capitulations and articles of peace concluded at the Dardanelles in 1809.

SULTAN MEHEMED, *may he live for ever!*

"*Let every thing be observed in conformity to these capitulations, and contrary thereto let nothing be done.*"

The command, under the sublime and lofty signet, which imparts sublimity to every place, and under the imperial and noble cypher, whose glory is renowned throughout all the world, by the emperor and conqueror of the earth, achieved with the assistance of the Omnipotent, and by the special grace of God, is this:

We, who by Divine grace, assistance, will, and benevolence, now are the king of kings of the world, the prince of emperors of every age, the dispenser of crowns to monarchs, and the champion Sultan Mehemed, son of Sultan Ibrahim Chan, son of Sultan Ahmed Chan, son of Sultan Mahomet Chan, son of Sultan Murad Chan, son of Sultan Selim Chan, son of Sultan Solyman Chan, son of Sultan Selim Chan.

The most glorious amongst the great princes professing the faith of Jesus, and the most conspicuous amongst the potentates of the nation of the Messiah, and the umpire of public differences that exist between Christian nations, clothed with the mantle of magnificence and majesty, Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, (whose end terminate in bliss!) having sent an ambassador to the Sublime Porte in the time of our grandfather Sultan Murad (whose tomb be ever resplendent!) of glorious memory and full of divine mercy and pity, with professions of friendship, sincerity, devotion, partiality, and benevolence, and demanding that his subjects might be at liberty to come and go into these parts, which permission was granted to them in the reign of the monarch aforesaid, in addition to various other special commands, to the end that on coming or going, either by land or sea, in their way, passage, and lodging, they might not experience any molestation or hindrance from any one.

He represented, in the reign of our grandfather Sultan Mehemed Chan, (whose tomb be ever resplendent!) to our just and overshadowing Porte, his cordial esteem, alliance, sincere friendship, and partiality thereto. As such privilege, therefore, had been granted to the Kings and Sovereigns of France, Venice, and Poland, who profess the most profound devotion for our most eminent throne, and to others between whom and the Sublime Porte there exists a sincere amity and good understanding, so was the same, through friendship, in like manner granted to the said king; and it was granted him that his subjects and their interpreters might safely and securely come and trade in these our sacred dominions.

The capitulations of sublime dignity and our noble commands having been, through friendship, thus granted to the kings aforesaid, and the queen of the aforementioned kingdoms having heretofore also sent a noble personage with presents to this victorious

Porte, which is the refuge and retreat of the kings of the world, the most exalted place, and the asylum of the emperors of the universe, (which gifts were graciously accepted), and she having earnestly implored the privilege in question, her entreaties were acceded to and these our high commands conceded to her.

I. That the English nation and merchants, and all other merchants sailing under the English flag, with their ships and vessels, and merchandize of all descriptions, shall and may pass safely by sea, and go and come into our dominions, without any the least prejudice or molestation being given to their persons, property, or effects, by any person whatsoever, but that they shall be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their privileges, and be at liberty to attend to their affairs.

II. That if any of the English coming into our dominions by land be molested or detained, such persons shall be instantly released, without any further obstruction being given to them.

III. That English ships and vessels entering the ports and harbours of our dominions shall and may at all times safely and securely abide and remain therein, and at their free will and pleasure depart therefrom, without any opposition or hindrance from any one.

IV. That if it shall happen that any of their ships suffer by stress of weather, and not be provided with necessary stores and requisites, they shall be assisted by all who happen to be present, whether the crews of our imperial ships, or others, both by sea and land.

V. That being come into the ports and harbours of our dominions, they shall and may be at liberty to purchase at their pleasure, with their own money, provisions and all other necessary articles, and to provide themselves with water without interruption or hindrance from any one.

VI. That if any of their ships be wrecked upon any of the coasts of our dominions, all beys, cadis, governors, commandants, and others our servants, who may be near or present, shall give them all help, protection, and assistance, and restore to them whatsoever goods and effects may be driven ashore: and in the event of any plunder being committed, they shall make diligent search and inquiry to find out the property, which, when recovered, shall be wholly restored by them.

VII. That the merchants, interpreters, brokers, and others of the said nation, shall and may, both by sea and land, come into our dominions, and there trade with the most perfect security; and in coming and going, neither they nor their attendants shall receive any the least obstruction, molestation, or injury, either in their persons or property, from the beys, cadis, sea-captains, soldiers, and others our slaves.

VIII. That if an Englishman, either for his own debt, or as surety for another, shall abscond, or become bankrupt, the debt shall be demanded from the real debtor only; and unless the creditor be in possession of some security given by another, such person shall not be arrested, nor the payment of such debt be demanded of him.

IX. That in all transactions, matters, and business occurring between the English and merchants of the countries to them subject, their attendants, interpreters, and brokers, and any other persons in our dominions, with regard to sales and purchases, credits, traffic, or security, and all other legal matters, they shall be at liberty to repair to the judge, and there make a hoget, or public authentic act, with witness, and register the suit, to the end that if in future any difference or dispute shall arise, they may both observe the said register and hoget; and when the suit shall be found conformable thereto, it shall be observed accordingly.

Should no such hoget, however, have been obtained from the judge, and false witnesses only are produced, their suit shall not be listened to, but justice be always administered according to the legal hoget.

X. That if any shall calumniate an Englishman, by asserting that he hath been injured by him, and producing false witnesses against him, our judges shall not give ear unto them, but the cause shall be referred to his ambassador, in order to his deciding the same, and that he may always have recourse to his protection.

XI. That if an Englishman, having committed an offence, shall make his escape, no other Englishman, not being security for him, shall, under such pretext, be taken or molested.

XII. That if an Englishman, or subject of England, be found to be a slave in our States, and be demanded by the English ambassador or consul, due inquiry and examina-

tion shall be made into the causes there of, and such person being found to be English, shall be immediately released, and delivered up to the ambassador or consul.

XIII. That all Englishmen, and subjects of England, who shall dwell or reside in our dominions, whether they be married or single, artisans or merchants, shall be exempt from all tribute.

XV. That the English ambassadors shall and may, at their pleasure, establish consuls in the ports of Aleppo, Alexandria, Tripoli, Barbary, Tunis, Tripoli of Syria and Barbary, Scio, Smyrna, and Egypt, and in like manner remove them, and appoint others in their stead, without any one opposing them.

XV. That in all litigations occurring between the English, or subjects of England, and any other person, the judges shall not proceed to hear the cause without the presence of an interpreter, or one of his deputies.

XVI. That if there happen any suit, or other difference or dispute, among the English themselves, the decision thereof shall be left to their own ambassador or consul, according to their custom, without the judge or other governors, our slaves, intermeddling therein.

XVII. That our ships and galleys, and all other vessels which may fall in with any English ships in the seas of our dominions, shall not give them any molestation, nor detain them by demanding any thing, but shall show good and mutual friendship the one to the other, without occasioning them any prejudice.

XVIII. That all the capitulations, privileges, and articles, granted to the French, Venetian, and other princes, who are in amity with the Sublime Porte, having been in like manner, through favour granted to the English, by virtue of our special command, the same shall be always observed according to the form and tenour thereof, so that no one in future do presume to violate the same, or act in contravention thereof.

XIX. That if the corsairs or galliots of the Levant shall be found to have taken any English vessels, or robbed or plundered them of their goods and effects, also if any one shall have forcibly taken any thing from the English, all possible diligence and exertion shall be used and employed for the discovery of the property, and inflicting condign punishment on those who may have committed such depredations; and their ships, goods, and effects shall be restored to them without delay or intrigue.

XX. That all our Beglerbeys, imperial and private captains, governors, commandants, and other administrators, shall always strictly observe the tenour of these imperial capitulations, and respect the friendship and correspondence established on both sides, every one in particular taking special care not to let any thing be done contrary thereto; as long as the said monarch shall continue to evince true and sincere friendship, by a strict observance of the articles and conditions herein stipulated, these articles and conditions of peace and friendship shall, in like manner, be observed and kept on our part. To the end, therefore, that no act might be committed in contravention thereof, certain clear and distinct capitulations were conceded in the reign of our late grandfather, of happy memory (whose tomb be ever resplendent!)

Since which, in the time of our said grandfather, of happy memory, Sultan Ahmed, (whose tomb be blessed!) James, King of England, sent an ambassador with letters and presents (which were accepted), and requested that the friendship and good understanding which existed between him and the Porte in the days of our grandfather, of happy memory, as also the stipulations and conditions of the august capitulations, might be ratified and confirmed, and certain articles added thereto; which request being represented to the imperial throne, express commands were given, that in consideration of the existing friendship and good understanding, and in conformity to the capitulations conceded to other princes in amity with the Sublime Porte, the articles and stipulations of the sacred capitulations should be renewed and confirmed, and the tenour thereof be for ever observed; and amongst the articles added to the capitulations conceded by the command aforesaid, at the request of the said king, were the following:

XXI. That duties shall not be demanded or taken of the English, or the merchants sailing under the flag of that nation, on any piastres and sequins they may import into our sacred dominions, or on those they may transport to any other place.

XXII. That our Beglerbeys, judges, defterdars, and masters of the mint shall not interpose any hindrance or obstacle thereto, by demanding either dollars or sequins from them,

under the pretence of having them recoined and exchanged into other money, nor shall give them any molestation or trouble whatever with regard thereto.

XXIII. That the English nation, and all ships belonging to places subject thereto, shall and may buy, sell, and trade in our sacred dominions, and (except arms, gunpowder, and other prohibited commodities), load and transport in their ships every kind of merchandize, at their own pleasure, without experiencing any the least obstacle or hindrance from any one; and their ships and vessels shall and may at all times safely and securely come, abide, and trade in the ports and harbours of our sacred dominions, and with their own money buy provisions and take in water, without any hindrance or molestation from any one.

XXIV. That if an Englishman, or other subject of that nation, shall be involved in any law-suit, or other affair connected with law, the judge shall not hear nor decide thereon until the ambassador, consul, or interpreter, shall be present; and suits exceeding the value of 4000 aspers shall be heard at the Sublime Porte, and nowhere else.

XXV. That the consuls appointed by the English ambassador in our sacred dominions, for the protection of their merchants, shall never, under any pretence, be imprisoned, nor their houses sealed up, nor themselves sent away; but all suits or differences in which they may be involved shall be represented to our Sublime Porte, where their ambassadors will answer for them.

XXVI. That in case any Englishman, or other person subject to that nation, or navigating under its flag, should happen to die in our sacred dominions, our fiscal and other officers shall not, upon pretence of its not being known to whom the property belongs, interpose any opposition or violence, by taking or seizing the effects that may be found at his death, but they shall be delivered up to such Englishman, whoever he may be, to whom the deceased may have left them by his will: and should he have died intestate, then the property shall be delivered up to the English consul, or his representative, who may be there present: and in case there be no consul, or consular representative, they shall be sequestered by the judge, in order to his delivering up the whole thereof, whenever any ship shall be sent by the ambassador to receive the same.

XXVII. That all the privileges, and other liberties already conceded, or hereafter to be conceded to the English, and other subjects of that nation sailing under their flag, by divers imperial commands, shall be always obeyed, and observed, and interpreted in their favour, according to the tenour and true intent and meaning thereof; neither shall any fees be demanded by the fiscal officers and judges in the distribution of their property and effects.

XXVIII. That the ambassadors and consuls shall and may take into their service any janizary or interpreter they please, without any other janizary, or other of our slaves, intruding themselves into their service against their will and consent.

XXIX. That no obstruction or hindrance shall be given to the ambassadors, consuls, and other Englishmen, who may be desirous of making wine in their own houses, for the consumption of themselves and families; neither shall the janizaries our slaves, or others, presume to demand or exact any thing from them, or do them any injustice or injury.

XXX. That the English merchants having once paid the customs at Constantinople, Aleppo, Alexandria, Scio, Smyrna, and other ports of our sacred dominions, not an asper more shall be taken or demanded from them at any other place, nor shall any obstacle be interposed to the exit of their merchandize.

XXXI. That having landed the merchandize imported by their ships into our sacred dominions, and paid in any port the customs thereon, and being obliged, from the impossibility of selling the same there, to transport them to another port, the commandants or governors shall not, on the landing of such merchandize, exact from them any new custom or duty thereon, but shall suffer them, freely and unrestrictedly, to trade, without any molestation or obstruction whatsoever.

XXXII. That no excise or duty on animal food shall be demanded of the English, or any subjects of that nation.

XXXIII. That differences and disputes having heretofore arisen between the ambassadors of the Queen of England and King of France, touching the affairs of the Flemish

merchants, and both of them having presented memorials at our imperial stirrup, praying that such of the said merchants as should come into our sacred dominions might navigate under their flag, hatti-sheriffs were granted to both parties: but the Captain Pacha, Sinan, the son of Cigala, now deceased, who was formerly Vizier, and well versed in maritime affairs, having represented that it was expedient that such privilege should be granted to the Queen of England, and that the Flemish merchants should place themselves under her flag, as also the merchants of the four provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Guelderland, and all the other Viziers being likewise of opinion that they should all navigate under the queen's flag, and, like all the other English, pay the consulage and other duties, as well on their own merchandize as on those of others loaded by them in their ships, to the queen's ambassadors or consuls, it was, by express order and imperial authority, accordingly commanded, that the French ambassador or consul should never hereafter oppose or intermeddle herein, but in future act conformably to the tenour of the present capitulation.

After which, another ambassador arrived from the said queen, with the gifts and presents sent by her, which being graciously accepted, the said ambassador represented that the queen desired that certain other privileges might be added to the imperial capitulations, whereof he furnished a list; one of which was, that certain capitulations having been granted in the days of our grandfather, of happy memory (whose tomb be ever blessed!), to the end that the merchants of Spain, Portugal, Ancona, Sicily, Florence, Catalonia, Flanders, and all other merchant-strangers might go and come to our sacred dominions, and manage their trade, it was stipulated, in such capitulations, that they should be at liberty to appoint consuls; but each nation being unable to defray the charge and maintenance of a consul, they were left at liberty to place themselves under the flag of any of the kings in peace and amity with the Sublime Porte, and to have recourse to the protection of any of their consuls, touching which privilege divers commands and capitulations were repeatedly granted, and the said merchants having, by virtue thereof, chosen to navigate under the English flag, and to have recourse in our harbours to the protection of the English consuls, the French ambassadors contended that the said merchant-strangers were entitled to the privilege of their capitulations, and forced them to have recourse in all ports to their consuls, which being represented by the said nations to our august tribunal, and their cause duly heard and decided, they were, for a second time, left to their free choice, when again having recourse to the protection of the English ambassadors and consuls, they were continually molested and opposed by the French ambassador, which being represented by the English with a request that we would not accept the articles added to the French capitulations respecting the nations of merchant-strangers, but that it should be again inserted in the capitulations, that the said nations should, in the manner prescribed, have recourse to the protection of the English consuls, and that hereafter they should never be vexed or molested by the French on this point, it was, by the imperial authority, accordingly commanded that the merchants of the countries aforesaid, should, in the manner prescribed, have recourse to the protection of the English ambassadors and consuls, conformably to the imperial commands to them conceded, and which particular was again registered in the imperial capitulations; viz., that there should never be issued any commands, contrary to the tenour of these capitulations which might tend to the prejudice or breach of our sincere friendship and good understanding; but that on such occasions the cause thereof should first be certified to the ambassador of England residing at our Sublime Porte, in order to his answering and objecting to any thing that might tend to a breach of the articles of peace.

XXXIV. That the English merchants, and other subjects of that nation, shall and may, according to their condition, trade at Aleppo, Egypt, and other ports of our sacred dominions, on paying (according to ancient custom) a duty of three per cent on all their merchandize, without being bound to the disbursement of an asper more

XXXV. That, in addition to the duty hitherto uniformly exacted on all merchandize, laden, imported and transported in English ships, they shall also pay the whole of the consulage to the English ambassadors and consuls.

XXXVI. That the English merchants, and all others sailing under their flag, shall and may, freely and unrestrictedly, trade and purchase all sorts of merchandize (prohibited

commodities alone excepted), and convey them either by land or sea, or by way of the river Tanais, to the countries of Muscovy or Russia, and bring back from thence other merchandize into our sacred dominions, for the purposes of traffic, and also transport others to Persia and other conquered countries.

XXXVII. That such customs only shall be demanded on the said goods in the conquered countries as have always been received there, without any thing more being exacted.

XXXVIII. That should the ships bound for Constantinople be forced by contrary winds to put into Caffa, or any other place of those parts, and not be disposed to buy or sell any thing, no one shall presume forcibly to take out or seize any part of their merchandize, or give to the ships or crews any molestation, or obstruct the vessels that are bound to those ports; but our governors shall always protect and defend them, and all their crews, goods, and effects, and not permit any damage or injury to be done to them: and should be desirous of purchasing, with their own money, any provisions in the places where they may happen to be, o. of hiring any carts or vessels (not before hired by others), for the transportation of their goods, no one shall hinder or obstruct them therein.

XXXIX. That customs shall not be demanded or taken on the merchandize brought by them in their ships to Constantinople, or any other port of our sacred dominions, which they shall not, of their own free will, land with a view to sale.

XL. That on their ships arriving at any port, and landing their goods and merchandizes, they shall and may, after having paid their duties, safely and securely depart, without experiencing any molestation or obstruction from any one.

XLI. That English ships coming into our sacred dominions, and touching at the ports of Barbary and of the western coast, used oftentimes to take on board pilgrims and other Turkish passengers, with the intention of landing them at Alexandria, and other ports of our sacred dominions; on their arrival at which ports the commandants and governors demanded of them customs on the whole of their goods before they were landed, by reason of which outrage they have forborne receiving on board any more pilgrims; the more so as they were forced to take out of the ships that were bound to Constantinople the merchandize destined for other places, besides exacting the duties on those that were not landed: all English ships, therefore, bound to Constantinople, Alexandria, Tripoli of Syria, Scanderoon, or other ports of our sacred dominions, shall in future be bound to pay duties, according to custom, on such goods only as they shall, of their own free will, land with a view to sale; and for such merchandize as they shall not discharge, no custom or duty shall be demanded of them, neither shall the least molestation or hindrance be given to them, but they shall and may freely transport them wherever they please.

XLII. That in case any Englishman, or other person navigating under their flag, should happen to commit manslaughter, or any other crime, or be thereby involved in a lawsuit, the governors in our sacred dominions shall not proceed to the cause until the ambassador or consul shall be present, but they shall hear and decide it together without their presuming to give them any the least molestation, by hearing it alone, contrary to holy law and these capitulations.

XLIII. That notwithstanding it is stipulated by the imperial capitulations, that the merchandize laden on board all English ships proceeding to our sacred dominions shall moreover pay consulage to the ambassador or consul for those goods on which customs are payable, certain Mahometan merchants, Sciots, Franks, and ill-disposed persons, object to the payment thereof; wherefore it is hereby commanded, that all the merchandize, unto whomsoever belonging, which shall be laden on board their ships, and have been used to pay custom, shall in future pay the consulage, without any resistance or opposition.

XLIV. That the English and other merchants navigating under their flag, who trade to Aleppo, shall pay such customs and other duties on the silks, brought and laden by them on board their ships, as are paid by the French and Venetians, and not one asper more.

XLV. That the ambassadors of the King of England, residing at the Sublime Porte, being the representatives of his majesty, and the interpreters the representatives of the ambassadors for such matters, therefore as the latter shall translate or speak, or for whatever sealed letter or memorial they may convey to any place in the name of their ambas-

sador, it being found, that that which they have interpreted or translated is a true interpretation of the words and answers of the ambassador or consul, they shall be always free from all imputation of fault or punishment; and in case they shall commit any offence, our judges and governors shall not reprove, beat, or put any of the said interpreters in prison, without the knowledge of the ambassador or consul.

XLVI. That in case any of the interpreters shall happen to die, if he be an Englishman proceeding from England, all his effects shall be taken possession of by the ambassador or consul; but should he be a subject of our dominions, they shall be delivered up to his next heir; and having no heir they shall be confiscated by our fiscal officers.

And it was expressly commanded and ordained, that the above-mentioned articles and privileges should in future be strictly observed and performed, according to the form and tenour thereof.

Since which time, an ambassador from the King of England came to the Sublime Porte, and represented that laws had been oftentimes promulgated contrary to the tenour of the sacred capitulations, which being produced without their knowledge to our judges, and the dates of such laws being posterior to those of our capitulations, the latter could not be carried into execution; his sovereign, therefore, wished that such laws might not be executed, but that the imperial capitulations should be always observed and maintained according to the form and tenour thereof; all which being represented to the imperial throne, such request was acceded to, and conformably thereto, it was expressly ordained and commanded, that all such laws as had already been, or should thereafter be, promulgated contrary to the tenour of these imperial capitulations, should, when pleaded or quoted before our judges, never be admitted or carried into execution, but that the said judges should ever obey and observe the tenour of the imperial capitulations. In the time of our glorious forefathers and most august predecessors of happy memory, therefore, clear and distinct capitulations were granted, which annulled such laws, and directed them to be taken from those who produced them.

After which, Sultan Osman Chan having ascended the imperial throne, the King of England sent another ambassador with letters and presents, which were graciously accepted, requesting that the imperial capitulations granted in splendid and happy times, by the singular justice of our glorious forefathers, and by them confirmed and granted, might be renewed.

And some time after his august coronation, the King of England again sent unto this Sublime Porte one of his most distinguished and wise personages as his ambassador, with a letter and presents, which were graciously accepted, professing and demonstrating the most sincere friendship for the said Porte; and the said ambassador having desired, on the part of the king, that the capitulations granted in the happy time of our glorious forefathers and august predecessors, as also those granted by the aforesaid sultan might be renewed and confirmed, and certain important and necessary articles added to the imperial capitulations, and that others already granted might be amended and more clearly expressed; such his request was acceded to, and the imperial capitulations granted in the time of our most glorious and august forefathers were confirmed, the articles and stipulations renewed, and the conditions and conventions observed. Whereupon express commands were given that the tenour of the sacred capitulations should be strictly performed, and that no one should presume to contravene the same. And the said ambassador having represented and notified to the Sublime throne, that governors and commandants of many places had, contrary to the tenour of the imperial capitulations, molested and vexed with various inventions and innovations the English and other merchants, subjects of that nation, trading to these our sacred dominions, and desired that they might be prohibited from so doing, and some new articles be added to the imperial capitulations, an imperial order was accordingly granted, whereby it was expressly commanded, that the articles newly added should be for ever strictly executed, without any one ever presuming to violate the same.

XLVII. That whereas the corsairs of Tunis and Barbary having, contrary to the tenour of the capitulations and our imperial licence, molested the merchants and other subjects of the King of England, as also those of other kings in amity with the Sublime Porte, and plundered and pillaged their goods and property, it was expressly ordained and commanded, that the goods so plundered should be restored, and the captives released; and

that if after such commands the Tunisians and Algerines should, contrary to the tenour of our capitulations, again molest the said merchants, and pillage their goods and property, and not restore the same, but convey them to the countries and ports of our sacred dominions, and especially to Tunis, Barbary, Modon, or Coron, the beglerbeys, governors, and commandants of such places should in future banish and punish them, and not permit them to sell the same.

XLVIII. That it is written and registered in the capitulations, that the governors and officers of Aleppo, and other ports of our sacred dominions, should not, contrary to the tenour of the said capitulations, forcibly take from the English merchants any money for their silk, under the pretence of custom or other duty, but that the said merchants should pay for the silk, by them purchased at Aleppo, the same as the French and Venetians do, and no more. Notwithstanding which, the commandants of Aleppo have, under colour of custom and duty, demanded two and a half per cent for their silk, and thereby taken their money: wherefore we command that this matter be investigated and inquired into, in order that such money may be refunded to them by those who have taken the same; and for the future, the duty exacted from them shall be according to ancient custom, and as the Venetians and French were accustomed to pay, so that not a single asper more be taken by any new imposition.

XLIX. That the merchants of the aforesaid nation, resident at Galata, buy and receive divers goods, wares, and merchandizes, and after having paid to our customer the duties thereon, and received a tescaré, ascertaining their having paid the same, preparatory to loading such goods in due time on board their ships, it sometimes happens that, in the interim, the customer either dies, or is removed from his situation, and his successor will not accept of the said tescaré, but demands a fresh duty from the said merchants, thereby molesting them in various ways; wherefore we do command, that on its really and truly appearing that they have once paid the duties on the goods purchased, the customer shall receive the said tescaré without demanding any fresh duty.

L. That the merchants of the aforesaid nation, after having once paid the duties, and received the tescaré, for the camlets, mohair, silk, and other merchandize, purchased by them at Angora, and transported to Constantinople and other ports of our sacred dominions, and having deposited such goods in their own warehouses, have been again applied to for duties thereon; we do therefore hereby command that they shall no longer be molested or vexed on that head, but that when the said merchants shall be desirous of loading such goods on board their ships, and on its appearing by the tescaré that they have already paid the duties thereon, no fresh custom or duty shall be demanded for the said goods, provided that the said merchants do not blend or intermix the goods which have not paid custom with those which have.

LI. That the merchants of the aforesaid nation, having once paid the customs on the merchandize imported into Constantinople, and other ports of our sacred dominions, and on those exported therefrom, as silks, camlets, and other goods, and being unable to sell the said goods, are under the necessity of transporting them to Smirna, Scio, and other ports; on their arrival there the governors and custom-house officers of such ports shall always accept their tescares, and forbear exacting any further duty on the said merchandize.

LII. That for the goods which the merchants of the nation aforesaid shall bring to Constantinople, and other ports of our sacred dominions, and for those they shall export from the said places, the Mastariagi of Galata and Constantinople shall take their mastaria, according to the old canon and ancient usage, that is to say, for those merchandizes only whereon it was usually paid: but for such merchandizes as have not been accustomed to pay the same, nothing shall be taken contrary to the said canon, neither shall any innovations be made in future with regard to English merchandize, nor shall one asper more be taken than is warranted by custom.

LIII. That the merchants of the aforesaid nation shall and may always come and go into the ports and harbours of our sacred dominions, and trade, without experiencing any obstacle from any one, with the cloths, kerseies, spice, tin, lead, and other merchandize they may bring, and, with the exception of prohibited goods, shall and may, in like manner, buy and export all sorts of merchandize, without any one presuming to prohibit or molest them: and our customers and other officers, after having received the duties thereon, ac-

cording to ancient custom and the tenour of these sacred capitulations, shall not demand of them any thing more, touching which point, certain clear and distinct capitulations were granted, to the end that the beglerbeys and other commandants, our subjects, as also the commandants and lieutenants of our harbours, might always act in conformity to these our imperial commands, and let nothing be done contrary thereto.

After which, in the time of our uncle, deceased, blessed and translated to Paradise, Sultan Murad Chan (whose tomb be ever resplendent!) the aforesaid King of England sent Sir Sackville Crow, Baronet, as his ambassador, with a letter and presents, which were graciously accepted; but the time of his embassy being expired, another ambassador, named Sir Thomas Bendish, arrived to reside at the Porte in his stead, with his presents, and a courteous letter, professing the utmost friendship, devotion, and sincerity; and the said ambassador having brought the capitulations formerly granted to the English, and requested they might be renewed according to custom, he represented the damage and injury sustained by the English, contrary to the tenour of various articles of the capitulations—viz.,

That before the English merchants repaired to the custom-house, some one went on board the ship, and forcibly took out their goods; and before any price could be fixed on the best and most valuable articles, or the accounts made out, he took and carried them away; and that the said merchants, having punctually paid the duties thereon in one port, and being desirous of transporting the same goods to another port, the customer detained them, and would not suffer them to depart until they had paid the duties a second time: and whereas it is specified in the capitulations, that in all suits wherein the English are parties, our judges are not to hear or decide the same, unless their ambassador or consul be present; notwithstanding which, our judges, without the knowledge of their ambassador, have proceeded to imprison and exact presents from the English merchants, and other subjects of that nation, besides being guilty of other oppressions: and whereas it is further ordered in the capitulations, that no duties shall be taken on such sequins and piasters as by the English merchants shall be brought in, or carried out of, our imperial dominions, and that a duty of three per cent only shall be demanded on their goods: notwithstanding which, the customers have exacted duties on the sequins and dollars, and demanded more duties than were due on the silk bought by them, besides demanding six per cent on the goods transported from Alexandria to Aleppo, which abuses were heretofore rectified by an express hatti-sheriff; notwithstanding which, the English merchants still continued to experience some molestation, by the customers valuing their goods at more than they were worth, so that although it was the custom to receive but three per cent only, the latter exacted six per cent from them, and the servants of the custom house, under colour of certain petty charges, took from them various sums of money, and that a greater number of waiters were put on board their ships than usual, the expenses attending which were a great burden to the merchants and masters of ships who sustained it.

That the customers, desirous to value goods at more than their worth, were not satisfied with the merchants paying them duties on the same goods at the rate of three per cent, but interposed numerous difficulties and obstacles:

The said ambassador having requested, therefore, that such abuses might be rectified, and the laws of the imperial capitulations be duly executed, his request was represented to the imperial throne, when we were graciously pleased to order:

LIV. That the English merchants having once paid the duties on their merchandize, at the rate of three per cent, and taken them out of their ship, no one shall demand or exact from them any thing more without their consent: and it was moreover expressly commanded, that the English merchants should not be molested or vexed in manner aforesaid, contrary to the articles of the capitulations.

Since which, another ambassador of the King of England, Sir Heneage Finch, Knight, Earl of Winchilsea, Viscount Maidstone, and Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwell, arrived to reside at the Sublime Porte, with presents and a courteous letter, demonstrating his sincere friendship, and professing the utmost cordiality and devotion; which ambassador also presented the capitulations, and requested that the most necessary and important articles thereof might be renewed and confirmed, according to custom, which request was graciously acceded to, and the desired privileges granted to him—viz.,

LV. That the imperial fleets, galleys, and other vessels, departing from our sacred dominions, and falling in with English ships at sea, shall in nowise molest or detain them, nor take from them any thing whatsoever, but always show to one another good friendship, without occasioning them the least damage or injury; and notwithstanding it is thus declared in the imperial capitulations, the said English ships are still molested by the ships of the imperial fleet, and by the beys and captains who navigate the seas, as also by those of Algiers, Tunis, and Barbary, who falling in with them whilst sailing from one port to another, detain them for the mere purpose of plunder, under colour of searching for enemy's property, and under that pretence prevent them from prosecuting their voyage; now we do hereby expressly command, that the provisions of the old canon be executed at the castles and in the ports only, and no where else, and that they shall no longer be liable to any further search or exaction at sea, under colour of search or examination.

LVI. That the said ambassador having represented that our customers, after having been fully paid the proper duties by the English merchants on their goods, delayed, contrary to the articles and stipulations of the capitulations, to give them the *teskerés* of the goods for which they had already received the duty, with the sole view of oppressing and doing them injustice; we do hereby strictly command that the said customers do never act so by granting them the *teskeré*, and the goods whereon they have once paid the duty being transported to another port, in consequence of no opportunity of sale having occurred in the former port, entire credit shall be given to the *teskerés*, ascertaining the payment already made, agreeably to the capitulations granted to them, and no molestation shall be given to them, nor any new duty demanded.

LVII. That notwithstanding it is stipulated by the capitulations that the English merchants, and other subjects of that nation, shall and may, according to their rank and condition, trade to Aleppo, Egypt, and other parts of our Imperial Dominions, and for all their goods, wares, and merchandize, pay a duty of three per cent only, and nothing more, according to ancient custom, the customers have molested the English merchants, with a view to oppress them and the subjects of that nation, on their arrival with their goods laden on board their ships, whether conveyed by sea or land, at our ports and harbours, under pretence of the goods so brought by them not belonging to the English; and that for goods brought from England they demanded three per cent only, but for those brought by them from Venice and other ports, they exacted more; wherefore, on this point, let the imperial capitulations granted in former times be observed, and our governors and officers in nowise permit or consent to the same being infringed.

LVIII. That whereas it is specified in the capitulations, that in case an Englishman should become a debtor or surety, and run away or fail, the debt shall be demanded of the debtor; and if the creditor be not in possession of some legal document given by the surety, he shall not be arrested, nor such debt be demanded of him; should an English merchant, resident in another country, with the sole view of freeing himself from the payment of a debt, draw a bill of exchange from another merchant, living in Turkey, and the person to whom the same is payable, being a man of power and authority, should molest such merchant who had contracted no debt to the drawer, and oppress him, contrary to law and the sacred capitulations, by contending that the bill was drawn upon him, and that he was bound to pay the debt of the other merchant; now we do hereby expressly command, that no such molestation be given in future, but if such merchant shall accept the bill, they shall proceed in manner and form therein pointed out; but should he refuse to accept it, he shall be liable to no further trouble.

LIX. That the interpreters of the English ambassadors, having always been free and exempt from all contributions and impositions whatever, respect shall in future be paid to the articles of the capitulations stipulated in ancient times, without the fiscal officers intermeddling with the effects of any of the interpreters who may happen to die, which effects shall be distributed among his heirs.

LX. That the aforesaid King, having been a true friend of our Sublime Porte, his ambassador, who resides here, shall be allowed ten servants, of any nation whatsoever, who shall be exempt from impositions, and in no manner molested.

LXI. That if any Englishman should turn Turk, and it should be represented and

proved, that, besides his own goods, he has in his hands any property belonging to another person in England, such property shall be taken from him, and delivered up to the ambassador or consul, that they may convey the same to the owner thereof.

The ambassador of the aforesaid King, who resided in our Sublime Porte, named Sir John Finch, Knight, a prudent man, was sent as ambassador to the imperial throne, and to reside at our Sublime Porte, with a letter and presents, which, on arrival and presentation to our glorious and imperial presence, were graciously accepted; and the said ambassador, having brought with him the sacred capitulations, heretofore granted by our august person, and represented to us, on the part of the aforesaid king, his majesty's desire that they should be renewed and confirmed, according to custom, and certain new articles added to them; to which request we most graciously acceded, by commanding that such additional articles be registered in the imperial capitulations, of which one was the imperial command, to which was affixed the hatti-sheriff, that is, the hand of our deceased glorious father, absolved by God, Sultan Ibrahim, whose soul rest in glory and divine mercy!) in the year 1053—to wit:

LXII. That for every piece of cloth, called Londra, which, from ancient times, was always brought by the British ships to Alexandria, there should be taken in that place a duty of forty paras, for every piece of kersey six paras, for every bale of hareskins six paras, and for every quintal of tin and lead, Damascus weight, fifty-seven paras and a half.

LXIII. That on afterwards transporting the said goods from Alexandria to Aleppo, there should be demanded, by the custom-house officers of Aleppo, for every piece of Londra eighty paras, for a piece of kersey eight paras and two aspers, for every bundle of hareskins eight paras and two aspers, and for every Aleppo weight of tin and lead, one para.

LXIV. That on the goods purchased by the aforesaid nation at Aleppo there should be paid for transport duty, on every bale of unbleached linen and cordovans, and chorasani-hindi, two dollars and a half, for every bale of cotton yarn one dollar and a quarter, for every bale of galls one quarter, for every bale of silk ten ozmars; and for rhubarb and other trifles, and various sorts of drugs, according to a valuation to be made by the appraiser, there should be taken a duty of three per cent.

LXV. That on carrying the said goods to Alexandria, and there loading them on board their ships, there should be taken for transport duty, on every bale of unbleached linen and cordovans one dollar and a half, for every bale of chorasani-hindi and cotton-yarn three-quarters, for every bale of galls one quarter; and for rhubarb and other trifles, and various sorts of drugs, after a valuation made thereof, there should be taken three quarters of a piastre; and that for the future, no demand whatever to the contrary should be submitted to.

LXVI. That all commands issued by the chamber contrary to the aforementioned articles should not be obeyed; but for the future, every thing be observed conformably to the tenour of the capitulations and the imperial signet.

LXVII. It being stipulated by the capitulations that the English merchants shall pay a duty of three per cent on all goods by them imported and exported, without being bound to pay an asper more; and disputes having arisen with the customers on this head, they shall continue to pay duty as heretofore paid by them, at a rate of three per cent only, neither more nor less.

LXVIII. That for the London and other cloths manufactured in England, whether fine or coarse, and of whatsoever price, imported by them into the ports of Constantinople and Galata, there shall be taken, according to the ancient canons, and as they have always hitherto paid, one hundred and forty-four aspers, computing the dollar at eighty aspers, and the leone at seventy, and nothing more shall be exacted from them; but the cloths of Holland and other countries, viz. serges, Londrina scarlets, and other cloths, shall pay, for the future, that which hitherto has been the accustomed duty; and at Smyrna likewise shall be paid according to ancient custom, calculated in dollars and leones, for every piece of London or other cloth of English fabric, whether fine or coarse, one hundred and twenty aspers; without an asper more being demanded, or any innovation being made therein.

LXIX. It being registered in the imperial capitulations, that all suits wherein the English are parties, and exceeding the sum of four thousand aspers, shall be heard in our Sublime Porte, and nowhere else.

That if at any time the commanders and governors should arrest any English merchant, or other Englishman, on the point of departure by any ship, by reason of any debt or demand upon him, if the consul of the place will give bail for him, by offering himself as surety until such suit shall be decided in our imperial divan, such person so arrested shall be released, and not imprisoned or prevented from prosecuting his voyage; and they who claim anything from them shall present themselves in our imperial divan, and there submit their claims, in order that the ambassador may furnish an answer thereto. With regard to those for whom the consul shall not have given bail, the commandant may act as he shall think proper.

LXX. That all English ships coming to the ports of Constantinople, Alexandria, Smyrna, Cyprus, and other ports of our sacred dominions, shall pay three hundred aspers for anchorage duty, without an asper more being demanded from them.

LXXI. That should any Englishman coming with merchandize turn Turk, and the goods so imported by him be proved to belong to merchants of his own country, from whom he had taken them, the whole shall be detained, with the ready money, and delivered up to the ambassador, in order to his transmitting the same to the right owners, without any of our judges or officers interposing any obstacle or hindrance thereto.

LXXII. That no molestation shall be given to any of the aforesaid nation buying camlets, mohairs, or grogram yarn, at Angora and Beghbazar, and desirous of exporting the same from thence, after having paid the duty of three per cent by any demand of customs for the exportation thereof, neither shall one asper more be demanded of them.

LXXIII. That should any suit be instituted by an English merchant for the amount of a debt, and the same be recovered by means of the assistance of a chiaux, he shall pay him out of the money recovered two per cent, and what is usually paid for fees in the *mehkemé*, or court of justice, and not an asper more.

LXXIV. That the king, having always been a friend to the Sublime Porte, out of regard to such good friendship, his majesty shall and may, with his own money, purchase for his own kitchen at Smyrna, Salonica, or any other port of our sacred dominions, in fertile and abundant years, and not in times of dearth or scarcity, two cargoes of figs and raisins, and after having paid a duty of three per cent thereon, no obstacle or hindrance shall be given thereto.

LXXV. That it being represented to us that the English merchants have been accustomed hitherto to pay no custom or scale duty, either on the silks bought by them at Brussa and Constantinople, or on those which come from Persia and Georgia, and are purchased by them at Smyrna from the Armenians; if such usage or custom really exists, and the same be not prejudicial to the empire, such duty shall not be paid in future: and the said ambassador, having requested that the aforegoing articles might be duly respected, and added to the Imperial capitulations, his request was acceded to; therefore, in the same manner as the capitulations were heretofore conceded by our Imperial hatti-sheriff, so are they now in like manner renewed by our Imperial command; wherefore, in conformity to the Imperial signet, we have again granted these sacred capitulations, which we command to be observed, so long as the said king shall continue to maintain that good friendship and understanding with our Sublime Porte, which was maintained in the happy time of our glorious ancestors, which friendship we, on our part, accept; and adhering to these articles and stipulations, we do hereby promise and swear, by the one Omnipotent God, the creator of heaven and earth, and of all creatures, that we will permit nothing to be done or transacted contrary to the tenour of the articles and stipulations heretofore made, and these Imperial capitulations; and accordingly every one is to yield implicit faith and obedience to this our Imperial signet, affixed in the middle of the month of Gamaziel, in the year 1086 (corresponding with the year of our Lord, 1675).

Treaty between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte. Concluded at the Dardanelles, the 5th of January, 1809.

(Translation.)

In the name of the Most Merciful God. The object of this faithful and authentic Instrument is as follows:

Notwithstanding the appearances of a misunderstanding between the court of Great Britain and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, consequent upon the occurrences of the moment,

the two Powers, equally animated with a sincere desire of re-establishing the ancient friendship which subsisted between them, and have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. From the moment of signing the present treaty, every act of hostility between England and Turkey shall cease; and in furtherance of this happy peace, the prisoners on both sides shall be exchanged without distinction, in thirty-one days from the signature of this treaty, or sooner if possible.

II. Should any fortresses belonging to the Sublime Porte be in the possession of Great Britain, they shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, and given up, with all the cannons, warlike stores, and other effects, in the condition in which they were found at the time of their being occupied by England, and this restitution shall be made in the space of thirty-one days from the signature of the present treaty.

III. Should there be any effects and property belonging to English merchants under sequestration, within the jurisdiction of the Sublime Porte, the same shall be entirely given up, and restored to the proprietors; and in like manner should there be any effects, property, and vessels, belonging to merchants, subjects of the Sublime Porte, under sequestration at Malta, or in any other islands and possessions of his Britannic Majesty, they also shall be entirely given up and restored to their proprietors.

IV. The treaty of capitulations agreed upon in the Turkish year 1086 (A.D. 1675), in the middle of the month Gemmaziel Akir, as also the act relating to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the other privileges (*Imtiāzat*) equally established by Acts at subsequent periods, shall continue to be observed and maintained as if they had suffered no interruption.

V. In return for the indulgence and good treatment afforded by the Sublime Porte to English merchants, with respect to their goods and property, as well as in all matters tending to facilitate their commerce, England shall reciprocally extend every indulgence and friendly treatment to the flag, subjects, and merchants of the Sublime Porte, which may hereafter frequent the dominions of his Britannic Majesty for the purposes of commerce.

VI. The last custom-house tariff established at Constantinople, at the ancient rate of three per cent and particularly the article relating to the interior commerce, shall continue to be observed, as they are at present regulated, and to which England promises to conform.

VII. Ambassadors from his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall enjoy all the honours enjoyed by ambassadors to the Sublime Porte from other nations: and ambassadors from the Sublime Porte at the court of London shall reciprocally enjoy all the honours granted to the ambassadors from Great Britain.

VIII. Consuls (*Shahbenders*) may be appointed at Malta, and in the dominions of his Britannic Majesty where it shall be necessary to manage and superintend the affairs and interests of merchants of the Sublime Porte, and similar privileges and immunities to those granted to English consuls resident in the Ottoman dominions, shall be duly afforded to the "*shahbenders*" of the Sublime Porte.

IX. English ambassadors and consuls may supply themselves, according to custom, with such dragomen as they shall stand in need of, but as it has already been mutually agreed upon, that the Sublime Porte shall not grant the "*barat*" of dragoman in favour of individuals who do not execute that duty in the place of their destination, it is settled, in conformity with this principle, that in future, the "*barat*" shall not be granted to any person of the class of tradesmen or bankers, nor to any shopkeeper or manufacturer in the public markets, or to one who is engaged in any matters of this description; nor shall English consuls be named from among the subjects of the Sublime Porte.

X. English patents of protection shall not be granted to dependants, or merchants who are subjects of the Sublime Porte, nor shall any passport be delivered to such persons, on the part of ambassadors or consuls, without permission previously obtained from the Sublime Porte.

XI. As ships of war have at all times been prohibited from entering the canal of Constantinople—viz, in the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea; and as this ancient regulation of the Ottoman empire is in future to be observed by every power in time of peace, the court of Great Britain promises on its part to conform to this principle.

XII. The ratifications of the present treaty of peace between the high contracting parties shall be exchanged at Constantinople in the space of 91 days from the date of this treaty, or sooner if possible. In faith of which, and in order that the ratification of the twelve articles of this treaty (which has been happily concluded, by the assistance of God, and in the sincerity and good faith of the two parties) may be exchanged: I, Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte, have, in virtue of my full-powers, signed and sealed this instrument, which I have delivered to the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in exchange for another instrument exactly conformable thereto, written in the French language, with a translation thereof, which has been delivered to me on his part, agreeably to his full powers.

Done near the castles of the Dardanelles, the 5th of January, 1809, which corresponds with the year of the Hegira 1223, the 19th day of the Moon *Zilkaade*.

(Signed) ROBERT ADAIR, (L.S.)
SEYD MEHEMED EMIN VAHID EFFENDI, (L.S.)

Act of the Sublime Porte, granting to English Merchant Vessels the privileges of Commerce in the Black Sea. 30th October, 1799.

(Translation.)

The friendship and concord which, since time immemorial, have subsisted between the Sublime Porte of steadfast glory, and the court of England, being now happily improved into an alliance established upon the firmest basis of truth and sincerity; and it being beyond doubt, that, in addition to the numerous advantages reaped hitherto by both countries from the new ties so strongly formed between the two courts, many more salutary effects will, by the pleasure of God, be witnessed in future:

Mature attention has, therefore, been paid to the representations, relative to the permission being graciously granted for the navigation of English merchant-vessels in the Black Sea, which have been of late made, both verbally and in writing, by the English minister of this court, Mr. Spencer Smith, our most esteemed friend, in conformity to his instructions, and consistently with the confidence he is ever ambitious to manifest in the inviolable attachment which the Sublime Porte, of everlasting duration, professes towards his court.

In fact, this being a means whereby to evince, in a still further degree, the attachment, the regard, and fidelity which are professed towards the court of Great Britain by the Sublime Porte, of steadfast glory, whose adherence to the obligations of treaties, as well as faithful attention to fulfil the duties of friendship, are unexceptionable; and it being sincerely hoped, that many more salutary effects will henceforward accrue from the close connexion so firmly contracted between the two courts; a cordial grant of the above point is hereby made, as an act springing from the sovereign breast of his imperial majesty himself.

This privilege shall take effect with respect to the merchant-vessels of Great Britain, exactly on the same footing observed with those of the most favoured powers; it being understood, that its execution be proceeded upon, immediately after the burthen of the said vessels, the mode of their transit through the Straits of Constantinople, and such other arrangements as appertain to this matter, shall have been settled in proper detail by friendly communication with the minister beforenamed: and that the same minister, our friend, may notify this valuable concession to his court, the present memorial is written, and delivered to him by express command. Certified, SPENCER SMITH.

1 of Gemaziellevvel, 1214. (30 October, 1799.)

Act of the British Parliament, "to enable his Majesty to make Regulations for the better defining and establishing the Powers and Jurisdiction of his Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman Dominions."

[6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 78.] [13th August, 1836.]

Whereas by the treaties and capitulations subsisting between his Majesty and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, full and entire jurisdiction and control over British subjects

within the Ottoman dominions in matters in which such British subjects are exclusively concerned, is conferred upon the British ambassadors and consuls appointed to reside within the said dominions: and whereas it is expedient for the protection of British subjects within the dominions of the Sublime Porte in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and likewise in the States of Barbary, as well as for the protection of his Majesty's ambassadors, consuls, or other officers appointed or to be appointed by his Majesty for the protection of the trade of his Majesty's subjects in the said ports and places, that provision should be made for defining and establishing the authority of the said ambassadors, consuls, and other officers: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty from time to time, by any order or orders of his Majesty in Council, to make and issue any directions and regulations touching and concerning the rights and duties, jurisdiction, and authority, criminal as well as civil, over his Majesty's subjects residing at or resorting to the ports or other places within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and likewise in the States of Barbary, to be exercised and performed by his Majesty's ambassadors, consuls, or other officers appointed or to be appointed by his Majesty for the protection of the trade of his Majesty's subjects in the ports and places before mentioned, and to establish forms of proceeding in all matters coming under the cognizance of the said ambassadors, consuls, or other officers in virtue of such order or orders in council; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and the said ambassadors, consuls, and other officers are hereby authorized and required to obey and enforce the said regulations and directions; and the same shall be effectual and binding upon all subjects of his Majesty residing at or resorting to the said ports and places for the purposes of trade or otherwise.

II. And whereas cases occasionally arise within the dominions of the *Ottoman* Porte above specified, and in the states of *Barbary*, wherein the interposition of his majesty's ambassadors, consuls, or other officers is required by the subjects of other Christian powers in the determination of differences or disputes between such persons and *British* subjects; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any order or orders in council, to make and issue, in the same manner, directions and regulations for the guidance of his ambassadors, consuls, and other officers, and of all other subjects of his majesty, in cases in which the interposition of his majesty's ambassadors, consuls, or other officers may be so required for the settlement of any differences or disputes which may arise between *British* subjects and the subjects of any Christian power within the dominions of the Sublime Porte in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, and in the states of *Barbary*: provided always, that every order in council issued by the authority of this act shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall be laid before both houses of parliament, and shall not be binding and effectual until six months after it shall have been so laid before both houses of parliament.

III. And be it further enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or of any orders or regulations made by virtue thereof, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants, shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an act passed in the 24th year of the reign of King *George* the Second, [Cap. 44.] intituled *An Act for the rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to the warrants*; and if the plaintiff or

plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. Signed at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, 16th August, 1838, appended to the preceding Capitulations granted in 1809, to Great Britain by the Ottoman Porte, amending and altering certain Stipulations therein contained, as regards the Commerce and Navigation of the two Countries.

During the friendly intercourse which has happily subsisted so long between the Sublime Porte and the kings of Great Britain, capitulations granted by the Porte, and treaties concluded between the two powers, have regulated the rates of duties payable on merchandize exported from, and imported into, the dominions of the Sublime Porte, and have established and declared the rights, privileges, immunities, and obligations of British merchants trading to, or residing in, the imperial territories. But since the period when the above-mentioned stipulations were last revised, changes of various kinds have happened in the internal administration of the Ottoman empire, and in the external relations of that empire with other powers; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Highness the Sultan, have therefore agreed now to regulate again, by a special and additional act, the commercial intercourse of their subjects, in order to increase the trade between their respective dominions, and to render more easy the exchange of the produce of the one country for that of the other. They have consequently named for their plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John Brabazon, Lord Ponsonby, Baron of Imokilly, a peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, of the *Nishan* of Honour, &c &c. &c., her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, &c.

And his highness the Sultan, the most illustrious and most excellent vizir Mustapha Reshid Pacha, minister for foreign affairs, bearing the decoration belonging to his high rank, a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, &c. &c.; the excellent and most distinguished Mustapha Kiamee Bey, a member of the Supreme Council of State, assistant to the prime minister, president of the council of Agriculture and Industry, a minister of state of the first class, bearing the two decorations belonging to his offices, &c.; and the excellent and most distinguished Mehemed Nouree Effendi, a councillor of state in the department for foreign affairs, bearing the *Nishan* of Honour of the first class, &c.

Who, after having communicated their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing capitulations and treaties, are confirmed now and for ever, except in as far as they may be specifically altered by the present convention: and it is moreover expressly stipulated, that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects of any other foreign power to enjoy, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects and ships of Great Britain.

II. The subjects of her Britannic majesty, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase at all places in the Ottoman dominions (whether for the purpose of internal trade or exportation) all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the said dominions; and the Sublime Porte formally engages to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other articles whatsoever, as well as all

permits from the local governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another when purchased: and any attempt to compel the subjects of her Britannic Majesty to receive such *permits* from the local governors, shall be considered as an infraction of treaties, and the Sublime Porte shall immediately punish with severity any viziers and other officers who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and render full justice to British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered.

III. If any article of Turkish produce, growth, or manufacture, be purchased by the British merchant or his agent, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the British merchant or his agent shall pay, at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid, in similar circumstances, by the most favoured class of Turkish subjects engaged in the internal trade of Turkey, whether mussulmans or rayahs.

IV. If any article of Turkish produce, growth, or manufacture, be purchased for exportation, the same shall be conveyed by the British merchant or his agent, free of any kind of charge or duty whatsoever, to a convenient place of shipment, on its entry into which it shall be liable to one fixed duty of nine per cent *ad valorem*, in lieu of all other interior duties.

Subsequently, on exportation, the duty of three per cent, as established and existing at present, shall be paid. But all articles bought in the shipping ports for exportation, and which have already paid the interior duty at entering into the same, will only pay the three per cent export duty.

V. The regulations under which firmans are issued to British merchant vessels for passing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, shall be so framed as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

VI. It is agreed by the Turkish Government, that the regulations established in the present convention, shall be general throughout the Turkish Empire, whether in Turkey in Europe, or Turkey in Asia, in Egypt, or other African possessions belonging to the Sublime Porte, and shall be applicable to all the subjects, whatever their description, of the Ottoman dominions: and the Turkish Government also agrees not to object to other foreign powers settling their trade upon the basis of this present convention.

VII. It having been the custom of Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, with a view to prevent all difficulties and delay in estimating the value of articles imported into the Turkish dominions, or exported therefrom, by British subjects, to appoint, at intervals of fourteen years, a commission of men well acquainted with the traffic of both countries, who have fixed by a tariff the sum of money in the coin of the Grand Signior, which should be paid as duty on each article; and the term of fourteen years, during which the last adjustment of the said tariff was to remain in force, having expired, the high contracting parties have agreed to name conjointly, fresh commissioners to fix and determine the amount in money which is to be paid by British subjects, as the duty of three per cent upon the value of all commodities imported and exported by them; and the said commissioners shall establish an equitable arrangement for estimating the interior duties which, by the present treaty, are established on Turkish goods to be exported, and shall also determine on the places of shipment where it may be most convenient that such duties should be levied.

The new tariff thus established, to be in force for seven years after it has been fixed, at the end of which time it shall be in the power of either of the parties to demand a revision of that tariff; but if no such demand be made on either side, within the six months after the end of the first seven years, then the tariff shall remain in force for seven years more, reckoned from the end of the seven preceding years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of seven years.

VIII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople, within the space of four months.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, on the 16th day of August, 1838.

(*Signed in the Turkish Original.*)

(L.S.) PONSONBY.

(L.S.) MUSTAPHA RESHID.
(L.S.) MUSTAPHA KIANEE.
(L.S.) MEHEMED NOUREE.

Additional Articles.—Certain difficulties having arisen between the ambassador of her Britannic Majesty and the plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte, in fixing the new conditions which should regulate the commerce in British goods imported into the Turkish dominions, or passing through the same in transit; it is agreed between his Excellency the British Ambassador and the plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte, that the present convention should receive their signatures, without the articles which have reference to the above-mentioned subjects forming part of the body of the said convention.

But at the said time it is also agreed,—the following articles having been consented to by the Turkish Government,—that they shall be submitted to the approbation of her Majesty's Government, and should they be approved and accepted by her Majesty's Government, they shall then form an integral part of the treaty now concluded.

The articles in question are the following:

Art. I. All articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, and all merchandize, of whatsoever description, embarked in British vessels, and being the property of British subjects, or being brought over land, or by sea, from other countries by the same, shall be admitted, as heretofore, into all parts of the Ottoman dominions, without exception, on the payment of three per cent duty, calculated upon the value of such articles.

And in lieu of all other and interior duties, whether levied on the purchaser or seller, to which these articles are at present subject, it is agreed that the importer, after receiving his goods, shall pay, if he sells them, at the place of reception, or if he sends them thence to be sold elsewhere in the interior of the Turkish Empire, one fixed duty of two per cent; after which such goods may be sold and resold in the interior, or exported, without any further duty whatsoever being levied or demanded on them.

But all goods that have paid the three per cent import duty at one port, shall be sent to another free of any further duty, and it is only when sold there or transmitted thence into the interior, that the second duty shall be paid.

It is always understood that her Majesty's Government do not pretend, either by this Article or any other in the present treaty, to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed; nor to preclude, in any manner, the Ottoman Government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration, where the exercise of those rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient treaties, or the present treaty, to British merchandize or British subjects.

II. All Foreign goods brought into Turkey from other countries, shall be freely purchased and traded in, in any manner, by the subjects of her Britannic Majesty or the agents of the same, at any place in the Ottoman dominions; and if such foreign goods have paid no other duty than the duty paid on importation, then the British subject or his agent shall be able to purchase such foreign goods on paying the extra duty of two per cent, which he will have to pay on the sale of his own imported goods, or on their transmission for sale into the interior: and after that, such foreign goods shall be resold in the interior, or exported, without further duty: or should such foreign goods have already paid the amount of the two duties (*i. e.* the import duty and the one fixed interior duty), then they shall be purchased by the British subject or his agent, and afterwards resold or exported, without being ever submitted to any further duty.

III. No charge whatsoever shall be made upon British goods—(such being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or its dependencies, or the growth, pro-

duce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and charged in British vessels and belonging to British subjects)—passing through the Straits of the Dardanelles, of the Bosphorus, and of the Black Sea, whether such goods shall pass through those straits in the ships that brought them, or are transshipped in those straits, or, destined to be sold elsewhere, are landed with a view to their being transferred to other vessels (and thus to proceed on their voyage) within a reasonable time.

All merchandize imported into Turkey for the purpose of being transmitted to other countries, or which, remaining in the hands of the importer, shall be transmitted by him for sale to other countries, shall only pay the duty of three per cent paid on importation, and no other duty whatsoever.

Done at Balta Liman, near Constantinople, the 16th day of August, in the year 1838.

(Signed in the Turkish original.)

(L. S.) PONSONBY.

(L. S.) MUSTAPHA RESHID.
(L. S.) MUSTAPHA KIANEE.
(L. S.) MEHEMED NOUREE.

EXPLANATORY NOTE delivered to Lord Ponsonby by His Excellency Nouree Effendi, on the 27th of August, 1838, relative to the 2d Article of the preceding Convention.

(Translation.)

It is stipulated by the 2d Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded between the Sublime Porte and the British government, on the 25th Djemaziulevvel, 1254, (16th August, 1838,) that English merchants are at liberty to purchase all kinds of merchandize in the Ottoman Empire.

But in order that the right of English merchants to sell within the Ottoman Empire, or to export, the merchandize which they may purchase, may not be liable to misconception, the embassy of her Britannic Majesty has desired that an explanation should be given on this point, either in the treaty itself, or in a special note.

The meaning of the passage, of which an elucidation is requested, is clear, from the relation which the subsequent points in the 2d Article bear to each other. But we nevertheless repeat, that English merchants may, in virtue of the treaty, purchase within the Ottoman Empire, all kinds of merchandize, may, if they think proper, send the same abroad after having paid the duty thereon stipulated by the treaty; or may, if they think fit, resell the same within the Ottoman Empire, on conforming to the arrangements established by the said treaty with reference to internal commerce.

Such are the arrangements of the treaty; and we give this explanation to the Ambassador, renewing to his Excellency the assurances of our sincere and perfect friendship.

The 7th Djémaziul-akir, 1254, (27th August, 1838.)

DECLARATION agreed upon and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Convention, on the 16th of November, 1838.

WHEREAS it appears on examining the English translation of the 8th Article of the Turkish original of the Treaty signed at Balta-Liman on the 16th of August, 1838, that certain words are inserted in that Article, in the Turkish language, which have no equivalent words in the English original of the same Article of that Treaty signed by the British Plenipotentiary,—these words being to the effect, that the Treaty is not to come into operation until the 1st day of March, 1839; and whereas it is desirable to prevent all doubts which might arise in consequence of the difference between the texts of the English and Turkish originals of the Treaty; it is hereby declared to be the understanding of the Ple-

nipotentiaries on both sides, that the Treaty aforesaid shall begin to have effect on the 1st day of the month of March, 1839.

It is further agreed and declared,—the Turkish text of the first of the three additional Articles, containing the words, "*overland or by sea*," and the words "*or by sea*," having been omitted in the English text, but having been introduced into her Britannic Majesty's ratifications,—that these words shall be considered as having the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in the original Articles signed by the British and Turkish Plenipotentiaries respectively.

Done at Calender, on the 16th day of November, 1838.

(*Signed in the Turkish original.*)

(L.S.) PONSONBY. (L.S.) MUSTAPHA KIANEE.
(L.S.) MEHEMED NOUREE.

The terms of the above Treaty, and the Tariff of Duties which follows, have been acceded to by Austria, France, and Belgium:—Russia has lately negotiated a separate treaty and tariff with the Porte. A *précis* of this Treaty and Tariff, and of other Treaties between the Porte and Russia, will be found in the Supplementary Section of this Volume. The import and export duties in the tariff agreed to with Russia, are based upon the rate of 3 per cent, in both cases. Russia has not, however, entered into any stipulation for the abolition of the internal duties, in lieu of which, England and France have agreed to pay 9 *per cent on exports*.

TURKISH TARIFF

Agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed under the 7th Article of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, of the 16th August, 1838.

TARIFF of the Rates of Duty payable, according to the Capitulations and Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dependencies, imported into the Ottoman Empire, and on all merchandize of whatsoever description brought by British subjects into the Ottoman dominions from other countries, and on articles of Turkish produce, growth, and manufacture, purchased by British subjects or their agents at places in the Ottoman dominions for exportation, as well as on articles of Turkish produce, growth, and manufacture exported by them from the Ottoman dominions to their own and other countries; which rates have been regulated by Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ponsonby, her Britannic Majesty's ambassador on the one part, and by Commissioners appointed by the Sublime Porte on the other part.

The said Tariff is to commence to have effect and be observed on and from the 1st = 13th March, 1839.

DUTIES to be levied on Articles imported into the Ottoman Empire, based upon a Rate of Three per Cent *ad valorem*.

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Almonds, shelled .....per oke	22	
— unshelled..... do.	11	
Alum ..... cantar	300	
Alagia from Russia, narrow, piece	245	
— wide ..... do.	490	
Amber, in pieces .....oke	3600	
In cases of dispute the 3 per cent to be taken in kind.		
— in beads	3 per cent	
Ambergris .....mitical	108	
Amomums..... .....oke	15	
Annotto, or rocu..... do.	100	
Anchors ... . cantar	320	
Anchovies, olives, and capers 12 bottles	180	
Aniseed .....cantar	130	
Antimony ..... do.	900	
Argol tartar..... do	990	
Arsenic..... oke	15	
Azure or ultramarine..... do.	18	
Baccala and stockfish.....cantar	360	
Bags, hair.....100 bags	1080	
Balsam from Europe..... do.	3 per cent	
Bark..... ..... do.	do.	
Barley, pearled..... ..... do.	do.	
Beads from Venice (contarie de Venizia a Peto'..... oke	32	
— ditto (Luce)..packet of 25 bds.	100	
Beer, English.....dozen	144	
— French and German ..... do.	102	
— Prussian..... do.	37	
Beef, salted .....cantar	216	
— jerked (Pasterma)..... do.	300	
Bacon, lard, sausages, &c. (Pasterma)..... do.	1020	
Bells, small.....box	144	
Biscuit and flour	3 per cent	
Blankets ....each	180	
Boots, English and French, pair	216	
— Genoa..... do.	150	
— German..... do.	124	
— Russian ..... do.	108	
Borax ..... 5 okes	216	
Bottles, empty, from half to 1 oke size.....100 bottles	265	
— ditto 2½ ozes ..... do.	540	
— ditto 1 okes..... do.	1080	
— ditto large, for tobacco.... do.	1080	
Boxwood .....cantar	10	
Boxes, chip.....barrel	2500	
— ditto.....dozen		
Brass, sheets and wire..... oke	58	
— ditto called Lamatakli (Lametta)... .. case	108	
Brandy, French..... oke	8	
Bristles, hogs'..... dr	180	
Brimstone, rough.....cantar	90	
— in rolls ..... do	100	
Brushes, shoe.....dozen	48	
— clothes..... do.	120	
— of brass wire, for gold-smiths.....2½ dozen	140	
Butter, English.....	3 per cent	
— Russian..... ..... cantar	720	
Cables, hemp ..... do.	210	
— chain..... ..... do.	400	
Candles, tallow..... do.	700	
— wax..... do.	3100	
— spermaceti..... oke	120	
Cannon, iron .....cantar	320	
Camphor ..... oke	108	
Caps (Fez), Venetian red and black .....dozen	700	
— French, superior and inferior..... do	204	

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Caps, French, large for troops doz.	581	
— German, in imitation of Leghorn..... ..... do.	180	
— ordinary, middling & good do.	80	
— for troops, all qualities... do.	360	
— Genoa..... do.	205	
— Leghorn, ordinary and good small..... do.	200	
— for troops, all qualities.... do.	550	
Capers .....cantar	160	
Capers, olives, and anchovies 12 bottles	180	
Capots, from Circassia.....piece	160	
Cardamums.....	3 per cent	
Cards, playing.....dozen	40	
Cascarilla..... oke	100	
Cavair, black..... .....cantar	1080	
— red..... do.	180	
Cassia lignea..... ..... oke	40	
Chain cables.....cantar	400	
Cheese, English.....	3 per cent	
— Genoese..... oke	25	
Chip boxes.....barrel	2500	
Chocolate ..... oke	68	
Cinnabar..... do.	102	
Cinnamon..... do.	100	
Cloves..... do.	51	
Coals .....cantar	32	
Cochineal..... oke	360	
Codfish, baccala, and stock-fish .....cantar	360	
Coffee, West India..... oke	23	
— Mocha, brought from Europe..... do.	37	
Coffee mills, Russian.....each	72	
Combs, horn.....3 dozen	100	
— ivory. .....dozen	1080	
Copper, in bricks or pigs, Russian..... oke	30	
— sheets and rails, Russian... do.	51	
Copperas, English.....cantar	100	
— Trieste..... do.	72	
Coral, in beads, 1st quality.. oke	3240	
— ditto 2d quality..... do.	1800	
— ditto, lowest quality..... do.	900	
rough or unwrought..... do.	1100	
Clocks.....	3 per cent	
Cords.		
Cords, musical.—(*See String.*)		
Cordage, white & tarred ..cantar	210	
Cotton twist ..... oke	63	
— dyed or bleached..... do.	100	
Cream of tartar ..... do.	23	
Cremne, yellow (Gebangum) . do.	40	
Cubebs..... . do.	51	
Coffee cups.....100 cups	100	
Currants, Sicilian.....cantar	792	
Cutlery and hardware	3 per cent	
Deal boards .....each	13	
Dyewoods.—(*See Wood.*)		
Earthenware.....	3 per cent	
Elephant's teeth ..... oke	252	
Felt, Crimea..... ...piece	45	
— Alagia..... do.	135	
Files, common .....dozen	15	
— fine, for goldsmiths ..... do.	37	
Fish hooks 1000	60	
Flannel, common and middling qualities ..piece, 55 pikes	800	
— fine.....	3 per cent	
Flax .....cantar	900	
Flowers, artificial.....	3 per cent	
Flour and biscuit	do.	
Florentines (Sherazi lieze.) (*See Nankeens.*)		

continued

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Fringe.—(*See Gold Lace.*)		
Frying pans.....cantar	840	
Furniture, chairs, sofas, tables, iron bedstead-, &c..	3 per cent	
Furs.—(*See Skins.*)		
Galloon, gold and silver..metical	18	
— false or mock.....oke	165	
Gamboge.....do.	144	
Ginger.....cantar,	720	
Gin, Hollands Gueyro ....oke	16	
— ditto.....bottle	9	
Glassware, English	3 per cent.	
Glass, French and Belgian, in imitation of Bohemia — cases, 10,100, case of 2 qualities	504	
— Common German and Venetian.....large case	1440	
— German and Venetian, coloured and cut in imitation of English.....	9720	
Glasses for watches.....dozen	5	
Glue, black.....cantar	633	
Gold and silver thread, lace, and fringe.....metical	18	
— false or mock .....oke	1 60	
— Russian .....do	165	
Gum Benjamin .....do.	76	
— Gotta .....do.	140	
— Tar.....do.	60	
Gunpowder.....	3 per cent	
Hair, horse, loose.....cantar	792	
— goats.....do.	220	
— human.....oke	1440	
Hats, Trieste .....dozen	600	
— English and French.....do	1 00	
— Russian .....do	1728	
— straw, German, common..do.	144	
— ditto, middling quality....do	360	
— ditto, fine quality .....do	1200	
— ditto, Leghorn, common ..do	252	
— ditto, middling quality ...do.	504	
— ditto, first quality	3 per cent	
— ditto, woman's middle and ordinary .....dor.	1728	
— ditto, ditto, first quality...do.	3120	
— Leghorn.....do.	1728	
— ditto, first quality	3 per cent	
Hemp.....cantar	320	
Hides, dry, Arnout an.....each	300	
— horse .....do	1 8	
— ox and cow.....do.	180	
— buffalo .....do	900	
Honey .....cantar	340	
Horses, whetstones .....each	14½	
Hungary water (aqua della Regina).....100 flasks	520	
Indigo, in chests.....oke	360	
— in serons.....do.	3 per cent	
Ipecacuanha.....oke	520	
Iron, in bars and bolts, English.....cantar	200	
— in sheets (Tahta .....do.	220	
— nail rods (Den at .....do.	221	
— round plates (Sutch)	3 per cent	
— in bars and bolts, Russian etc.	270	
— Toz puch.....	3 per cent	
Isinglass .....oke	300	
Ivory, elephants' teeth ...do.	252	
— in plates.....do	90	
Jalap .....do.	72	
Jewelery	1 per cent	
Knives and forks.—(*See Cutlery, English.*)		
— German.....dozen	60	
— Circassian .....each	100	
Lace, gold and silver ... metical	18	
Lac dye (gomma lacca ...oke	60	
Lead, in pigs.....cantar	101	
— shot.....doz	110	
— red (Minium).....do.	240	
— white, English and Belgian do.	540	
— ditto, German.....do.	300	
— ditto, Genoa.....do.	1044	

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Leather, French, Belgian ..oke	44	
— Russian, called tabany ..do.	44	
— ditto Ukraine .....do.	27	
— ditto, to Latin of Bulgaria do.	30	
— ditto, yutch telatin, red and black .....do.	52	
— — ditto, methin .....do.	12	
Lemons .....thousand	288	
Lint and flax .....cantar	360	
Linseed .....kallo, 20 okes	6 4	
Linseed oil .....cantar	644	
Liquors, rosaglio, syrups, &c.....100 flasks	168	
— ditto, ditto .....100 bottles	1000	
Liquorice paste .....oke	27	
Looking glasses, German paper .....dozen	23	
— without frames.....2 cases	576	
— all other sorts.....	3 per cent	
Lustrings, false .....oke	240	
Lock, hang brass 100	144	
Manna .....oke	80	
Maccaroni, Russian .....do.	9	
— Genoa .....do.	8	
Manufactures, cotton:		
Grey calicoes of every description (what are termed grey maddapollams not included, being rated separately).....do.	72	
The tare of each bale, large or small, to be calculated at 10 okes.		
Calicoes, bleached, 7-8 superfine .....piece 28 yds.	126	
— white, long cloth, 36 inches .....36 do.	284	
white, printers', 42 d-s. 24 do.	150	
— dyed and scarsnetts d.-s 28 do.	168	
— shirtings, as Irish, 9 s. 24 do.	192	
— E. I. Baftas .....12 do.	168	
— E. I. Salamporcs .... 18 d-s.	162	
— E. I. long cloths .....36 do.	3 4	
Cambrics, common, 6-4.. 12 do.	168	
— ditto, 8-4 .....24 do.	255	
— twilled, called bazin .. 24 do.	180	
— satin stripes and spots 12 do.	168	
Dimities, called bazin.... 24 do.	180	
Lappets, common, 6-4.... 12 do.	168	
— good barrees sprigs, Waterloo checks, &c .. 10 do.	168	
Handkerchiefs of all sorts	3 per cent	
Maddapollams, dyed, 36 inches ..... piece 24 yards	168	
— grey, ditto..... 10 do.	280	
— white, ditto ..... 10 do.	360	
Muslins, sevaspour (at yds.) 36 inches ..... 20 do.	140	
— ditto, 44 do. ..... 20 do.	140	
— jaconets (mermeer) 36 do.....20 do.		
— ditto, 44 ditto ..... 20 do.	155	
Mulls for printing (chapalt) .....36 do.		
— 44 do.....20 do.	140	
— yazmahs, 44 do. ..... 20 do.	270	
— fine India	3 per cent	
Muslin, book, sarancouli, 44 inches.....10 d-s.	100	
Nankeens, striped and plain .....10 pikes	280	
Printed calicoes, navy blues, light ground plaids, and all prints of 1 or 2 colours, 7-8.....28 yds	176	
Printed calicoes, of 3, 4, and 5 colours, 7-8..... 28 do.	224	
Printed muslins, all widths and qualities ..... 24 d-s.	60	
Lappet shawls.....	3 per cent	
Zebra shawls, blue & white, blue & orange, and green and orange stripes .....do.	95	

ARTICLES	Turkish Money.	English Money
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Manufactures—*continued*.		
Zebra shawls, 2 covers (German) ..... piece 3½ yds.	150	
— blue ground fine dresses for Persia ..... do. do.	111	
— blue and yellow grounds, with sprigs ..... do.	3 per cent	
Velvetcens ..... piece 30 yards	468	
— printed ..... do. do	720	
Handker hats, German red, and false colours ..... dozen	72	
— ditto, fast colours ..... do.	105	
— printed muslin ..... square	43	
Muslin, German, called chappali ..... piece	150	
— ditto sorten ..... do.	60	
Nankeens	3 per cent	
— French and Belgian, sheetan tiger, checked and plain, fast colours ..... aune	10½	
— checked, false colours .... do.	4½	
Calicoes, French, 7-8 to 1 pike wide ..... 22 aunes	104	
Cambrics and percale, French, Belgian, and Swiss 1¼ pike wide ..... 11 do.	111	
— 1½ pike wide ..... 16 do.	231	
— 2 to 2½ do. ..... 9½ do.	162	
— 2 .. 2½ do.	200	
— 2½ .. 2¾ do.	231	
— 3 .. 3½ do. ..... 16 do.	396	
— 3½ .. 4½	536	
Handkerchiefs, French, Belgian, and Swiss, fast and false colours 1 pike ..dozen	32	
— ditto, 1, 1¼ do ..... do.	65	
— checked, 1½, 1¾ do. ..... do	108	
— muslin, embroidered with silk, 1½ 2 pikes wide .... do.	1800	
— ditto, gauze and crape, *à pli d'or et à une d'or*, fast and false colours	3 per cent	
— of muslin and cambric, striped borders ..... dozen	108	
— of muslin, corners embroidered ..... do.	216	
— printed red, called Bokara, 2 to 2½ pikes ..... square	75	
— ditto, 1¼ .. do. ..... dozen	400	
— ditto, 1¼ .. 1½ do. ..... do.	172	
— common buta, spotted and plain ground ..... do.	57	
— superior, large and small, do.	108	
— in muslin, called Kalemkari, superior and good colours ..... each	43	
— ditto, middling and inferior	3 per cent	
Muslin, Swiss, Seersepeer, — 1¼ to 1½ pike)	121	
— ditto 1½ .. 1¾ do (16 aunes	100	
— ditto, 1¾ .. 1¾ do.)	80	
— mixture	165	
— French, Belgian, and Swiss, *brodé en uni, en or et en argent, en fleurs et à ramage*	3 per cent	
— Brodie and Swiss, *à bouquet à fleurs et quadrille* 1¼, 1¾ pike ..... 8 aunes	130	
Printed muslins for dresses, from France, all qualities, 1¼, 1¾ pike ..... 25, 10 do	170	
— Belgian and Swiss, all qualities, 1¼, 1½ pike ..... 22 do.	360	
Printed cottons French, Belgian, and Swiss, fast colours, superior good colours, 1½, 1¾ pike ..... 22 26 do.	612	
French, all qualities, 1½, 1¾ pike ..... 22 30 do.	350	
— Belgian and Swiss, for dresses, all qualities, 1¼, 1½ pike ..... 22 do.	250	

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Manufactures—*continued*.		
Printed cotton:		
— French, Belgian, and Swiss, 1¼, 1½ pike .... 22, 25 do.	576	
— ditto, 1, 1 ..... 22 do.	414	
— ditto, for dresses or furniture, all qualities, 1, 1 pike	216	
— Bengal stripes, called Sirkey	3 per cent	
Printed cotton furniture, middling and inferior ..... 22 do.	252	
— ditto, Russian ..... 16 pikes	280	
— ditto, Genoese, ema 1.25 yards	216	
— ditto, ditto, large ..... ts to.	504	
India nankeens ..... piece of 9 pikes	54	
Woollen cloth, German, common narrow, called re 6?	1700	
— ditto, wide	2450	
— ditto, called reft albent ..... 55 do.	5850	
— Mahoot Serach	5525	
— Zuri, 3 Corona, Corpessa, Mahoot	1730	
— German, called Sedan	3 per cent	
— French and Belgian	do.	
— Elbeuf, fayon Lille of uso Inglese	do.	
— Saxonia and Lipsica, 2 pike ..... 55 do.	6105	
— Mahoot a Corona, Zeitin, and Corpessa grossa ..... do.	1730	
Woollen cloths, France, Holland, and Belgium, Says and Paragon ..... do.	10,8 0	
— Mahoot serail ..... do.	4320	
— Londrins, middling and ordinary ..... do.	2160	
— Sedan ..... aune	100	
— Paris, superfine	3 per cent	
— Russian, to pay customs on the same footing as other nations, quality for quantity.		
Woollen cloth, Poland, 2 pieces, 75 pikes	800	
— called Aba ..... 60 do.	1200	
Flannel, common and middling, English ..... 55 do.	800	
— fine	3 per cent	
Blankets ..... each	180	
Carpets, English ..... pike	66	
Carpets, Russian ..... each	72	
German cloth, common, 2 pike per 55 pikes	3960	
Flannel, German ..... do.	850	
Note.—English woollen cloths, Mi English cloths, similar in quality to those rated in this tariff by other nations, shall pay those rates; and all other sorts, not particularly described, inferior, middling, and superior, to pay 3 per cent.		
Worsted stuffs, German.		
Shallee Merinos, 1 pike wide pike	14	
— 2 ditto ..... do.	28	
Merinos, 1 pike wide ..... do.	41	
— 2 ditto ..... do.	62	
English shallees in imitation of Angora camblets, Lustrings, &c. 1 pike wide, 28 yards	1080	
Shallee, plain narrow ..... do.	378	
— figured ..... do.	540	
— printed 1¼ 2 pikes ..... do.	1260	
— plain ditto ..... do.	1080	
— figured ditto ..... do.	1224	
Moreen damask for curtains, all widths ..... do.	1440	
Shalloons, called Sep lo ... do.	540	
Shawls, French, long and square, in imitation of Cashmere ..... 1 per cent		

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ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
Manufactures—*(continued).*	aspers.	£ s. d.
Shawls, Berlin, with fringe, dozn.	350	
Linen cloth, German, sheeting of all qualities ....45 pikes	1260	
— Swiss, unbleached 1¼ pikes 16 aunes	224	
— ditto 2, 2½ ..... do	273	
— ditto 2½, 2¾ ..... do.	295	
— ditto 3, 3½ ..... do.	336	
ditto 4, 4½ ..... do.	475	
— Russian wax or oil.....piece	720	
— ditto mizzi lunetta..... do	504	
— ditto ravendok..... do.	432	
— ditto called Salcatti, table cover .....24 pikes	228	
— ditto ditto superior...36 do.	720	
— ditto ditto wide and fine.. do.	640	
ditto ditto narrow..... do.	320	
— Polish inferior and superior ..... 60 do.	288	
Common bagging, all sorts in rolls ..... do.	180	
very ordinary.....cantar	360	
Langen drills, English, 1 pike wide.....yard	36	
— cloth, called Khanhane 1½ pike.....36 pikes	900	
ditto Kettun kamba 1½.... do.	540	
Cravatts de soie, black and other colours, *riche et fondard, en noir, ou en toute et couleur*	3 per cent	
Stuffs, lustrines, gold and silver .....pike	216	
— richer..... do.	24	
taffetas, simple, French, Belgian and Swiss, satin levantines and serge ‖ 1 pike per aune	50	
— ditto 1½, 2 ..... do.	100	
— taffetas and satin, French, Belgian and Swiss, *à fleur appelee crosse*, ‖, 1 pike .. do.	60	
— ditto *à fleur brodee* ..... do.	100	
ditto *brodee en or*..... pike	110	
— satin, Florence .... do.	54	
— ditto mantins..... do.	33	
— crape, No. 21, narrow, 2 pieces	360	
— ditto 36 wide..... do.	520	
— tulle, No. 2, 2½ pikes..... pike	42	
— ditto silk, checked, 1‖, 1½..do.	32	
— velvet, silk ..... do.	115	
— ditto simple ..... do	80	
Marocchini .....each skin	60	
Marena, dry salt fish .....oke	41	
Musk	3 per cent	
Muskets .....each	312	
Nails, English and Belgian .....cantar	576	
— Austrian ..... do.	800	
— French, Russian and Dutch..... do.	600	
— with gilt heads..... 5 paras	54	
Needles 1000	200	
sewing.....50,000	930	
Nuts, pistachio.....oke	20	
Nutmegs ..... do.	288	
Ochre .....cantar	108	
Oil, olive.....oke	11	
— linseed .....cantar	611	
— of vitriol .....oke	11	
— of turpentine (*aqua de rata*) ..... do.	25	
Paint, prepared	3 per cent	
Paper, English.....	do	
— German de Nazzaar....ream	36	
— ditto manganese)..... do.	103	
— ditto tre lune and lune.. do	120	
— ditto tre capelle..... do.	91	
— ditto reale..... do.	288	
— ditto imperiale..... do.	600	
— ditto ditto superfine .... do.	1500	
— ditto d'ottab (?)..... do	252	

ARTICLES	Turkish Money.	English Money.
Manufactures—*(continued).*	aspers	£ s. d.
Paper, German coloured....ream	180	
— French au raisin..... do.	126	
— ditto ditto cloche ..... do.	93	
— ditto ditto lettre..... do.	180	
— ditto ditto crossette...24 reams	684	
— Russian blue and white per 288 sheets	108	
— Prussian, post.....ream	180	
— Genoa..... do.	1728	
— Leghorn luna ..... do.	120	
— ditto luna mezzano ..... do.	158	
— ditto posta..... do.	108	
Parasols and small umbrellas each	180	
Pearls, false ....packet, 10 bales	60	
Pepper, black .....oke	19	
Pimento ..... do.	15	
Pins, common 1000	18	
— enamelled	3 per cent	
Pistols, fowling pieces, &c ..	do.	
Pitch and tar.....	do.	
Precipitate .....oke	138	
Prussian blue ..... do.	57	
Pink, cera or sinadou ..... do.	36	
— called Mantue ..... do.	36	
Peel, lemon and orange..... do.	10	
Quicksilver ..... do.	160	
Raisins Sudy .....cantar	396	
Razors, German .....dozen	15	
Rhubarb .....oke	252	
Rice, less 20 per cent on the market value.....	3 per cent	
Rocou.—(*See Anatto*)		
Rosa-lio, liquors, &c...100 flasks	468	
— ditto .....100 bottles	1000	
Rum .....oke	15	
Sabardilla..... do.	36	
Sal ammoniac ..... do.	80	
Salsapurilla ..... do		
Salt fish.....cantar	36	
Salt-petre ..... do.	800	
Salts, English.....	3 per cent	
Salcatti..... dram	10½	
Slates, common Genoa.....each	7½	
Sardines, barrel of 3, 4 okes barrel	126	
Scissors and penknives, German .....dozen	60	
— Russian.....	3 per cent	
— English cutlery	do.	
Scythes, large and small (Falci) .....each	17	
Sealingwax, German .....oke	72	
— French..... do.	100	
Seed, hemp .....kilo, 20 okes	11	
Segars 1000	150	
Sheets of brass.—(*See Brass sheets*)		
Shagreen, crimea.....each skin	25	
Shot .....cantar	540	
Silver spangles and tinsel dram	15	
Shoes, men's—Prussian, German, and Sicilian.....pair	82	
— women's and boys.....	3 per cent	
— ditto French and Belgian do.	13	
— men's ..... do.	95	
— boy's..... do.	18	
Skins, small gray, undressed.....1000	3750	
— ditto fr m Siberia..... do.	7500	
— ditto black ..... do.	5625	
ditto gray, dressed .. 10 skins	85	
ditto black..... do.	120	
— common ermine, called lusca .....10 do	72	
— ermine ditto rakoon..... do	100	
— fox, from Azoff.....each	288	
— red fox, first quality ..... do.	312	
— common fox ..... do	90	
— black fox .....pair	2500	
— white fox .....each	13	

continued.

ARTICLES	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Scrag, fox, in small pieces....oke	100	
fox throats, white ..... pair	36	
— wolf .....each	120	
— bear.....100 skins	132	
— white hare .....tolooms	90	
— called caracak .....each	10	
— black cat.....do.	18	
— common sable, called zedura.....do	72	
— small pieces of ditto .....oke	720	
— lynx .....each	540	
— bear .....do	180	
— fine sausac .....do.	45	
— common sable susancine, do.	30	
— Polish, middling and inferior quality, samari .....pair	270	
— Russian, first quality samari .....do.	900	
— bellies, samari .....do.	144	
— tails ditto .....do.	10	
— small pieces of sable samari oke	540	
— feet and small ditto.....do	180	
— aladgia cuedgen.....each	10	
— small pieces of fox and cuedgen .....oke	108	
— beaver (castem) .....each	90	
— fox, Kalpaks of Bucaria ..do.	126	
— ditto, Zaporia .....do.	54	
— ditt , Crimea.....do	80	
— ditt , Russia.....do	140	
— goat.....do	36	
— calf, dressed.....dozen	1200	
— ditto Tuscan.....do.	200	
Snuffers .....per 5 dozen	288	
Soap .....oke	10	
Sponge of tinsel .....medial	25	
Spectacles, German, in boxes 5 dozen	75	
— mounted, in metal.....dozen	60	
Spelter or zinc.....oke	10	
Spoons, pewter, German ..dozen	36	
Starch ariito.....oke	11	
Steel, German, English and French.....cantar	540	
— Russian .....do.	120	
Stockings, cotton and linen, English .....dozen	360	
ditto, half hose .....do.	180	
— cotton and linen, German, do.	250	
— ditto, half hose .....do.	125	
— woollen, German .....do.	280	
— dirto, half hose .....do.	140	
— silk, English and French, do	600	
— ditto, half hose .....do.	315	
— woollen, Russian .....do.	72	
— cotton, Genoa.....do.	180	
— ditto, half hose, Genoa ...do.	120	
— Prussian .....do.	180	
Strings, violin or musical..do.	11	
Sturgeons, salted.....oke	22	
— ditto, medii .....do.	30	
Sublimate.....do.	180	
Sugar, refined, in loaf.....cantar	1080	
— ditto, crushed.....do.	828	
— muscovado, all sorts .....do.	612	
Sulphur, rough .....do	90	
— in rolls.....do.	180	
Tallow .....do.	180	
Tapes (cordella) .....3 per cent		
— worsted (cordondina).....piece	7	
Tar and pitch .....3 per cent		
— ditto, Russian.....cantar	90	
Tartar.—(See Argol.)		
Tea, English.....oke	108	
— Russian.....do.	540	
Teeth, fish.....do.	120	

ARTICLES.	Turkish Money.	English Money.
	aspers.	£ s. d.
Teeth, elephants' .....oke	252	
Thimbles, brass.....gross	30	
Thread, cotton sewing gross of balls	180	
— linen (Pelo de lino Russian .....cantar	700	
— hemp (Pelo de canapi) Russian.....do.	350	
— white, from Chorzan .....oke	54	
— gold, called Kabalon, 80 drams	1080	
— gold and silver, fringe and galloon.....per mathical	18	
— linen from Venice.....oke	115	
Tin in bars.....cantar	2100	
— plates.....2 boxes	1200	
Tongues, salted, and sausages, Russian.....cantar	175	
Treacle, Venice (Firiac).....oke	120	
Turpentine.....do.	11	
Twine.....cantar,	500	
Twist, cotton, gray Austrian.oke,	64	
— ditto, English.....do.	14	
— ditto, dyed or bleached.. do.	90	
Toys .....do.	3 per cent	
Tiffe, Russian .....do.	18	
Ultramarine.....do.	18	
Umbrellas, silk.....each	270	
— small and parasols.....do.	18	
— cotton, linen or cloth, dozen	144	
Verdigris .....oke,	30	
— refined.....do.	82	
Vermicelli.....do.	8	
Vinegar.....cantar	108	
Vitriol, blue.....oke	18	
Watches, small silver and metal .....each	1620	
— gold and musical.....	3 per cent	
Watch glasses.....dozen	5	
Water, lemon flower.....cantar	120	
— Cologne (eau de Cologne) .....6 flasks	108	
— lavender (eau de lavande.....100 lb	360	
— lavender .....bottle	22	
Wax, bees' .....cantar	2250	
Wax candles.....do.	3000	
White stones .....each	120	
Wine, Champagne Austrian .....bottle	37	
— ditto, French .....do.	11	
— Bordeaux .....do.	22	
— common French.....oke	14	
— Marsala .....do.	45	
— Port .....bottle	11	
— Madeira and sherry.....do.	11	
Wire, brass .....oke	18	
— iron, common Russian..cantar	72	
— ditto, English .....do.	72	
— ditto, fine .....do.	360	
— ditto, German.....do.	864	
Wood, cork .....do.	151	
— logwood.....do.	180	
— Pernambuco .....do.	1200	
— Santa Martha .....do	378	
— ebony .....do	540	
— sandal .....do.	540	
— lignum vitæ .....3 per cent		
— mahogany.....do.		
Wool, sheep's, Russian .... do.	360	
— merinoes .....oke,	135	
Cotton cloth, Swiss 4/4, 3/4 pikes.....10 ams	720	
— ditto 4/4.....do.	475	
— ditto 2/2 2/4.....do.	271	
— ditto 1/1 3.....do.	211	
— ditto, 2/1 3, 2/1.....do.	295	

All non-enumerated goods to pay 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

The 2 per cent additional duty on imports when sold or sent into the interior for sale, in lieu of all other internal duties, to be reckoned as two-thirds of the rates of the present tariff.

Galata of Constantinople, April 27, 1839.

Duties on Articles exported from the Ottoman Empire.

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	Total Duty.	English Money.
	aspers.	aspers.	aspers.	£ s. d.
Aniseed from Cesaria, per oke	16	5	21	
— from Romelia ..... do.	12	4	16	
Butter, produce of Turkey ..... quintal	2126	7 2	1768	
Bees'wax, of all sorts... do.	113	37	147	
Bedlaya-h, a Turkish measure..... ad valorem	1 p.ct.	1 p.ct.	12 p.ct.	
Brandy or raee, Turkish oke	123	123	30	
Coffee, Mocha ..... do.	129	43	172	
Carobs ..... ad valorem	1 p.ct.	1 p.ct.	12 p.ct.	
Candles, tallow ..... do.	1 p. ct.	1 p. ct.		
Cinnamon ..... oke	129	43	172	
Cotton wool, Romelia, Syria, and Cyprus quintal	2214	738	2952	
— Anatolia, all sorts... do.	2751	951	3105	
— Egyptian ..... do.	1275	1125	3701	
Cotton yarn, from Smyrna coloured ..... oke	237	79	316	
— ditto, white ..... do.	162	54	226	
— from Syria ..... do.	192	64	256	
Carpets, large ..... do.	108	36	144	
— ditto, small ..... do.	93	32	125	
— wrought ..... do.	219	81	171	
Caps, red, from Tunis, small, fine, and coarse ..... do.	2160	720	2880	
— ditto, large, part of Cap	2160	720	2880	
Cheese, of all sorts ..... ad val.	1 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Drugs and Dyes:				
Gall Beer, or red dye, small ..... oke	21	7		
— leaf, all sorts ..... quintal	3888	1296		
— gum Dragonath, fine oke	237	79		
ditto, coarse ..... do.	108	36		
— ditto Arabic, of all sorts ..... do.	81	27		
ditto, myrrh ..... do.	48	16		
— Henna ..... quintal	1944	648		
— Indigo, from Egypt ..... oke	702	234		
— opium, 1250 do. cheque	1080	864		
— ditto, Gum Egypt ..... oke	756	252		
— orpiment ..... do.	37	12		
— saffron, from Anatolia do.	1158	386		
— ditto, from Romelia ..... do.	558	186		
— safflower, from Anatolia ..... do.	162	54		
ditto, from Egypt quintal of 44 oke	5184	1821		
gum sandarac, fine ..... oke	54	18		
Mastic tears, from Cyprus, Syria, and Tripoli ..... quintal	1080	360		
Galls, from Anatolia ..... do.	1944	648		
assortment, consisting of 20 oke	21,600	7200		
Olives, pickled ..... oke	432	144		
Opoponax ..... do.	1836	612		
Red arsenic, from Egypt ..... do.	135	45		
Senna ..... do.	97	32		
Yellow berries, from Anatolia, Cesaria, Iskarlip, and other places, do.	291	194		
ditto, from Romelia, all sorts ..... ad valorem	30	10		
Galep, from Anatolia, do.	120	80		
— ditto from Romelia, ad val.	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Lac, all sorts ..... do.	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Lac, edited, all sorts ..... do.	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Goats' wool, from Angora and Castalo, all sorts ..... oke	150	44		
Grain and Pease:				
— wheat, from Turkey, kell.	150	38		
— barley, ditto ..... do.	67	21		
— Indian corn, ditto ... do.	75	25		

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	Total Duty.	English Money.
	aspers.	aspers.	aspers.	£ s. d.
Grain and pease:				
— peas, beans, lentils, &c. ..... ad valorem	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
— oats ..... do.	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
— rye ..... kill.	75	25		
Horns Buffalo, ... 100 pair	3240	1080		
— Ox ..... do.	1620	540		
Hones ..... ad valorem	1 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Leather, tanned, of Yharat ..... per skin	486	162		
— ditto, of Avon ..... do.	324	108		
— buffalo, called Yerly, do.	2 60	720		
— buffalo, of Egypt ... skin	972	324		
— morocco, of Cesaria and Lubin ..... 5 skins	1080	360		
— ditto, of Ouchak, red do.	1296	432		
— ditto, of Tossia ..... 6 do.	1080	360		
— ditto blue, of Sparta, Conrah Adyna k, and Sarcuodra ..... per skin	162	54		
— ditto, black, of Orchak do.	972	324		
— ditto, scarlet, of Erzely, and Balukkesser ..... kin	270	90		
— ditto, red, of Coola and Bergma, large ..... do.	216	72		
— ditto, small ..... do.	194	65		
ditto, yellow & black, of Coula and Sparta do.	216	72		
Leeches ..... oke	216	72		
Manufactures, Turkish:				
Carpets, Turkomen ..... each	1188	396		
Smyrna, called Ouchak ..... oke	216	72		
— Seyades, of Kedos, Conrah, Zille, Ouchak, and other Seyades ad val.	2 p.ct.	1 p.ct.		
Horseclothes ..... each	270	90		
— from Cyprus, coloured do.	216	72		
— from Carahessar, white and coloured ... do	162	54		
Hair thread and empty hair sacks, from Romelia and Anatolia ... oke	102	34		
Aghabany, worked fine ..... per piece	1944	648		
— of Bagdad ..... do.	324	108		
— of Erzlak ..... do.	270	90		
— ditto, striped ..... do.	216	72		
Aladia, of Damascus and Kinaby ..... do.	1188	396		
— of Aleppo ..... do.	648	216		
— magnesia ... per bale 160 pcs.	17,110	6480		
— Tire and Bor ... per piece	216	72		
— Diarbeker ..... do.	486	162		
Bouchassa, white, coloured and mixed with Femagly ..... oke	540	180		
Seshes, of Hama ..... piece	270	90		
— of Tripoli ..... do.	2160	720		
— called Romry ..... do.	648	216		
— woolk, white and coloured, of Caradjalar ... oke	270	90		
Shallee, white, of Tossia ... pc	540	180		
— coloured ..... do.	648	216		
Shallee, and calf, of Angora, wide and narrow ... per piece 40 pcs	5400	1800		
Shawls, called Cardjalar, pce	162	54		
— called Fallet ..... do.	1080	360		
— of Tunis white ..... each	225	75		
— of Doubuk ..... do.	1350	450		
— of Hesly ..... do.	648	216		
— coloured ..... do.	648	216		

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty	Export Duty	Total Duty	English Money
	aspers	aspers	aspers	£ s d
Couture and Tchiataré of Damascus ..... piece	1350	540		
Ditto of Aleppo ..... do.	864	288		
Ditto and Mohaire, of Brousa ..... do.	756	252		
Cushion covers of Brousa, called Beledé ..... pair	270	90		
— and Belerjek plain ..... do.	540	180		
— of Merzifoun ..... do.	324	108		
Printed calicoes of Cyprus, for quilts and table cloths ..... piece	243	81		
— called fayla, with bakhcha & cushions ..... do.	392	140		
— for matrasses ..... piece	392	140		
— for sashes ..... do.	162	54		
— for sofas ..... assortment	1512	504		
— of Diarbekir ..... piece	194	64		
— for quilts and bocasé of Demirly and Local. do.	62	54		
Ihrams, woollen, white and coloured, of Romelia ..... oke	324	108		
Handkerchiefs, square, of muslin of the country, called Nefis Sukery ..... pr piece 100 squares	237	79		
Tablecloths and napkins, plain and embroidered 2 pieces	2700	900		
Seray and Beldar, plain ..... piece	3780	1260		
Table cloths of Flems, embroidered ..... pair	1620	540		
— plain ..... do.	648	216		
— of Brousa, called Ferie ..... do	432	144		
— of Pestemel ..... do	270	90		
— of Akbash, ditto ..... do	135	45		
— of Salonica ..... do.	324	108		
Tchitary, headdirety and Mehcmet Cuahy ..... piece	2160	720		
— of Aleppo ..... do	756	252		
— of Damascus ..... do.	1350	450		
— of Diarbekir ..... do.	648	216		
Havré, common ..... piece of 32 pikes	648	216		
— fine Hunnyoun ... do	1080	360		
— ditto à Voile ..... 15 pikes	270	90		
Hassé, fine, of Aleppo per piece of 15 pikes	540	180		
— ditto, called Dagh ..... do	270	90		
Woollen cloth, called Papas Mouhayeri ... do.	378	126		
— called Issena, bale of 90 pieces	21,600	7200		
Cloth of Merzifoun 6 pieces 100 pikes each	8700	2700		
— of Drama ..... oke	324	108		
— of Alaye ..... piece 15 pikes	121	45		
— of ditto ..... 9 do.	81	27		
— of Malatia ..... oke	270	90		
— of Zile ..... do.	270	90		
— of Riza ..... do.	1188	396		
— called Astar of Hamit ..... do	270	90		
— wide, of Kastamboli, bale 50 pcs	6750	2250		
— narrow ..... do. do.	5184	1728		
— Harmalat, of Ture ..... oke	540	180		
— called Astar, of Caesaria, Nigde and Sevas ..... pce.	194	65		
— Gurgye ..... do	216	72		
— Kastarabol ..... bale 60 pcs	13,061	3600		
— Tash Kiu, fi ..... piece	162	54		
— of Tokat ..... do.	216	72		
— of Mousoul, coloured ..... do.	237	79		
— of Minemen ..... do.	140	46		
Nuts, hazel ..... quintal	756	252		
— walnuts per kilo, 100 okes	648	216		
— pine pips in the shell, oke	11	14		
Olive fruits ... medical, 1½ do.	108	36		
— olives ..... quintal	1620	612		
Ostrich feathers ..... ad val	9 p.ct.	1 p.ct		
Paste for shoemakers, 4 Carats ..... oke	32	12		

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty	Export Duty	Total Duty	English Money
	aspers	aspers	aspers	£ s d
Paste, made of raisins, called Kesfer ..... quintal	1080	360		
Perfumes ..... ad val	9 p.ct.	1 p.ct		
Perfurgo ..... do.	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Raisins, called Sultane Carab uzume ..... quintal	1620	540		
Sultane Tchesme and Yerly ..... do.	1296	432		
ditto Vourla ..... do.	1512	504		
Rezaky of Voula Tchesme Aiba ..... do Mentoche & Yerly.	756	252		
— Rezaky of Cara bournie ..... do.	972	324		
— ditto Beylerat ..... d	432	144		
— ditto Dark ..... do.	405	135		
— ditto currants ..... do	1620	540		
— Stancco and Smyrna do	345	115		
Rice from Egypt, Thessaly ..... Tchirgoli ..... Trebizond and other places	ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct	
Seed, common ..... oke	21	7		
— hemp ..... per kil 20 okes	120	40		
— linseed ..... do	154	51		
— sesame ..... do	302	100		
— melilot ..... oke	54	18		
Saltpetre and Natron, from Egypt ..... ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Soap ..... quintal	1296	432		
Silk pods or Strazera ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Saxes ..... do	9 p.ct	1 p.ct.		
Schisma de Mare ..... crate	5400	1800		
Sponges ..... ad val	9 p.ct.	1 p.ct		
Skins, goat, Angora ..... each	128	120		
— sheep and goat ..... do	4s	16		
— lamb and kid ..... do.	27	9		
hare, from Asia ... per 100	1728	576		
— ditto, Romelia ..... do.	918	306		
— sheep, dyed ..... each	140	46		
— ditto, dressed of Adana ... do	54	18		
buff lo and ox, dry and salted, large and small ..... ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Silk, Brousa & Sand jaks, of Hudavend dutur ..... oke	21 0	720		
— Saruken, Cataset, and Koskvely				
— Salonica, Uvala, and Yanina ..... do	2160	720		
— Adrianople and Terkova ..... do	2160	720		
Amasia ..... do	2160	720		
Payamlet and Sand jacks of Aidin, Sighala, and Menterissa ..... do	1620	540		
Satina of Cyprus ..... do	1296	432		
Timber, all sorts ..... ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Thread, Cotton ..... oke	270	90		
in skeins ..... do	243	81		
flax from Anatolia ..... do	86	28		
— from Hamit ..... do	216	72		
— Argatch ..... do	54	18		
Kastamboli and Alaye do	144	48		
— Tiftik ..... do	270	90		
Do dandelion ..... do	135	45		
— Carapiliz ..... do	270	72		
— Kelech and Sarmuse ... do	162	54		
— Marcula ..... do.	135	45		
Tongues, smoked, salted, sugar and candied fruits of all sorts ..... ad val	9 p.ct	1 p.ct		
Tobacco, yellow and white, of Widdin, Medka Vize, and other Turkish provinces ..... quintal	2916	972		
Tortoises, live, of Greece, to Constantinople ..... oke	90	30		
— in Imitation of tortoise cloth ..... do	66	22		
Tame in Imitation ... do	66	22		

ARTICLES.	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	Total Duty.	English Money.	ARTICLES.	Internal Duty.	Export Duty.	Total Duty.	English Money.
	aspers.	aspers.	aspers.	£ s. d.		aspers.	aspers.	aspers.	£ s. d.
Tobacco, Frank or Salee okr	30	10			Wool, sheep's, fine and				
— of Latta, Samsoun,					coarse, quintz	1214	718		
Cavalla, Persehim,					Wax, bees' do okr	240	60		
Barley, whole cwt. do	20	10			Wine of Cyprus com-				
Dates, of which, of Mecca					mandaria do	24	18		
5%	5 per t.	5 per t.			— all sorts of the Otto-				
Valonia, shell do	240	240			man empire do	154	54		

Articles not enumerated pay 3 per cent internal duty, and 3 per cent export duty.

Gazette de Commerce, April 22, 1838.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The piaster which was worth 3 francs, or 2*s.* 4*d.* in 1768, has been so far debased according to the *Dictionnaire du Commerçant*, that its value in 1820 was no more than 40 centimes, and in 1831 it sunk in value to 27 *centimes*. The same authority ranges the exchange as follows:

On London, 95 Turkish piasters = 1*l.* sterling; on Vienna and Trieste, 396 Turkish paras = 1 Austrian florin; on Paris and France, 150 Turkish paras = 1 franc. (See rates of exchange, hereafter, at different places, in abstracts from consular reports.)

The uncertain value of the money of Turkey has rendered it impossible for us to reduce the rates of duty in the foregoing tariffs to English money, which must be calculated according to the value of the piaster, para and asper, at the time of importation and exportation: this variable depreciation of the currency (the Finances of Turkey) has created a perpetual source of perplexity, uncertainty, and confusion, as respects shipping goods from England, and the sale or purchase of merchandize at the several Ottoman ports. There is neither *usance* nor *days of grace* observed at Constantinople.

Accounts are usually kept in piasters, which are divided into paras and aspers: 3 aspers make 1 para; 40 paras, or 120 aspers, 1 piaster; but for the convenience of reckoning accounts are often kept in piasters and centimes. Money is also reckoned by *silver purses* of 1 *kefer* = 500 piasters, and gold purses of 1 kutze = 30,000 piasters.

The mint at Constantinople coins annually very large quantities of greatly debased money. The pieces issued as gold and silver are scarcely more than washed with those metals. The old coinage has been from time to time called in, and new debased emissions made and paid out by the government at the same nominal value as the old.

The gold coins are the chequin or sequin of 5 piasters, with halves and quarters of the same: their value, like that of the piaster, varies according to their purity.

The cantar of cotton, in yarn or wool, is 45 okes. Silks from Persia are sold by the catman of 6 okes; and from Brussa, by the taffee of 610 drachms. The chequee of cotton is 250 drachms; and of goat's wool, 800 drachms.

Weights.—The oke, 2.272 rotoli, is the principal weight, and is equal to 2 lbs. 13 oz.

5 drachms avoirdupois. There is also the chequee, equal to 4967 grains; and the cantaro, or quintal of 100 rotoli, are equal to 124 lbs. 9 oz. 12 drachms avoirdupois. The subdivisions of the weights are:

64 grains or 16 killos = 1 drachm; 100 drachms = 1 chequee; 4 chequees = 1 oke; 6 okes = 1 batman; 44 okes = 1 cantaro, or quintal; 176 drachms = 1 rotolo; 100 rotoli = 1 cantaro, or $7\frac{1}{3}$ batmans; 1 cantaro or quintal = 124,457 lbs. avoirdupois = 56,437 kilogrammes.

Liquid Measure.—The metre, or almud, is equal to 1 gallon and 3 pints English wine measure, or about 6 litres. It is generally used for wine, oil, and other liquids. But the almud of oil is estimated to weigh 8 okes.

Long Measure.—The pic, or pike, is generally estimated in commerce as equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, English. There are, however, the long pic, called *arshim*, or *kulchi*, with which silks and woollen cloths are measured; and the shorter pic, called endrezeh, for cottons and carpets. Of the *arshim*, 100 are equal to nearly $77\frac{1}{2}$ English yards; and of the *endezeh*, 100 are equal to $74\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Dry Measure.—Four kisloz = 1 forteri, or fortin, and the forteri contains about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels, and weighs 240 lbs. The ki-loz of rice weighs 10 okes.

CHAPTER V.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.

THE agriculture productions of the three *principalities* and the pachalics of BULGARIA and BOSNIA, we shall notice under the head of the respective *Danubian states* of the Ottoman empire.

ROUMELIA, MACEDONIA, ALBANIA, and MONTENEGRO, comprise, with the Island of CANDIA, the remaining regions of European Turkey.

PROPERTY in Turkey was held, after its conquest, by the military chiefs and soldiery, among whom it was distributed. The *Spahis* are still the chief feudal lords who hold the *estates* or *zaimets*. Of these there were at the time of Solyman the Magnificent, 3192 large *zaimets*, and 50,150 small *zaimets*, less in extent than about 500 acres. In 1816 the number of feudal estates in European Turkey were stated to be under 1000, and in Asia Minor under 1500. Exclusive of these, there are large estates which either belong positively, or pay a heavy *quit rent* to the Sultan or to the church. The pachas and their fiscal officers, who are the scourges of the feudal proprietors, extort from them and from the cultivators of the soil, the taxes either directly or through the municipalities. The consequence has been that agriculture and agricultural instruments in Turkey are generally in the most rude condition. In Thrace, cultivation is in a better state than elsewhere south of the Balkan. The valley of *Maritza* is fertile, producing rice, maize in plenty (south of the Balkan), wheat, millet, onions, artichokes, vines, various fruits and vegetables. Wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, turnips, flax, madder, tobacco, cotton, saffron, olives in the southerly parts, and various other crops, are grown generally, of various qualities and quantities of production, in all European Turkey south of the Balkan. The red wines of Mace-

donia and Albania would be good, or at least rich in quality, if prepared with care; but as made at present, they are either sweet or sour, never dry, and, to increase the quantity, often mixed with water. Notwithstanding the rude state of agriculture in European Turkey, there is less poverty than, or not so much destitution as to the means of sustaining life as, in many other European states. The absence of beggary, and the actual means of enjoying their daily bread, is conspicuous in Roumelia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania. The latter province is perhaps the most independent in this, as well as in other respects, of all European Turkey, although Bulgaria is by far the best cultivated. Sheep and goats of inferior breeds abound in Turkey. Oxen and cows are proportionably few in number, and equally degenerate or inferior in kind. Veal is never eaten by the Moslems; beef seldom; mutton and goats' flesh generally form the animal food of the people. Pork is held nearly in the same abhorrence by the Turk as by the Jew. The horses of European Turkey are small, strong, and hardy, but neither handsome nor fleet.

Of *wool*, *silk*, and the other productions of Turkey which enter into her export trade, we will speak hereafter in our detailed view of the trade and commerce of the principal marts of the empire.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Turkey are more important for domestic use than for exportation. Among the most distinguished are the carpets of Smyrna; crapes and gauzes of Salonica,—silks of Brussa,—printed muslins and cottons of Constantinople,—tanneries and dressed leather of Adrianople,—coarse cottons and other coarse cloths of Roumelia, Thessaly, Albania, and even of Bosnia,—various works in metal, and gold and silver lace,—some works in hair and linen—the camlets and serges of Angora—and the works of smiths and ordinary handicraft, comprise most of the manufactured products of the empire. The iron-mines of Bosnia are worked to some extent for the use of that province, where arms and some iron and copper works are made. The mines of Samakoff, near Philippoli, have recently produced cheap common iron. It would appear that not only the manufactures of cotton and silk, which are stated to have been formerly of valuable importance, have greatly declined, but that the Turks have neither taste nor inclination for the arts nor for manufactures. As the population of Armenian, Greek, and Frank races are increasing rapidly, while those of the Turkish race appear to have been diminishing in numbers; and should there be security, hereafter, for investments in manufacturing industry, we see no obstacle to the growth and prosperity of various fabrics in Turkey, excepting, that it will long be more profitable for the several Ottoman provinces in Europe and in Asia to exchange their agriculture products, and raw materials for the manufactured goods of more populous and more advanced countries.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DANUBIAN COUNTRIES.

BULGARIA.—This province comprises the Pachalics of *Widdin* (which town being considered by some the capital), *Varna*, *Silistria*, and *Sophia*, the latter city being also considered the capital of the province. The inhabitants of this province are principally of the Greek church, and are an industrious and kindly disposed people, greatly oppressed by the Turkish pachas and inferior officers of the Porte. The following account translated from the French original, lately received by us, from Bulgaria, and drawn up by a creditable, scientific, and official traveller, appears to present the best description we can offer of this naturally rich section of European Turkey.

"This province is, with the exception of a large district, situated between Sistova and the Balkan Chain (which, although well covered with grass, is totally deficient of water) is generally fertile, and susceptible of good cultivation. It is well wooded, and the best system of cultivation is met with in those districts which are inhabited by the Bulgarians.—that is from Silistria to Widdin.

"That portion of the country governed by the Pacha of Varna, situated along the shores of the Black Sea, is generally peopled by Turks and Tatars, who are occupied in rearing cattle, and do little as regards agriculture. The fine plain of Baladah, is peopled by Russians (who have quitted Bessarabia) and by the natives. Its chief agricultural product is hard wheat, which is raised in large quantities. It is to be regretted that this province should be so remotely situated from the capital of the empire, and consequently become subject to a capricious system of government exercised by its pachas and *agas*. These, only attentive to their individual interests, prevent the peasantry from extending local industry, and instead of supporting the general improvement of trade and commerce, usually oppose every obstacle to its extension.

"The district of *Varna*, with its various ports upon the Black Sea, and its proximity to Constantinople, offers great facilities to commerce. Turkish and Greek vessels arrive at Varna, to be laden with grain and other products, and not being subjected to the difficulties of river navigation they carry the same at a moderate freight, and the merchants are consequently well able to pay a greater expense for land carriage, and to transport their produce farther from the interior. There is also at Varna a depot for the tallow and other products of the province, which is transported by land from Widdin, and shipped for Constantinople. The amount of the former article produced this year (1841), has been larger than usual, and judging by the number of cattle, may be annually augmented. The district of *Varna*, comprising *Schoumna*, has furnished the greater portion: about 1200 oxen having been killed for the purpose of obtaining their fat, &c. The tallow trade is entirely in the hands of Turkish merchants at Constantinople, who purchase in the spring herds of oxen (to the number of 40,000), which they fatten during the summer months. It is consequently difficult to meet with any tallow or fat in this district, the greater portion being sent to the capital, either for consumption there, or for exportation into the neighbouring provinces.

"*Kustendje** has this year exhibited signs of commercial activity: many large houses having sent hither their agents for the purchase of grain, but the exposed position of this port, formerly sheltered by a mole, offers a great obstacle to its trade. Its environs

* This port was used by the Romans, and the ruins of the mole, built by Constantine, are said to be still visible for a considerable distance into the sea.

furnish an abundant supply of grain, the districts near the plain of Babadah being highly cultivated. The late facility of steam navigation on the Danube as far as Cernowoda, also tends to render the position of this place very important, and it appears that notwithstanding the inconveniences above referred to, this port may become one of the principal seats of commerce, and the chief outlet for the productions of the district.

"The harvest of this year, although moderate in the immediate neighbourhood of *Kustendje*, is yet sufficiently abundant, taking into consideration the amount of land cultivated, and the grain produced is esteemed as superior to that grown near *Taganrog*.

"The *district of Silistria* is throughout well cultivated, and has this year produced a large supply of provisions of all kinds, it not having suffered from the effects of the droughts, which have been severely felt in the adjoining provinces. Two sorts of hard wheat are raised, one termed '*arnaut*,' the other '*coloss*;' the latter is the finest in appearance, but the former yields the best flour. The quantity of grain produced in this vicinity this year, may be estimated at 50,000 chilos, of which 25,000 are required for consumption in the district, the other 25,000 being exported. Besides this, about 30,000 chilos of barley were raised, being of very good quality. Maize, beans, and flax seed have not succeeded; 7000 head of oxen have been slaughtered in the *Salkanna* of *Silistria*, the tallow produced being sent to Constantinople. The city of Silistria and its environs are more peopled by Turks, Tartars, and Walachians, than with Bulgarians. The fortifications here are in a most wretched condition, although they have 360 pieces of artillery, partly placed on the ramparts and partly laid on the ground. There is no garrison, the 400 artillery men who should properly do duty here, being entirely occupied in various trades, &c., as ordinary citizens. *Silistria* is governed by an *Aga*.

The country between Silistria and *Roukschouk* is well wooded, and possesses abundant pasturage; it has, however, suffered so much this year from the dryness of the season as scarcely to have produced sufficient grain for its home consumption. It is peopled by Bulgarians, who are much more industrious than the Turks or Walachians. In ordinary years this district yields double the amount of produce that is raised in Silistria. Owing to the want of provisions, the trade this year has been insignificant. *Wood for building and oak planks* are obtained here of a superior quality, and at a moderate price. 6000 oxen were killed for the purpose of obtaining their fat for making tallow.

"The route from *Roukschouk* to *Varna* is the most frequented, and various descriptions of goods, as *tallow, honey, skins and hides, flour, &c.*, brought from Widdin, are sent by water, and afterwards forwarded by land carriage to Varna and Constantinople. In seasons when corn is sufficiently abundant to be exported, it is sent by the Danube, as far as *Matchin* or *Ibraila*, and there reshipped for Constantinople.

"*Roukschouk* is better peopled than Silistria, and is the residence of the *Vizier* of the *Pachalic of Silistria*, the latter having under his command three pachas, one of them being the Pacha of Varna. The merchants of this place, who carry on trade with the neighbouring provinces and the Austrian territory, are for the most part Jews and Greeks. The fortifications here are in a better state than those of Silistria, but equally deficient as regards artillery men.

"From Roukschouk to Sistova the country presents a very fertile and pleasing aspect, being exclusively occupied and cultivated by Bulgarians. The latter city is considered their capital, and is one of the most important towns on the right bank of the Danube. The harvest in this district having partially failed, the usually good supplies of grain have not been brought to market. There is no resident pacha at Sistova, and the merchants of this place enjoy certain privileges and facilities in regard to trade: they have a commercial treaty with Walachia, and carry on a considerable trade with that province. The chief products are *hemp* and *flax*, *hides* and *skins*, *attar of roses*, and *tallow*. In the vicinity of Widdin the face of the country changes, and from thence presents a continued succession of steppes, thinly peopled, and only in those places where water is found. In the more mountainous districts cultivation recommences, but, generally speaking, the quantity of agricultural produce raised in this neighbourhood is not more than sufficient for local consumption. The present *Vizier*, maintaining the ancient and restrictive system, will not permit the exportation of grain; and he personally appropriates any superabundant quantity of corn, which is manufactured into flour at his own mills, which he afterwards sends to Constantinople.

"The harvest has yielded an average crop, but the farmers are unable to sell their surplus produce, until they have received permission from the pacha to do so, and at a price which he arbitrarily fixes.

"The population consists of a mixed race of Bulgarians, Servians, Walachians, and Hungarians, and if the local government did not interfere as regards commercial enterprise, Widdin might become the seat of a considerable and active trade, and a large depot for the productions of the province. Some favour is shown by the Pacha, to the resident merchants at this place, who import manufactured articles from Austria.

"The greater portion of the trading class are Jews, with some few Turks, who trade with the towns in Roumelia, furnishing these places with various manufactured articles.

"Widdin is the capital of this province, and is governed by a vizier, who maintains good order in his administration of public affairs. The ancient fortress here is in excellent repair, and two others have been constructed by the vizier; they are well built, and effectively garrisoned by a good corps of artillery."

The canal projected in 1837 would have passed through this fertile province from Czernadovo to Kustendje, if the intended plan had been carried into execution, and it would have opened the traffic of the Danube and Black Sea by a short and direct route, avoiding the intricate navigation of the shoals and sand-bars in and off that river.

Bosnia.—This generally little known province of European Turkey, although in many parts mountainous, has extensive fruitful villages, producing wheat maize, barley, and various vegetables, sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants: one half of whom are stated to be Mohammedans, one-fourth Greeks, and the remainder chiefly Roman catholics. There are among the whole, 16,000 gipsies, about 2000 Jews, and probably 1500 Armenians.

Pasturage, more than agriculture, constitutes the pursuit of the inhabitants. Fruits are abundant. The wines are rough and strong, and a liqueur is prepared from a spirit distilled from plums. Numerous rapid rivers traverse the country. The Save, one of the largest navigable branches of the Danube, divides Bosnia from the Austrian Empire, and might be rendered of great commercial importance to this province: from which the pine, oak, and linden timber, that abounds in the forests, might be floated down to the Danube for shipment.

The horses are strong and serviceable, and herds of cattle and sheep are continually met with: the wool of the latter is in high repute. Hogs are also numerous on the lands occupied by the Christian population. Bees are reared especially on the Croatian frontier. Goats are also bred. There are but few manufactures: they consist principally of coarse woollens for domestic wear,—common works of iron,—guns and other arms,—saltpetre and gunpowder. Notwithstanding the wretched roads, there is a considerable transit trade, in European and other articles, which centres in *Bosna-Serai*, the capital. This city has a population estimated at 55,000, and its import, transit, and export trade is carried on from, and diverges to Macedonia, Albania, Roumelia, Dalmatia, Servia, Hungary, and the Danube. The exports are chiefly *wool, skins and hides, hair, timber, cattle,* and *hogs*. The imports are principally *woven goods, hardwares, glass, sugar, coffee, spices, salt,* and *olive oil.*

The inhabitants of *Bosna-Serai* are described as industrious. The iron mines, and one lead mine in the neighbourhood, are allowed to be worked by the Turks. Quicksilver is found, and various minerals are said to abound in the mountains; but even the gold and silver, mixed with the sand and pebbles washed down by the torrents into the rivers, is prohibited by the Turks to be collected

Bosnia being under the government of a Pacha with three tails, and his subordinates, its administration is corrupt, and bigoted, and, consequently, its resources remain comparatively undeveloped.

CHAPTER VII.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

I.—SERVIA.

The three Danubian principalities, Servia, Moldavia, and Walachia, although usually included as portions of the Ottoman Empire, can only be considered *tributary*; and, at most, as acknowledging, by paying tribute, the Sultan for their *suzerain*. The principality of Servia is a mountainous country, but generally with a fertile soil, limited and rude in its agriculture. The lands of the extensive plain or valley of the Morava are remarkably productive when brought under cultivation. The population are chiefly of the Greek Church, and live by rearing cattle, and especially hogs. Maize is the principal grain raised, but all kinds, except rice, common to other parts of Europe, ripen in perfection. Vines are cultivated, but with little care, and the wine is rough, strong, and of a disagreeable flavour. Hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton, and most other crops are grown, but all rudely and not extensively. The horses and horned cattle are of inferior breeds. Hogs swarm in the woods, and over most parts of the country. In summer they fatten on acorns. In winter they are maintained chiefly on maize. Prince Milosch was considered rich, chiefly from the circumstance of his being the principal hog proprietor in Servia. The numbers exported, vaguely estimated at from 220,000 to 250,000 annually, are chiefly into the Austrian states. Minerals, especially iron, coal, copper, and lead, are known to abound. Oak timber of good quality for ship-building, staves, and other purposes, grows in most parts of Servia, and the Morava, Timok, and other streams falling into the Danube, extend from the interior great facilities for transporting the same as well as other produce to markets. Under a good and efficient government, Servia would no doubt improve rapidly. But disorder and insecurity have so long been prevalent, that many years will probably pass over before the resources of the country can be profitably developed. Belgrade, the capital, and Semendria are conveniently situated for trade. The Servians are chiefly a Slavonian race, and rather addicted to trade; we have frequently seen them in the markets of Vienna and Pest, and even at Leipsic.

The exports, exclusive of *hogs*, are *leeches*, a monopoly of the government, and some skins, wool, and wood. The imports are woven goods, some sugar and coffee, hardwares, &c.

The following is an extract from a consular letter, dated Semlin, December 31, 1842:

"The yearly average of entries at the Belgrade custom-house gives the following result:

"Four hundred sacks of ordinary wool, valued at 8½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. 162,000 sheep-skins, dressed, at 1*s.* 3½*d.* each; 107,000 lamb-skins at 11½*d.* each: 5180 buffalo and cow-hides at 15*s.* 2*d.* each; 2000 quintals of wax at 1*s.* 9½*d* per lb. English; 980,000 lbs. of honey at 2*d.* per lb.; 1,398,000 cwt. of bark (tan), at 1*d.* per cwt.; 9200 lbs. of silk at 9*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; 3500 oxen and cows to Turkey and Austria, at 4*l.* 15*s.* the pair of oxen, and 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* for cows; 169,000 pigs, for Austria, at 2*l.* 15*s.* the pair of fatted pigs, and 1*l.* 10*s.* for the lean ones. A great quantity of fine wool is sent into Austria, Hungary, and Walachia; and they take from Hungary, hardware, delft, porcelain, pottery, and salt. Semlin supplies nearly the whole of the wheat, flour, oats, meat, vegetables, and fruits, consumed at Belgrade.

"The Servian agriculturists make money by merely sending their herds of swine into the oak forests in the morning, and recalling them at sunset; the herds are highly paid, and the men employed upon the public roads receive a sum equal to eightpence sterling a day, and their food, for about seven hours' work."

2.—WALACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

These two principalities are even more independent, than Servia, of the Porte: they acknowledge the Sultan as their *Suzerain*, but the influence of Russia has been sufficient to carry the appointment of the *hospodars*.

The following account of these principalities, and of their political relations with the Porte and with Russia, was drawn up for us in French by a distinguished Boyard, whose name we have not his authority to mention.

"WALACHIA, including the islands of the Danube, has a superficial extent of 1810 geographical square leagues, which total amount may be thus subdivided; viz., mountainous districts, 1685; plains, 3033; water, 49; or, by another arrangement: fields and meadows, 3230; woods, 1337; marsh lands, 158; vineyards, 31; rocks and sandy districts, 10.

"MOLDAVIA has an area equal to about two-thirds of that of Walachia.

"These principalities contain a population of 3,500,000 inhabitants, but are not peopled to more than one-fifth of their extent. Consequently they are by no means so important as they may one day become. The soil is excellent, and will yield all such produce, as France and England now seek from the ports of the Black Sea.

"The inhabitants, a very intelligent and sagacious race, apply themselves almost exclusively to agriculture, and future commerce will no doubt cause this branch of industry to be carried out to the highest degree of perfection. The laws of the country seem to have this object in view, for by recent enactments every attention has been shown towards the construction of bridges and roads, and every facility afforded for rendering the navigation of the greater number of the rivers, safe and expeditious.

"When these regulations were promulgated, and the general freedom of commerce declared, the joy of the inhabitants was universal; and almost immediately the ports of Ibraïloff and Giourgova were filled with various foreign vessels seeking wheat and other grain.

"The provincial government, however, imposed a very severe tax upon the exportation of grain. The amount of duty fixed by the tariff for the export generally of various descriptions of produce was three per cent, in regard to grain it was raised to eight per cent, under pretence of the danger which might result from granting an unlimited export of corn. Prices fell in consequence. The improvements in respect to roads, bridges, &c.,

were abandoned, and the measures decreed by the chambers, in consequence of the law relative to canalization, remained in abeyance.

"This fall in the price of corn was not followed by any reduction in the duty, which, on the contrary, was raised to 10½ per cent. Thus the expense of export was nearly in the following proportion: viz.

"Export duty, at least, nine per cent; expense of transport, three per cent; and interest, at least, six per cent.

"Added to this may be taken into consideration the difficulties experienced from Russia at the mouths of the Danube (at Soulina), which were not allowed to be removed.

"Thus, in order that foreign countries may carry on any commerce with the principalities, it follows that they must consent to pay 18 per cent more for such produce than they could procure it at in Russia; or, in other words, if Russian agriculture gain six per cent, that of these districts will have lost 12 per cent.

"The efforts of the Provincial chamber to induce the government to modify this exorbitant duty, have produced but a slight relaxation of it. They were secretly informed that if they became more pressing in their demands, Russia, in order to protect her own commerce would find herself obliged to restrict exportation entirely. This hint was wisely received.

"The Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia in order to preserve their liberty and nationality, both of which were much endangered by the success of the Turkish arms in the 14th century, judged it advisable, to avoid total conquest, to grant the *Suzerainty* of these territories to the Porte, and, consequently, to pay tribute to that power, Turkey: in return, guaranteeing to them those rights and privileges which alone constitute the sovereignty of a nation.

"The first Treaty was concluded in 1393 with Bajazet Ildé.im. Its terms were as follows:

"ART. I. We Bajazet, &c. &c. have decreed, out of our extreme clemency towards Walachia, which, with its reigning prince, has made just submission to our invincible empire, that the country shall continue to be governed by its own laws, and that the prince regent shall have the right to declare war against, or make peace with, the neighbouring states—having also, in his own hands, the power of life and death over his subjects.

"II. Walachian subjects arriving in, or residing in the territory of our empire for the purpose of carrying on their own affairs, shall be exempt from every description of taxation.

"III. The princes, who are to be of the Christian faith, shall be elected by the metropolitan and the boyards.

"The prince of Walachia shall pay into our imperial treasury 3000 piasters (*rouges*) of the country, or 500 silver piasters of our money.

"At the period of concluding this Treaty, which was signed at Nicopolis, Walachia still possessed, beyond the Danube, the city of Silistria, which they retained for two years afterwards.

"The second Treaty, in 1460, confirming the foregoing, raised the tribute to the sum of 10,000 ducats. Its provisions are:

"ART. I. The Sultan agrees on his own part, and also on the part of his successors, to protect and defend Walachia from all enemies, without requiring more than the sovereign supremacy, and that the Voïvodes shall be held responsible for the payment of a tribute of 10,000 ducats to the Sublime Porte.

"II. The Sublime Porte engages not to interfere, in any way in the internal administration of the Principality, nor to permit a single Turk to pass into Walachia, without his having some ostensible motive.

"III. The Voïvodes shall continue to be elected by the metropolitan, the bishops, and the boyards, the elections being confirmed by the Porte.

"IV. Walachia shall continue to enjoy the free exercise of its own laws; the Voïvodes shall still have the power of life and death over their subjects, also the right of declaring war, and making peace, without in these matters being in any way responsible to the Sublime Porte.

"This Treaty may, however, be viewed as one of unequal character, seeing that on the part of these provinces we find an honourable concession, together with tribute paid to Turkey; whilst, on the other hand, these acts of submission were not considered as taking from the former the *perfect independence* of their territories.

"Vatel says—'A feeble state, which for its own security voluntarily places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, giving in return certain equivalents in the shape of

concessions for such protection, without, however, yielding up its right of self government, does not, on that account, the less figure amongst these sovereign states, who only acknowledge the law of the rights of the people; and a tribute paid by a state to a foreign power, although diminishing in some measure its own dignity as an avowal of its weakness, does not cause it to forfeit its claim to *entire* sovereignty.'

"The various writers upon international law who have placed Walachia amongst the *partly sovereign states*, have not paid regard to her treaties with the Porte. M. Martens, in support of his own opinion, only cites, in his *Précis du droit des Gens*, the treaties of Kainardgi, the Explanatory Convention of 1779, the Hatti Sheriff of 1783, and the treaties of Yassi and Bucharest.

"MOLDAVIA is, in her relations with the Porte, precisely in the same position as Walachia.

"The treaty of Adrianople, after having, by Article V., adopted the principle of the capitulations, and by engaging the Porte to maintain the same, has caused them to be viewed as in force at the present time, and, consequently, acknowledges the independence and nationality of these provinces.

"1st, The Porte engages to confirm the administrative measures which have been decreed according to the voice of the Assembly of Notables during the occupation of the territory.

"2d, It is stipulated that the principalities may employ and pay an army for their own service, and also form quarantine establishments.

"3d, That they shall not be molested in their internal administration by any orders interfering with their local rights.

"4th, The privilege of travelling with passports in their own country is accorded to Moldavian and Walachian subjects.

"According to the laws, &c., framed during the occupation of the principalities by Russia, it was decreed *that no impost voted by the Assemblies and sanctioned by the reigning prince, should be levied until such vote had received the approbation of the two Imperial Courts, the Porte and Russia; and also that the appointed Chief Director of the quarantine establishments should be sanctioned* by the Russian Consul, as well *as by the* sovereign prince.

"*The first of these laws gives to the Two Courts, or rather to Russia, a leading control in the administration of the affairs of the principalities, and entirely neutralizes their power of raising as many troops* as they might consider requisite."

AGRICULTURE.—The climate is cold in winter,—the winds from the Carpathians often blow down at that season in bitter sharpness over the plains; but although the fig and olive do not thrive, all sorts of corn, except rice, are grown on the soil, which is generally fertile, and the natural resources, including salt of excellent quality, coal, iron, and other minerals are said to be all abundant, but the tyranny and extortion of the Faniarote governors, appointed from time to time by the Porte, reduced for centuries the population to the most wretched condition. Pasturage has, under such oppression, rather than agriculture, been followed by the peasantry. The lands belong chiefly to the *boyards*, who do not, or at least rarely cultivate it themselves, but let it for a *tithe*, or some payment or other acknowledgment to a cultivator, who pays also the taxes. The state of husbandry is rude—manure is seldom applied to the soil—the implements of husbandry are of the worst description; but in this, and some other respects, Moldavia is superior to Walachia. Oxen are used in the carts and ploughs, and for treading out the corn, which is preserved in pits, and has in consequence often an earthy and musty taste.

The cattle of Moldavia are superior to those generally of Eastern Europe, and are driven for sale as far as Vienna and even to Breslau in Silesia.

The following statistical return, which may be considered nearly correct, is abstracted from a recent account, transmitted us in manuscript, and drawn up, as we are informed, under Russian authority.

STATISTICS OF WALACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

	WALACHIA.	MOLDAVIA.
Towns	22	21
Burgs	15	19
Villages	3,560	1,021
Monasteries	133	93
Ditto depending on the holy places, Jerusalem and Athos	69	29
Churches in stone	1,361	115
Ditto in wood	2,180	1,592
Houses	349,322	161,772
Mills, wind	6	209
Ditto, water	2,292	1,901
Ditto, horse	9	53
Extent in square versts	66,471	33,041
Population	1,976,500	1,134,100
Marriages	15,092	10,538
Births	47,052	23,110
Deaths	26,191	14,876

	WALACHIA. Annual crop	kilos.	MOLDAVIA. kilos.
Wheat		1,272,738	102,582
Maize		1,129,280	358,979
Barley and oats		143,529	111,879
Millet		111,721	7,383
	Total kilos.	1,562,018	Total kilos. 640,929
Annual consumption	kilos.	1,630,523	392,119
Pogones of vineyards		64,597	34,391
Wine	litres	3,921,800	litres 3,707,330
Horses		186,992	91 395
Mares		105,533	
Asses		795	80
Oxen		310,298	253 763
Bulls		57 512	17,620
Cows		241,017	244,272
Mules		230	150
Asses		795	80
Sheep and goats		1,095,573	906,354
Swine		315,128	318,117

MANUFACTORIES.

Cloth	32
Cotton	1
Hats	1

COMMERCE.—AVERAGE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WALACHIA.		MOLDAVIA.	
Exported.	Imported.	Exported	Imported.
Piastres (2 to the ducat).		Piastres (32 to the ducat).	
56,652,680	50,251,152	11,612,918	11,662,122

FINANCES BEFORE THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

WALACHIA.		MOLDAVIA.	
Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
16,670,520	15,150,919	7,290,315	6,119,999

AFTER THE OCCUPATION.

WALACHIA.		MOLDAVIA.	
Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
16 349,009	14,991,395	7 752,499	6,963,512

MILITIA.

Officers	184	39
Petty ditto sub. 4199	1671	1021
Horses	1210	207
Physicians Bucharest 20)	30 (Yassi 6)	10

PRISONS AND CRIMES, AVERAGE ANNUALLY, FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prisons, penal 5 / Police 18	23	Penal, 2 / Police 16	18
Prisoners, penal 521 / Political 187	711	Prisoners, Penal 140 / Political 215	165

Assassinations, 72; highway robberies 155; thefts 96; divers, 59. Assassinations, 24; robberies, 130; thefts, 171; divers, 33.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

	Walachia.	Moldavia.
Support of poor	1 1,983	50,243
Schools	24	
Scholars	2788	899
Masters	11	21

ITEMS OF REVENUE.

Capitation on cultivators at 30 per cent each family	8,141 750	1,124,870
On artisans, shopkeepers and merchants	500 147	625,810
On gipsies	153 000	
Capitation on magilas at 45 per cent per family	117,082	
Salt	1,563,311	850 000
Exportation of cattle	1 5,771	
Other revenues	724,136	1,602,942

EXPENDITURE.

Civil list	1,209,000	800,000
Employes	1,515,828	2,219,014
Military and police	4,104,305	1,291,809
Compensation of	1,500,000	150,000
Public establishments	2,005,704	122,501
Extraordinaries and tribute to the Porte	1,815,111	1,211,011
Total	14,379,244	6,294,031

The *Pogoul* of vineyards is equal to 1296 square toises. The *Falleke* = 2880 ditto. The *Kylo* is = 240 oxca or okes.

There are three classes of peasants, the 1st *Troulache*, who possess 4 oxen; 2d, *Migelococke*, who own one pair; and the 3d, *Candachi*, who possess none.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE Trade of the Principalities, as well as that of Bulgaria, is chiefly directed to, from, and by the Danube. The manufactures of those countries are nearly all coarse, and for home consumption, and supply but little for exterior commerce. The imports are the manufactured goods, the coffee, spices, and sugars of other countries; and the exports are chiefly cattle, wool, and corn, and other products of the soil. Before the demand for British fabrics can be of very great importance, the population must greatly increase, and the capabilities of the people to purchase and use our goods must greatly change. We shall close our details of the Danubian provinces by a few tabular and other statements.

In 1834, *M. Hagemeister*, an officer in the Russian service, was directed by the governor of New Russia to make a report on the commerce of the ports of the Black Sea and Danube. His account of the latter is as follows:

"Upwards of 600 vessels of from 100 to 300 tons* annually enter the Danube. The larger ones cannot proceed beyond Braïloff, and those of 200 tons can scarcely get as far as Rou-tchouk. That part of the Danube which lies between Vienna and Semlin, serves to convey the manufactured produce of Austria into Hungary, taking in exchange the corn destined for consumption in Vienna. That part of the river which is between Semlin and Orsova is only frequented by a few vessels. (The navigation of this part has since increased.) The rocks which interrupt the navigation of the Danube lie between Berszaszka and Skala-Kladowa. The most dangerous passage is called "The Iron Gate." The communication by steam established by Austria between Vienna and Galatz is interrupted between Moldava and Orsova, and goods are then carried in small vessels which only draw three or four feet of water. From Orsova, the Danube is much frequented by Turkish lighters, called *kirlaches*, of from 30 to 100 tons. Of these, 50 or 60 are at Rou-tchouk, 70 or 80 at Sistova, 15 to 20 at Nicopoli, and 30 or 40 at Widden, but this number is quite insufficient for the purposes of transport. The Servians and Walachians have lately commenced building similar vessels. All these lighters are employed in carrying to Galatz and Braïloff corn and other raw produce of Walachia, or salt to the ports of Bulgaria. Corn, the produce of Turkey, the export of which has been permitted for two years, but which, however, is all purchased by the Turkish government, at an arbitrary price, is conveyed in these small vessels to Matzini, a small town opposite Braïloff, to be there embarked in larger vessels, and then sent to Constantinople. The freight paid to the coasting vessels to Braïloff or Galatz was much increased in 1833, in consequence of the great activity of trade.

"The river between Braïloff and Soulinah is nowhere less than eighteen feet deep. Of the three mouths, that of Soulinah is the only one that is navigable, and there the water is as high as eleven or thirteen feet, according to winds. The entrance to the Danube is extremely difficult, the coast from Cape Caliaeri being very low, and the mouth within the sandbar being covered with reeds, vessels easily lose their way; the sand carried by the wind sometimes fills up this mouth, so that even vessels of small burden are obliged to discharge part of their cargoes. Vessels of more than 1000 or 1200 tchetwerts can seldom pass Soulinah without undergoing this operation, and it sometimes happens that being caught in a gale of wind, they are unable to re-enter the river, and are obliged to seek the open sea, and are thus separated from the boats which are carrying part of their cargoes, which often perish from being unable to resist the waves. Hence we see why the lighters

* The ton is equal to 5 tchetwerts.

stationed at the mouth of the river, which at the commencement of 1834 amounted to twelve, sometimes charge as much as 1000 Turkish piasters per cargo. In consequence of the winding of the river, the wind is rarely favourable for sailing, and hence vessels are often obliged to be towed, which requires a greater number of men. As all the vessels on the Danube are considered *infected they are not allowed to remain on the coast of Bessarabia, Moldavia, or Walachia, which are lower and less rocky than the coast of Turkey*, unless they have a sanitary guard on board. From *Matzini* upwards, the right bank of the Danube is so rocky as to be very dangerous, while the opposite bank is well adapted for lighters, but the supposed infected vessels dare not approach it. Vessels are sometimes fifty days in ascending the river, but the passage to Galatz is often made in three days. The Danube is usually frozen in December, and the frost lasts till March. In 1833 it was not frozen over at all. Freights in the ports of the Danube are always 20 or 25 per cent higher than at Odessa, while the premiums of insurance are increased only for those vessels which are obliged to unload at the mouth, on account of their size. The flags which usually enter the Danube are those of Turkey, Greece, Russia, Ionian Islands, Austria, and Sardinia. Vessels of other countries have seldom appeared (before 1835).

"Although the three chief mouths of the Danube are in the possession of Russia, very little of its produce passes through the ports of Bessarabia, *Ismaïl and Réni*; the cities of Galatz and Brailoff are the only ports of Moldavia and Walachia which pour the superfluity of these two rich provinces into the trade of the Black Sea. The protective sway of Russia has raised up against it formidable rivals. Equal in fertility to the most favoured portions of the South of Russia, these provinces are sheltered by the mountains which surround them, from the winds which dry up the immense plains of the latter country. Walachia and the south of Moldavia are covered with steppes, but the north of Moldavia is very woody. While it exports the same produce as the ports of the Black Sea, Moldavia, being very populous, offers a favourable market for foreign merchandize, there being no prohibitory laws (as in Russia) to prevent importation. Their whole industry having been paralyzed by the Turks, the inhabitants scarcely know the value of their produce. Turkish authorities each year arbitrarily used to fix the price of corn, tallow, butter, cattle, and wood; and whoever wished to dispose of his superfluous stock, was obliged to sell it to government at the fixed prices. It was only by smuggling that exports were ever made to foreign countries. The produce of the purchases made by government, and of the taxes levied in kind, was sent to Constantinople. *Thanks to Russia, the political fate of these principalities has been decided; the administration of government has taken a more regular form; the produce which till then remained of an inferior quality, will improve in proportion to the improvement in trade.* The *ad valorem* duty of three per cent levied on nearly all articles of import and export is never levied with the intention of influencing trade, but to meet the civil expenses. There were no restrictions upon trade, and nothing was wanting to cause a great increase, but some favourable opportunity, under the auspices of liberty and a rising spirit of order. Such an opportunity occurred in the year 1833, and the dearth experienced in South Russia has disclosed, especially in Walachia, resources before unknown.

"Of the large number of small ports on the Danube, that of Braïloff, in Walachia, is the only one frequented by foreign vessels: for this port being at the extremity of the principality, all the exported produce of the country is conveyed there for the most part by water. The port of *Brailoff* is defended by a small island from the ice drifted down in the spring by the current, and vessels can winter there in perfect security. The quarantine and custom-house arrangements are well organized, but here, as at Galatz, vessels are never permitted to enter in free pratique. The operations of lading and unlading are carried on with great facility, the more so because all the warehouses are on the banks of the river. This town, which was formerly the capital of a pachalic contains only 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, but owing to its good situation, and from being under an enlightened governor, presents the appearance of a European town. In 1832, 280 vessels of all sizes cleared from the port of Brailoff, while in 1833 there was a still greater number.

GALATZ.—"At a distance of twelve versts from *Brailoff* stands *Galatz*, the only port of Moldavia, which even under a Turkish government, had attained some importance, as, unlike Brailoff, it was not under the power of a pacha. There is no doubt that the backward state of cultivation in Walachia is owing to the want of a more convenient outlet, while Moldavia owes its greater prosperity to the trade of Galatz. The lower part of this city,

consisting almost entirely of warehouses, has from time immemorial possessed the right of a free port. From hence the entrance into the city was by two different roads: there being no visible mark to distinguish the city from the free port, and hence smuggling was very easily accomplished.

"Travellers were never stopped, and any foot-passenger might convey as much merchandize as he could carry into the city; and in fact nothing that was sold in Galatz paid duty, which was only levied on goods intended for the interior. This laxity of custom-house regulations is the more astonishing, when we consider that the duties are farmed in Moldavia as well as in Walachia.

"The right of a free port was granted to the whole city of Galatz by a law of the month of September, 1834. No article of import is prohibited, but the prince has reserved the right of prohibiting the export of such articles as he may think proper, having given the trade a month's notice.

"The government of Galatz is worse organized than that of Brailoff. The road near the quarantine establishment is impassable owing to the mud, and the places appropriated for lading and unlading are few in number. The city contains 12,000 inhabitants, but its narrow, dirty, and stinking streets continually remind us of its Turkish origin. The trade at Galatz, as at Brailoff, is in the hands of Greeks, and it is only lately that foreign houses have been established: their trade being with both of these cities. Besides, there was no post-office communication in 1834 between Brailoff and Galatz, but only between Galatz and Yassy; and between Bucharest and Brailoff. The communication between the two capitals of the principalities was carried on by means of the post between Russia and Turkey which passed these two towns." In 1832, 195 vessels entered at Galatz, and 193 in 1833, of which 87 were Russians, 31 Ionian, 4 Austrian, 6 French, 13 Sardinian, 49 Turkish, 1 Tuscan, 1 Neapolitan, and 1 Servian. In 1832, the freights were, to Marseilles, 5 to 5½ fr. per metric quintal; to Genoa, 4 to 4½ liras, per mina; to Trieste, 50 to 60 kreuzers, per stajo. At the end of the year 1833, the freight from Brailoff to the Russian ports on the Black Sea, was 7 to 8 roubles, per tchetwert, and in the month of April, 1834, only 1½ rouble.

Brailoff, which receives the produce of Walachia, might be expected to export much more than Galatz, which only receives that of Moldavia, the extent of which is much less. But the import trade of the latter city, which has always been greater than that of Brailoff, will become still more so in consequence of the steam communications which an Austrian company has established between Vienna and Constantinople. The *four vessels* to be employed in this trade will navigate between *Presburg and Pest,—Pest and Moldava,—Orsova and Galatz,—and Galatz and Constantinople.* Operations are in progress to blow up the rocks which impede the navigation between *Moldava and Orsova. The advantages to be derived from this navigation by the trade of the principalities, consisting chiefly of barter for the products of Austria, are incalculable. Galatz, especially, will gain much by becoming an entrepôt for Austrian merchandize, which will be thence sent to the Levant and the ports of the Black Sea. Austria will be even enabled to export, viâ the Danube, the corn of the Banat,* which only costs on the spot *eleven roubles* per *tchetwert*, and is considered of a superior quality. *Hungarian hemp, of which the English have already made large purchases, and formed depots at Apathan and Eszek (thence to be sent by water to Siszeck and Carlstadt, and afterwards to Trieste) will probably find a better outlet there than at Trieste, as well as wood for building, which is now sent with difficulty to Fiume. It is evident that the ports of* Ismail and Réni having no resource but a small part of Bessarabia, and reduced to the export of the single article of grain, and not being able to make large imports for want of a market, have little prospect of improvement before them. Odessa, which is 200 versts nearer the centre of the empire, will exclude them from all participation in the trade with Russia. Placed in competition, on the other hand, with Galatz and Brailoff, which are able to make the most of land which is now uncultivated and of vast extent, Ismail and Réni must necessarily attach themselves to the giants which threaten to overwhelm them.

* The law of September, 1834, decrees that a post-communication should be established between Galatz, Brailoff, Yassy, and Reni.

As long as those engaged in trade at Brailoff and Galatz are free from all duties, it will be at least necessary to preserve for the merchants of Bessarabia the same immunities, least they should abandon the country, as some have already done. Réni, which is only fifteen versts from Galatz, might form close relations with this place, if a four days' quarantine were established there for persons coming from Moldavia, as is done at the other points of the frontier, such as Léova and Scouliani. Even if the trade between these two places did not become extensive, the frequent communications established would be sufficient to relieve the small town of Réni, the inhabitants of which are actually deprived of all means of existence, and Russian speculators might easily find a market for their goods in Bulgaria, and this would best suit Réni and Ismail. This last city, the trade of which was very flourishing while the sanitary cordon placed on the Dniester caused all the produce of Bessarabia to pass through it, and while only three per cent was paid on the value of merchandize, attained in twenty-five years to a population of 12,000. The traders there, with the exception of one Italian and a few Slavonian houses, consist entirely of Greeks, as at Reni. There are also a few Russians, Armenians, and Jews there. The custom-house and quarantine at Ismail are of the first class, and the custom-house at Réni is of the third class. Vessels wishing to enter at Ismail are obliged to turn the island of Tchatal, which much impedes navigation. At Kilia, the mouth of the Danube which would lead straight up to Ismail, there is only six feet depth of water."*

In 1831 one British ship arrived at Galatz, laden with assorted goods. In 1835 there arrived at Brailoff 14 British ships, 12 of which with assorted cargoes of merchandize, 3 in ballast for corn, staves, hides, and tallow; 8 French, 14 Austrian, 28 Russian, 96 Turkish, 31 Greek, 4 Walachian, 2 French, and 1 Sardinian ship arrived the same year. At Galatz there arrived in 1835, 6 British ships, 45 Russian, 17 Austrian, 64 Greek, 49 Turkish, 17 Ionian, 1 Belgian, 1 Walachian, and 1 Sardinian, vessels. In 1837 there loaded in the ports of Galatz 879 vessels of all nations, of which 15 were British, and in 1838, there were loaded 968 vessels, of which only 6 were British.

Merchandize exported by Sea from Galatz, in the the Years, 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Articles.	1837			1838			1839		
	Quantities.	Average Prices, Free on Board	Value.	Quantities	Average Prices, Free on Board	Value.	Quantities.	Average Prices, Free on Board	Value.
		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£
Wheat ... qrs.	[illegible]	0 15 0	73,785	171,813	0 16 0	137,450	150,324	1 1 0	140,455
Indian corn ... do.	[illegible]	0 8 0	34,278	56,371	0 8 0	22,550	124,119	0 12 0	77,162
Millet ... do.	761	0 8 0	21						
Barley ... do.	167	0 5 0	42						
Rye ... do.	1,535	0 10 0	2,306						
Lentils ... do.	29	0 10 0	13						
Kidney beans ... do.	163	0 12 0	122	118	0 17 0	106	313	0 17 0	265
Pease ... cwt.	749	0 5 0	193	425	0 5 0	166	175	1 1 0	183
Tobacco ... do.	295	1 1 0	315	200	1 1 0	210	1,750	2 0 0	3,500
Wool ... do.	1,981	2 0 0	2,162	750	3 0 0	2,250	1,737	1 1 0	2,086
Linseed ... qrs.	679	1 2 0	737	2,600	1 3 0	2,600	2,103	1 12 0	3,364
Flanks ... 100	811	1 12 0	1,115	810	1 12 0	1,215	10,737	0 3 0	6,112
Salt ... cwt.	525	0 3 0	84	18,870	0 3 0	2,830	14	2 2 0	101
Cheese ... do.	681	1 0 0	681	150	1 0 0	150	200,000	0 8 6	3,250
Butter ... do.	69	2 2 0	84	12	2 3 0	25	1,792	0 5 0	300
Tallow ... do.	104	1 8 0	145	250	1 11 0	375	23,718	0 0 6	593
Wine ... gals.	101,920	0 0 6	2,548	51,600	0 0 7	1,447	200	0 10 0	100
Walnuts ... cwt.	2,011	0 0 5	923	923	0 5 0	231	351	0 14 6	214
Hides ... do.	118	1 10 0	117	125	1 11 0	1,187	6,150	0 1 0	372
Manufactures ... value	18	0 5 0	90	...	...	...	111	0 10 0	57
Specie ... number	...	...	...	21,000	0 0 6	527			
Masts ... do.	...	...	...	673	0 5 0	169			
Total	...		120,213	...	...	172,100	...	...	240,205

* See recent treaty between Austria and Russia for regulating the navigation of the mouths of the Danube; and which, in fact, contains a stipulation, that might leave to Russia the assumption of closing the Danube against British or other vessels, except Austrian and Russian.

Merchandize which Paid Duty at the Custom-house of Galatz, in the Year 1839.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Average Value.	Total Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Average Value.	Total Value.
		piasters.	piasters.			piasters.	piasters.
Aleppeene manufacture of silk and cotton ..... piece	231	30	7,020	Furs ..... piece	1,311	30	39,330
Abba (ordinary woollens of Turkey) ..... do.	1,222	30	36,660	Youfts, red ..... do.	3,000	10	30,000
Nankeens of various colours ..... do.	1,178	60	67,680	Pepper ..... okes	12,240	1	12,240
Cotton goods of Turkey ..... do.	1,673	60	100,380	Pimento ..... do.	1,000	5	5,000
— of Constantinople ..... do.	1,114	10	11,140	Fish salt ..... do.	1,000,000	0.3	300,000
Coffee ..... okes	72,385	5	361,925	Oranges 1000	111	120	13,320
Wax, of Turkey ..... do.	6,000	10	60,000	Lead ..... okes	1,000	2	2,000
Cutaro (sandarac) ..... do.	1,050	8	12,400	Rice ..... do.	112,500	1	112,500
Cassia lignea ..... do.	3,000	8	24,000	Aleppo shawls, black and red ..... piece	800	20	20,000
Caviar, Black, of Russia ..... do	7,000	10	70,000	Printed cottons ..... do.	972	10	11,000
— red ..... do.	10,000	2	20,000	Rum ..... okes	15,000	1	15,000
Cotton twist (English) ..... bundles	3,000	30	110,400	Soap ..... cantars	3,000	112	400,000
— (Turkish ..... okes	10,000	10	100,000	Carpets (Turkish) ..... pieces	142	100	14,200
Bergamote ..... do	40,000	2	80,000	Unbleached cottons ..... do.	2,000	20	120,000
Silk trimmings ..... do.	30	200	6,000	Raisins, black ..... do.	1,000	10	120,000
Figs ..... cantars	5,000	58	250,000	— red ..... do.	2,722	60	163,320
Iron (Russian and English) ..... okes	101,142	1½	691,713	Tobacco (Turkish ..... do	65,000	10	650,000
Muslin, printed, of Turkey ..... piece	811	70	56,800	Copperas ..... do.	7,000	1½	10,500
Cloves ..... okes	13,675	10	136,750	Wine ..... do.	50,000	1	50,000
Mouthpieces for pipes ..... piece	211	100	23,100	Silk, good Turkish ..... piece	647	10	20,000
Incense ..... okes	30,000	3	90,000	Lashes of cotton Turkish ..... do	26,000	1	156,420
Lemons 1000	500	100	50,000	Printed handkerchiefs ..... do.	7,000	30	210,000
Almonds ..... okes	15,000	4	60,000	Sugar ..... okes	312,000	1	312,000
Mandapoilams ..... pieces	1,500	50	75,000	Total value ..... piasters	.....	.....	7,716,345
Oil ..... okes	171,263	3	514,005				
Silk-towels ..... pieces	500	30	15,000	Total value, at exchange of 65 piasters per £			118,713
Lambskins, of Turkey ..... do.	8,000	10	80,000				

Exclusive of the above, merchandize to the value of 116,482*l.* is stated to have passed in transit through Galatz up the Danube.

Merchandize imported into Brailoff in transit up the Danube, during the Year 1837.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities.	Average Prices.		Value.	REMARKS.
		£	s.	£	
Sugar ..... casks	135	20	0	2,700	The foregoing Tables of Imports and Exports are made up from the Quarantine Books, but as they are not correctly kept, one-fourth may be added to the several quantities.
Coffee ..... bags	627	4	0	2,508	
Manufactures ..... bales	40	20	0	800	
Pepper ..... bags	5	2	0	10	
Rosolio ..... cases	12	.....		15	
Salt-fish ..... barrels	30	1	5	37	
Tobacco ..... cantars	30	6	0	240	
Incense ..... barrels	15	3	0	45	
Tin plates ..... do.	526	2	10	371	
Oil ..... cwt.	1,331	1	10	2,007	
Olives ..... do.	124	1	0	124	
Iron ..... cantars	1200	0	12	750	
Soap ..... cases	80	2	0	172	
Alum plates ..... value	.....	.....		141	
Cassia ..... do.	.....	.....		210	
Rum ..... cwt.	21	10	0	3,56	
Caviar ..... do.	60	5	12	1	
Wine ..... casks	1	.....		20	
Fruit ..... value	.....	.....		80	
Lemons ..... cases	50	0	12	.....	
Total value	.....	.....		10,731	

The Austrian and Leipzig fairs supply the Danubian principalities with the greater part of the dyed woollen cloths, white, dyed and printed cottons, linens, tools, furniture, glass, &c. The only good agricultural instruments found in Walachia are those imported from Styria.

MERCHANDIZE exported by Sea from Brailoff, in the Years 1837 and 1838.

ARTICLES.	1837 Quantities.	1837 Average Prices, Free on Board.	1837 Value.	1838 Quantities.	1838 Average Prices, Free on Board.	1838 Value.
		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£
Wheat ..... quarters	75,792	0 14 0	53,054	61,524	0 15 0	46,143
Indian corn ..... do.	24,313	0 8 0	9,725	37,200	0 8 0	14,880
Barley ..... do.	28,142	0 5 0	7,028	106,230	0 5 0	26,557
Cheese ..... cwt.	3,828	0 13 0	2,488	2,921	0 13 0	1,898
Salt and jerked beef ..... do.	311	0 12 0	187	548	0 12 0	329
Kidney beans ..... quarters	5,733	0 14 0	4,013	7,435	0 13 0	4,832
Tallow ..... cwt.	18,112	1 8 0	25,357	27,557	1 12 0	44,091
Honey ..... do.	1,428	1 10 0	2,142	693	1 10 0	940
Soda or barilla ..... do.	5,820	0 4 0	1,162	1,840	0 4 0	368
Staves ..... number	2,924	.....	114	1,700	.....	50
Butter ..... cwt.	404	1 18 0	768	36	1 18 0	69
Tobacco ..... do.	565	1 0 0	565			
Linseed ..... do.	1,718	1 2 0	1,890	2,820	1 3 0	3,243
Salt ..... do.	8,889	0 3 0	1,334	340	0 3 0	51
Wool ..... do.	1,143	3 0 0	3,429	940	3 0 0	2,820
Hare-skins ..... number	6,690	.....	68			
Hemp ..... cwt.	157	1 0 0	157	271	1 0 0	271
Millet ..... quarters	.....	.....	.....	2,028	0 8 0	809
Lentils ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	19	0 10 0	5
Yellow berries ..... cwt.	.....	.....	.....	380	1 15 0	665
Goat-skins ..... number	.....	.....	.....	1,016	0 2 6	127
Hog-skins ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	52	0 6 0	30
Buffalo hides ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	30	2 0 0	60
Total value	.....	.....	113,481	.....	.....	148,238

The following extract gives a fair account of the Trade of Moldavia :

"This principality, offering by the constitution of its government, a separate and distinct character from the other provinces of the Turkish empire, is thereby placed out of the direct sphere of the commercial convention, signed at Balta Liman in 1838.

"Moldavia, by the establishment of a free port at Galatz, had preceded the convention in the encouragement of its commerce: the regulations which established its real franchise are of a recent date. The transit, according to the declaration of government, has been extended to all articles not destined for the consumption of the country which require no previous declaration before their admittance to the benefit.

"The duty on tallow has been reduced from 25 to 3 per cent; other articles of export and import are subjected to the duty of 3 per cent, except certain articles of which a list is annexed.

"Previous to the free port, the commercial system of this principality was one of monopoly, and separated from that of the Turkish empire in general. Placed by the treaty of Adrianople out of its former relations with the Russian power, a new system of commerce was induced over its former vicious one. Policy here assumed a principal part, and for the first time the flags of every nation were seen at Galatz, and Moldavia was enrolled among the free marts of commerce. In other respects its commerce was assimilated to that of the ports of Turkey in general, and the same abuses prevailed."

"The following tables show the increase of commerce at Galatz and Ibraila during the last four years :

GALATZ.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1837 value	£ 86,674	£360,567	1839 value	£146,160	£563,592
1838 "	136,99[illegible]	402,355	1840 "	202,294	504,474

IBRAILA.

1837 "	£ 10,731	£223,586	1839 "	£ 47,388	£197,711
1838 "	[illegible] given	216,972	1840 "	99,781	364,038

"The grain exported, included in the foregoing amount, is as follows:

	Wheat from Galatz.		From Ibraila.	
Years.	Quarters.	Value.	Quarters.	Value.
1837	134,000	£ 90,380	129,000	£ 75,792
1838	228,000	171,813	68,000	61,534
1839	200,000	148,117	171,150	142,270
1840	230,568	299,738	151,200	159,118
	Indian Corn from Galatz.		From Ibraila.	
1837	118,000	£ 86,996	42,000	£ 24,313
1838	77,000	58,374	41,000	37,200
1839	180,000	133,762	68,000	57,268
1840	189,937	160,682	77, 200	54,684

"The trade of the country is still considered in its infancy.

"This opinion embraces more the advantages which the country may reap at a future period from the entrepôt at Galatz, and its probable increasing importance as a free port.

"Jassy seems the line which marks the export trade of Moldavia by Galatz and the Danube, for beyond the products seldom reach the market of Galatz. The northern part of Moldavia is in its export commerce Austrian, and its pasturage must principally supply it, cattle forming the chief export.

"On examining the commerce of Moldavia in its more natural channel by the Danube, the increase during the last four years in its imports and exports has nearly doubled, and the same observations apply to Walachia. The whole of this commerce, however, is not more than the moiety of the resources of the country offer, for not one quarter of grain and pulse, which form the staple articles of export, is brought from the north of Jassy to Galatz. The cost of carriage does not permit it: a slow improvement of the high road from Galatz to the Austrian frontier is progressing. Germany and Austria require no supply of grain, but about 20,000 kilos of Indian corn pass over annually into Austrian Bukovina and Transylvania.

"The cost of a quarter of wheat at Botochany, the most northern town and district of Moldavia, is about eleven shillings, and the carriage about thirteen, and it will only be undertaken at a season when the peasantry are not occupied on the estates, or in the tilling of their own grounds.

"Grain pays an export duty per kilo, which will probably be seldom less than nine per cent. The salt-mines might furnish any amount for exportation; but are under the government-farmer, who imposes his own conditions; the salt from them costs twenty-five piasters per one hundred okes, and could be imported from the Mediterranean at nine piasters for the same quantity. Grain forms the principal article of exportation, being about two-thirds of the whole through Galatz, and cattle must form a considerable proportion of the same trade overland.

"The import trade is subjected to a regular duty of three per cent, and the government has promised that the transit trade shall be unrestricted. These are great advantages in favour of the import trade, but two per cent additional cannot much affect them, and this is all that the treaty of Balta Liman imposes.

"The import trade, *viâ* Galatz, may be estimated now, in 1841, at 250,000*l.*, an increase of two-thirds since 1837. By the frontiers of Austria and Russia the value of imports is officially given at 18,000,000 piasters, about 300,000*l.* sterling. This amount is little more than half the real value.

"The export trade, *viâ* Galatz, within four years has increased from 300,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* sterling. By the frontiers of Russia and Austria, it is stated at 12,000,000 piasters. Fifty thousand head of cattle pass annually the frontiers of Austria; the amount officially given is not 20,000. The sum of 250,000*l.* sterling underrates the value of cattle exported. The real amount of imports may safely be estimated at 650,000*l.*; exports 750,000*l.*

"Two-thirds of the imports are overland, and consist of all the articles received from Austria and the German fairs; and of the exports two-thirds find an outlet by Galatz.

"The import trade from Austria is undoubtedly beneficial and most important. Much of it may ultimately find its way by the cheaper route of Galatz. Placed by its merchant marine at that port on a distinguished footing, Austria has nominated a consul for Moldavia, and for the general surveillance of the Danube, and yet allows the obstacles to its free navigation to continue in the condition of the Bar of the Soulina.

"Austria profits the most of all nations, in a commercial point of view, from this country, and previous to the treaty of Adrianople it was almost exclusively the field of her commercial interests. The subsequent change has not much affected her profits, but greatly her position.

"Mr. Consul Gardiner states that Galatz now rivals the Port of Odessa, and that trade generally throughout Moldavia is improving; in fact, that the country is in a most promising position, as regards commerce and internal regulations and improvements.

"The amount of exportations from Moldavia was, in 1840, as follows:—To Austria, 11,485,174 piasters; to Russia, 375,805 piasters; to Turkey, 30,225,066 piasters; to Walachia 217,647 piasters. Importations—From Austria, 16,964,516 piasters; from Russia, 964,481 piasters; from Turkey, 5,047,484 piasters; from Walachia, 395,510 piasters.

"There is no transit or transhipment duty.

"On merchandize exported, grain pays an average duty of eight per cent.; other articles generally three per cent.; cattle pay half a ducat per head.

"The total amount of duties received on the above amounts of imports and exports, were:—On exports, 2,677,219 piasters; imports, 701,287 piasters. Total, 3,378, 506 piasters.

"The exports of Galatz alone are 504,474*l.*; imports of ditto, 202,294*l.*; and the amount of duties on imports and exports was 44,222*l.*

"The *fisheries* of the Danube, in which there are a great a variety of kinds, Hagemeister says 115, good eatable kinds, might be turned to profitable account at the mouths of the Danube, excellent herrings, mackerel, soles, salmon, sardines, perch, barbet, and many others, all of good quality, are caught. Sturgeon enter the river in great numbers in March to spawn; caviare is made but not in great quantities. In the Russian ports of the Black Sea, the *fishery* is made a source of considerable profit, and the caviare of the sturgeon caught at the mouths of the Don and other rivers is in great repute."

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at Ibraila, 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Number of Vessels.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
British	5	42	1,209 3 10	4	35	4,162 13 6
Ionian	9	86	916 8 5	9	86	5,723 15 0
Walachian	11	97	6,014 10 9	9	77	5,214 16 9
Turkish	293	3091	1,767 18 5	255	3091	109,168 5 2
Greek	231	2243	52,927 1 6	221	2171	139,212 16 0
Sardinian	58	511	1,341 7 0	58	511	28,773 17 10
Russian	54	532	31,695 5 2	48	472	26,399 5 2
Austrian	39	338	7,394 15 1	37	221	31,449 14 1
Neapolitan	5	52	.....	5	52	4,634 0 7
Samian	2	14	.....	2	14	230 9 2
French	1	8	.....	1	8	3,605 10 9
Total	678	7096	104,176 10 2	649	6648	349,575 4 0

CHAPTER VIII.

TRADE OF ENGLAND WITH TURKEY.

Constantinople is said, even as far back as the time when it was founded by Byzas, 656 B. C., until it was destroyed by Severus, to have been an emporium for trade. From the time of its restoration by Constantine, who gave it his name, until its conquest by the Turks, it was certainly a mart of great commercial importance. Its situation, one of the most convenient in the world, should have always rendered it a vast emporium.

In 1084 the emperor granted warehouses and high privileges to the Venetian merchants at Constantinople.

In 1190 this city is described as only having been surpassed by Bagdad, and that it was resorted to by a concourse of merchants from all known parts, east and west, bringing with them the several wares of their own and of other nations for sale or interchange. The goods and spices of India were, at that time, brought up the Persian gulf and over land to the Levant. *Perà*, opposite to Constantinople, was built as a depot by the Genoese in 1304, and they retained their position and trade there until 1453, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks. Genoa had also at that time factories at, and held possession of Kaffa in the Crimea, and had consuls at *Trebisond*, *Sebastopol*, *Sinope*, and several places within the Black Sea, and were the first modern Europeans who traded with Circassia. The Döge of Genoa considered himself the guardian of the Euxine. England had no trade with the Levant from 1553 to 1575, nor any consul at Constantinople, although Genoa, France, and Venice had their consuls at the port. England carried on a trade with Morocco as far back as 1413, but it did not rise to much importance until 1490-2. It was, however, from the Morocco trade, that the trade to Turkey, and the Levant trade was extended in the reign of Elizabeth: she having settled preliminaries for the security of English commerce at Constantinople in 1579, and incorporated the Turkey or Levant Company in 1581. Their charter was renewed under various forms, afterwards by that sovereign and her successors; and an extensive export trade from England to the Levant, especially in woollen cloths, was carried on sometimes with great profits, and, occasionally, afterwards at considerable loss by the company and its members.

In 1666 an English ambassador was, for the first time, appointed to reside in Turkey, the grand seignior having some years previously extended to English

merchants the privilege of trading to all his dominions. He agreed also, to allow the residence of English consuls at the Turkish ports.

"Mr. Munn in his 'Discourse upon Trade from England to East India' says, that of all the nations in Europe, England drove the most profitable trade to Turkey, by reason of the vast quantity of broad cloth, tin, &c., which we export thither, enough to purchase all the wares we wanted in Turkey: and in particular three hundred great bales of Persian raw silk yearly. Whereas there is a balance in money paid by the other nations trading thither. Marseilles sends yearly to Aleppo and Alexandria, at least 500,000*l.* sterling, and little or no wares. France had not then an export trade in woollens.

"Venice sends about 400,000*l.* sterling yearly in money, and great value in wares besides; Holland about 50,000*l.* and but little wares; Messina 25,000*l.* in ready money: besides which great quantities of gold and dollars were sent from Germany, Poland, Hungary, &c.; and all these nations take of the Turks in return great quantities of camblets, grograms, raw silk, cotton wool, yarn, galls, flax, hemp, rice, hides, sheep's wool, wax, corn, &c."

In the year 1643 an ordinance of the Parliament in favour of the Levant or Turkey Company was passed, "for the encouragement of that *fellowship*, which, besides the building and maintaining of divers great ships, and the vending of kerseys, sayes, perpetuanas, and other commodities, hath been found very serviceable to this State, by advancing of navigation, and transporting into foreign parts, for several years together, above 20,000 broad cloths yearly, besides other commodities, dyed and dressed in their full manufacture."

In 1675 a Commercial Treaty was concluded at Adrianople, between Charles the Second (by his Ambassador, Sir John Finch) and the Sultan, Mahomet the Fourth: whereby

"All former Treaties, from Queen Elizabeth's time downward were confirmed: and certain new stipulations were superadded."*

The Levant Company in 1720 complained to Parliament against the Italian trade, and obtained an act for prohibiting the importation of raw silk and mohair yarn, the product or manufacture of Asia, from any port or places in the Straits or Levant seas, except from such ports or places as were within the dominions of the grand seignior.

"In 1730 the Turkey Company are said to have shipped ten thousand pieces of broad cloth in four ships in August for the Levant. It was alleged in 1744 that the French had gained considerably upon England in their trade to the Levant, not only by the shortness of the voyage thither from Marseilles, but also by judiciously studying the manufacturing of such kinds of goods as best suited the climate, and which were more flimsy than ours: besides supplying the Turks cheaper than we could with sugar, indigo, &c.

"It was at this time (1744) much discussed in public, whether the best way to regain our ascendant would not be to lay the Turkey trade entirely open to all British subjects.

"A bill was brought in for this purpose, but the Levant Company being heard at the bar of the house, gave such reasons against it that the bill was withdrawn.

"The company gave as reasons for the falling off in their trade.

"That during their most flourishing period the trade was principally carried on with a coarse cloth made of English wool, in which no other nation could vie with them; but the French, after the treaty of the Pyrenees, enjoying a long course of prosperity, turned their views to foreign commerce, and particularly to that of the Levant, which Colbert pushed forward at a vast public expense, till at length the cloth of Languedoc, made of two-thirds Spanish wool and one-third of the wool of that province, could afford to sell at

* See English Treaties with Turkey, in this work

the same price as the coarser cloths of England. The French also made cloths entirely of Spanish wool. The French also increased their trade to Turkey by carrying thither indigo and coffee, which we did not, as also sugar, which they sell much cheaper than we can. The wars between Peter the Great and Persia also obstructed the bringing of silk from the province of Ghilaun, through Turkey. The English before that period usually bought at Aleppo and Smyrna, at least one thousand bales annually, worth about 100*l.* per bale, and chiefly in barter for our cloth.

"The company go on to say that they are put to very great expense in supporting the charge of an ambassador and consuls in Turkey, and other charges; and that the bill, if passed, will nearly deprive them of their privileges, and perhaps occasion the total loss of their trade."

In 1753, however, an act was passed, in consequence of the French still gaining, as was asserted, upon the English trade with Turkey, enlarging and regulating the trade to the Levant, by reducing the price of admission to the company, from 25*l.* and 50*l.* to an uniform rate of 20*l.*, and other alterations.

Even with this new arrangement it was asserted to be doubtful, whether the trade could be recovered, as the French had such an advantage from the shortness of the voyage from Marseilles, &c. &c.

In 1758 an Act was passed "prohibiting the importation of French broad cloth into the ports of the Levant on behalf, or by British subjects, on account, not only of *hurting* British manufactures, but *encouraging* those of the *enemy*, and for more effectually preventing the illegal importation of raw silk and mohair into the kingdom." The Act says, "that no such woollen goods of French manufacture shall be imported within the limits of the Levant Company's charter on account of any British subject."

The Levant and Russian Companies were *regulated companies*, and not joint stock companies like the East India Company. A regulated company did not trade on its own account, but merely formed an association for protecting and regulating the trade, which its members carried on separately, and such members were admitted by paying a certain sum of money. Queen Elizabeth, on granting them a charter, even for seven years, added the following prudent *provisos*: viz.—

Proviso I.—"*That in case the exclusive grant shall hereafter appear to be inconvenient, the Queen may revoke the same, upon one year's previous notice.*"

II.—"The Queen, during the said term, may nominate two persons to be added to the said number of patentees, with the same privileges, &c., as the rest."

Lastly, "if at the end of the said seven years, these grantees desire it, the Queen will grant other seven *years to them; provided, as aforesaid, the said exclusive* trade shall not appear to be unprofitable to the kingdom."

Nothing can be more cautiously worded than this charter. But King James I., in the third year of his reign (1605), incorporated "*for ever, a new company by the designation of the Merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas.*" It was then called a Regulated *Company*, there not being at that time any joint-stock company established in England.

In a memorial presented to the Royal Council of France by the Council of Commerce in 1701, in speaking of the Levant trade,

They say, "that the English carry on that trade with much more advantage than the French, their woollen cloths being better and cheaper.

"The English also carry to the Levant, lead, pewter, copper, and logwood, which are goods they are masters of, together with a great deal of pepper; and that they may not drain their own country of its gold and silver, they take in dry fish of their own catching, sugar of their own colonies, and other goods of their own product, which they sell on the coasts of Portugal, Spain, and Italy, for pieces of eight, which they carry to the Levant, to make up a stock for purchasing their homeward cargoes. Upon this plan it would be more advantageous for France to permit her ports on the ocean to carry on a trade *direct* with the Levant, without being obliged to unlade at Marseilles, under the fear of bringing in the plague, which has obliged them to give up that trade entirely.

"And by the edict of 1685, twenty per cent was laid on all Levant merchandize imported, for preventing the western ports from being supplied therewith, as they had before been, from England and Holland. Thus Marseilles thrives alone in its commerce."

The Deputy from Marseilles disputed their statement, and the Deputies from the ocean ports confirmed the views of the Council of Commerce, and so the matter ended for the time. However, since this period the French commerce has gained ground, and the quantity of British woollens exported to Turkey has decreased.

French Levant Trade in 1787.

Merchandize exported to—	livres.
Constantinople, calculated at	4,000,000
Salonica "	2,500,000
Morea "	250,000
Candia "	250,000
Smyrna "	6,000,000
Syria "	5,000,000
Egypt "	3,000,000
Barbary "	1,500,000
Total	22,500,000
To which is to be added for Caravans	150,000
For smuggled goods, at least	1,350,000
Making the whole Exportation	24,000,000

Merchandize imported from—	livres.
Constantinople	1,000,000
Salonica	3,500,000
Morea	1,000,000
Candia	1,000,000
Smyrna	8,000,000
Syria	6,000,000
Egypt	3,500,000
Barbary	2,000,000
Making the whole Importation	26,000,000

Trade between England and Turkey and all Countries, abstracted from official Papers.

	IMPORTS. £	s.	d.	EXPORTS. £	s.	d.
In 1760.—England and the Levant	54,916	12	6	53,730	0	10
Total, all countries with Great Britain	10,041,593	10	4	13,741,173	13	10
In 1761.—England and the Levant	161,300	19	6	54,372	14	2
Total all countries with Great Britain	10,777,541	9	4	16,036,913	2	9
In 1762.—England and the Levant	76,091	9	2	93,946	13	11
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,566,927	3	5	13,578,943	3	6
In 1764.—England and the Levant	195,563	16	6	70,004	15	11
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,250,668	3	4	17,146,306	6	7
In 1765.—England and the Levant	172,632	2	11	91,733	1	3
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,412,141	1	7	15,763,857	10	6
In 1766.—England and the Levant	196,572	7	9	100,796	4	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,156,761	17	10	13,130,626	10	6
In 1767.—England and the Levant	99,750	15	19	43,991	19	10
Total, Great Britain with all countries	13,097,151	6	1	15,969,991	4	3
In 1768.—England and the Levant	103,039	19	4	109,151	7	4
Total, Great Britain with all countries	13,116,249	15	7	16,920,132	6	2
In 1769.—England and the Levant	141,119	17	3	99,866	12	6
Total, Great Britain with all countries	13,131,099	12	6	15,991,293	5	11
In 1770.—England and the Levant	161,366	3	6	22,942	15	8
Total, Great Britain with all countries	13,141,276	3	1	15,991,371	12	6
In 1771.—England and the Levant	109,441	7	9	99,571	15	3
Total, Great Britain with all countries	14,[illegible]21	13	7	17,01[illegible]	17	5

	IMPORTS. £	s.	d.	EXPORTS. £	s.	d.
In 1772.—England and the Levant	155,052	4	1	90,423	1	4
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,306,715	16	9	17,720,158	13	11
In 1773. England and the Levant	161,934	17	0	114,173	6	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,772,611	7	0	16,375,131	18	2
In 1774.—England and the Levant	111,122	4	0	160,053	2	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,478,976	2	3	17,248,182	4	0
In 1775.—England and the Levant	105,997	12	9	210,127	1	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,815,955	17	2	16,108,863	11	1
In 1776.—England and the Levant	230,718	7	5	215,750	1	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,111,131	17	1	14,755,703	17	11
In 1777.—England and the Levant	275,500	5	1	177,211	7	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,611,931	6	2	13,101,066	2	10
In 1778.—England and the Levant	118,919	1	0	50,124	19	11
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,011,409	1	0	12,251,920	7	1
In 1779.—England and the Levant	1,477	12	6	229	19	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	11,435,961	13	5	13,530,702	12	4
In 1780.—England and the Levant	1,863	6	6	1,795	11	7
Total Great Britain with all countries	11,711,966	7	11	11,078,177	12	6
In 1781.—England and the Levant	21,746	2	6	1,502	11	10
Total, Great Britain with all countries	12,572,902	1	10	11,232,795	19	10
In 1782.—England and the Levant	11,325	10	7	1,214	1	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	10,111,624	15	1	13,999,454	13	11
In 1783.—England and the Levant	19,063	2	6	12,446	10	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	13,1 [illegible]235	[illegible]	0	13,081,491	14	6
In 1784.—England and the Levant	[illegible]167	17	1	11,054	11	[illegible]
Total, Great Britain with all countries	15,27[illegible]477	0	11	15,101,[illegible]93	[illegible]	7
In 1785.—England and the Levant	146,[illegible]96	1	3	[illegible]2,411	10	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	16,[illegible]879,819	[illegible]	6	[illegible],117,104	14	3
In 1786.—England and the Levant	121,951	11	1	111,[illegible]21	1	[illegible]
Total, Great Britain with all countries	15,[illegible]96,078	7	5	16,[illegible]00,[illegible]40	12	6
In 1787.—England and the Levant	191,049	4	11	[illegible]0,272	0	7
Total, Great Britain with all countries	17,[illegible]01,021	15	1	16,[illegible]0,[illegible]43	6	6
In 1788.—England and the Levant	185,115	9	2	17,[illegible]35	0	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	1[illegible]017,170	1	1	17,172,[illegible]48	[illegible]	3
In 1789.—England and the Levant	223,121	19	11	115,[illegible]97	16	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	15,[illegible]21,102	10	7	19,[illegible]10,[illegible]4	17	7
In 1790.—England and the Levant	213,167	11	10	113,[illegible]19	12	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	19,[illegible]10,[illegible]00	5	1	20,[illegible]20,[illegible]11	17	2
In 1791.—England and the Levant	174,[illegible]14	[illegible]	10	[illegible]0,[illegible]91	2	5
Total, Great Britain with all countries	19,[illegible]7[illegible]2	13	7	22,[illegible]11,[illegible]5	7	1
In 1792.—England and the Levant	[illegible]99,[illegible]79	7	1	271,[illegible]45	17	[illegible]
Total, Great Britain with all countries	19,659,[illegible]58	6	7	21,[illegible]5,[illegible]90	1	5
* In 1793.—England and the Levant	1[illegible]1,661	1	1	65,[illegible]70	1	10
Total, Great Britain with all countries	19,255,116	14	5	20,[illegible]44,[illegible]24	10	5
In 1794.—England and the Levant	[illegible]31,[illegible]48	9	9	117,[illegible]10	1	[illegible]
Total, Great Britain with all countries	22,276,915	19	[illegible]	26,[illegible]14,[illegible]93	[illegible]	10
In 1795.—England and the Legant	[illegible]1,[illegible]79	14	0	189,[illegible]15	13	3
Total, Great Britain with all countries	22,[illegible]30,[illegible]69	9	11	27,124,[illegible]34	[illegible]	1
In 1796.—England and the Levant	150,187	12	11	155,510	16	0
Total, Great Britain with all countries	23,187,319	18	5	30,[illegible]4,911	15	9
In 1797.—England and the Levant	104,[illegible]34	9	3	[illegible]3,[illegible]52	17	[illegible]
Total, Great Britain with all countries	21,[illegible]13,[illegible]54	17	5	[illegible],[illegible]12,[illegible]16	[illegible]	1
* In 1798.—England and the Levant	11,[illegible]5	3	9	[illegible]2,[illegible]61	5	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	[illegible],[illegible]52,[illegible]69	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,[illegible]91,[illegible]72	11	[illegible]
† In 1799.—England and the Levant	31,[illegible]91	3	1	[illegible]27,[illegible]84	11	10
Total, Great Britain with all countries	26,[illegible]37,132	0	3	35,[illegible]91,[illegible]29	1	9
In 1800.—England and the Levant	[illegible]93,[illegible]73	[illegible]	10	[illegible]66,[illegible]91	1	1
Total, Great Britain with all countries	30,520,[illegible]65	6	1	41,152,[illegible]19	5	6

The foregoing are official values, and consequently only approximate as far as *quantities* enter into a comparative view of the imports and exports.

* After the year 1793, the prize goods taken are included in the exports to the different countries.

† The late Mr. Irving, the then inspector-general, states, that from a careful calculation of the value of the articles exported in virtue of the Convoy Act, and exempted from the convoy duty, the real marketable value of *British* merchandize exported this year amounted to 33,[illegible]6[illegible]. A sum almost equal to the *official* value of the whole exports.

‡ The real marketable value is stated by Mr. Irving, to total imports, 19,[illegible]07,[illegible]78*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the exports, 30,[illegible]90,[illegible]96*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1800 the real value was 35,[illegible]00 816*l.* 3*s.*; and the exports, 35,[illegible]30,[illegible]43*l.* 12*s.* Nothing can, however, be more erroneous than the official values of imports and exports.

VALUE of Woollen Manufactures exported to Turkey, and to all Countries, in the Ten Years ending 5th of January, 1800.

Years.	Turkey. £	All Countries. £	Years.	Turkey. £	All Countries. £
1790	15,076	5,190,637	1795	12,228	5,172,[illegible]84
1791	41,095	5,505,031	1796	28,[illegible]80	6,011,138
1792	34,334	5,510,668	1797	3,056	4,916,355
1793	9,078	3,[illegible]96,336	1798	13,027	6,499,339
1794	6,395	4,150,920	1799	47,[illegible]8	6,876,939

STATEMENT of the General Trade between Great Britain and Turkey, during the Years 1790, 1791, 1795, 1799, 1802, and 1804.

IMPORTS	Weight or Packages.	1790	1791	1795	1799	1802	1804
Cotton wool	bales	12,131	2424	1565	1350	3668	231
Carpets	do.	119	178	118	7	140	231
Madders	do.	2,651	3781	1127	....	3554	2265
Yellow berries	sacks	211	119	752	61	799	669
Goats' wool	bales	124	247	62	91	77	119
Shalloons	do.	111	100	....	....	....	38
Hair yarn	do.	150	100	179	226	311	377
Nuts	do.	53	76	144	74	27	206
Silk	do.	100	204	91	....	10	15
Cotton yarn	do.	211	252	546	23	154	422
Safflower							
Gum arabic							
Assafœtida	parcels	358	128	111	319	703	606
Galbanum							
Tragacanth							
Opium							
Galls	sacks	438	367	227	10	659	314
Wheat	barrels	27	31	100	....	56	114
Raisins	casks	378	3618	392	493	1536	2558
Figs	barrels	2,767	7203	2657	441	3125	9301
Valonea	tons	126	273	2	....	129	159
Emery stones	do.	....	43	57	7	114	119
Boxwood	do.	71	209	....	15	133	201
Liquorice root	cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	10
Goat skins	bales	87	330	....	....	....	701
Sheep skins, undressed	pieces	350	11				
Unwrought copper	tons	164	14	....	....	....	37
EXPORTS							
Muslins and calicoes	bales	98	156	59	202	66	151
Cloths	do.	171	216	273	196	101	14
Stuffs	do.	1,551	1656	602	720	271	79
Guns and cartouch-cases	crates	....	81	17	141	230	277
Clocks and watches	cases	31	32	27	17	11	16
Indigo	casks	121	118	311	224	76	64
Guns and pistols	cases	11	6	....	....	179	92
Hardware and cutlery	parcels	32	31	6	203	79	27
Iron plates	boxes	....	52	130	....	....	270
Sugar	casks	191	112	140	113	1021	123
Tin in barrels	barrels	1804	1193	2121	3106	980	116
Lead shot	casks	2603	919	1277	575	374	374
Lead and white lead	do.	....	....	....	....	....	148
Wrought and cast iron	tons	246	1299	10	163	21	21
Brazil wood	pieces	100	31	....	2121	55	70
Rum	puns.	14	12	10	51	27	4
Tin plates	boxes	1092	1763	....	....	1381	740
Lead in pigs	pieces	6372	1967	4265	2317	1178	513
Pepper	bags	155	318	548	641	602	
Pimento	casks	57	25	....	....	10	
Tar	barrels	503	128				
Rice	do.	567	....	....	565		
Coffee	bags	177	262	1584	1371	787	3

The Official Values of Imports and Exports for the following Three Years from and to Turkey, and all countries, are stated as follow:

		Imports. £	Exports. £
1801.	England and the Levant	141,137	172,198
	Great Britain and all countries	31,786,262	35,264,650
1802.	England and the Levant (peace)	182,424	180,000
	Great Britain and all countries	29,826,210	38,310,070
1803.	England and the Levant (war)	175,427	155,369
	Great Britain and all countries	26,622,696	28,500,174

The real values were much greater at that period. The real value exported of British merchandize during the year 1801 was 39,730,659*l.*; in 1802, 45,102,330*l.*; in 1803, 36,127,787*l.*

At this period the trade with Turkey became so hazardous on account of the war, that Mr. Oddy and others suggested its being carried on through Russia; and although but little of the import or export trade between England and the Levant was conducted by that route, the trade was carried on to a considerable extent by the channels of Gibraltar, Malta, Sicily, and various places in the Levant. Mr. George Chalmers,* in his work on the *Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland*, states the real values of exports during the years 1805 to 1811 inclusive, as follow:

	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Gibraltar, Malta, Sicily, and the Levant	1,571,129	2,278,705	3,125,3 0	6,511,493	5,159,911	6,911,562	7,311,749
To all foreign countries	31,109,111	33,826,884	30,142,061	17,970,236	16,017,213	12,782,199	13,976,0 9

The above shows an extraordinary increase in the value of exports to the Mediterranean in defiance of Napoleon's decrees.

The value of imports during these years from Turkey cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, and the customs' accounts are exceedingly obscure on the subject. Mr. Moreau, of the Statistical Society of Paris, who compiled in England very elaborate tables from the British customs' returns, arranges the annual average values for the seven years, 1816 to 1822 inclusive, as follow: viz.—

	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain and Turkey . .	£306,678	£764,116
Great Britain and all countries . .	31,921,558	53,126,195

British Navigation with Turkey and the Levant.

YEARS	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1809	11	1111	3	1115			6	1146				
1810	7	1513	2	271			10	2135				
1812	19	3784	1	193			18	3888				
1821	53	7,509	....	....	53	7,509	31	4,516	....	....	31	4,516
1822	53	8,106	....	....	53	8,106	34	5,306	1	1065	35	6,371
1823	87	11,227	....	....	87	11,227	33	6,027	....	....	33	6,027
1824	178	23,253	1	293	179	23,546	122	27,214	3	712	125	27,926
1825	167	25,994	....	....	167	25,994	95	14,781	1	410	96	15,191
1826	109	21,467	....	....	109	21,467	70	11,395	....	....	70	11,395
1827	121	21,749	....	....	121	21,749	69	12,045	....	....	69	12,045
1828	122	22,290	....	....	122	22,290	54	9,297	....	....	54	9,297
1829	101	18,240	....	....	101	18,240	85	13,201	....	....	85	13,201
1830	116	18,314	....	....	116	18,314	124	19,112	1	1811	125	20,923
1831	127	24,113	1	215	128	24,328	153	26,743	4	983	157	27,726
1832	180	28,551	1	210	181	28,761	177	28,882	....	....	177	28,882
1833	123	18,372	....	....	123	18,372	161	24,811	3	711	167	25,522
1834	114	18,858	1	208	115	19,066	119	20,242	1	772	118	21,014
1835	110	20,086	....	....	110	20,086	113	21,1 1	1	567	114	21,778
1836	120	19,171	....	....	120	19,171	156	26,112	3	569	159	27,212
1837	119	18,111	....	....	119	18,111	137	24,176	6	1011	143	25,187
1838	123	17,174	....	....	123	17, 74	215	33,451	5	1075	220	34,526
1839	159	25,673	1	248	160	25,921	209	32,276	10	2128	219	34,404
1840	132	21,956	4	1065	136	23,021	136	21,676	7	2155	143	23,831

* The historian of Mary Queen of Scots, and formerly chief clerk of the Board of Trade.

BRITISH NAVIGATION WITH THE MOREA AND GREEK ISLANDS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831												
1832	11	1765	.....	.....	11	1765	7	1321	.....	.....	7	1321
1833	11	1577	.....	.....	11	1577	13	1697	.....	.....	13	1697
1834	16	2311	.....	.....	16	2311	10	1158	.....	.....	10	1158
1835	17	2761	.....	.....	17	2761	4	959	.....	.....	4	959
1836	13	2252	.....	.....	13	2252	3	367	.....	.....	3	367
1837	24	3816	.....	.....	24	3816	21	4121	1	226	22	4347
1838	23	3361	.....	.....	23	3361	22	4054	.....	.....	22	4054
1839	22	3074	1	289	23	3363	19	3511	3	645	22	4156
1840	36	4943	.....	.....	36	4943	28	4851	2	464	30	5315
BRITISH NAVIGATION WITH EGYPT.												
1831	35	5,117	1	235	36	5,352	39	5,178	2	294	41	5,472
1832	32	7,501	.....	.....	32	7,501	58	10,971	2	305	52	10,976
1833	3	599	.....	.....	3	599	44	6,081	.....	.....	44	6,081
1834	6	1,121	.....	.....	6	1,121	23	3,062	1	200	23	3,262
1835	21	4,215	.....	.....	21	4,215	54	11,003	2	140	61	11,663
1836	19	3,596	1	300	20	3,896	41	7,479	.....	.....	41	7,479
1837	22	4,272	.....	.....	22	4,272	60	12,038	2	660	62	12,698
1838	23	4,967	.....	.....	23	4,967	46	9,766	.....	.....	46	9,766
1839	16	2,112	.....	.....	16	2,112	51	11,110	26	7,162	77	20,272
1840	31	7,440	.....	.....	31	7,440	28	5,916	.....	.....	28	5,916
BRITISH NAVIGATION WITH TRIPOLI, BARBARY, AND MOROCCO.												
1831	15	1,650	.....	.....	15	1,650	6	651	.....	.....	6	651
1832	13	1,471	.....	.....	13	1,471	4	447	.....	.....	4	447
1833	16	1,724	1	192	17	1,916	4	412	.....	.....	4	412
1834	12	1,371	.....	.....	12	1,371	3	280	.....	.....	3	280
1835	13	1,496	.....	.....	13	1,496	16	1,795	.....	.....	16	1,795
1836	11	1,134	.....	.....	11	1,134	2	206	.....	.....	2	206
1837	10	1,101	.....	.....	10	1,101	2	223	.....	.....	2	223
1838	9	1,054	.....	.....	9	1,054	3	331	.....	.....	3	331
1839	8	816	.....	.....	8	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	11	1,127	.....	.....	11	1,127	3	331	.....	.....	3	331
1841	12	1,178	.....	.....	12	1,178	3	330	.....	.....	3	330
1842	10	1,047	.....	.....	10	1,047	3	349	.....	.....	3	349
1843	16	1,728	.....	.....	16	1,728	15	2,713	.....	.....	15	2,713
1844	23	1,811	.....	.....	23	1,811	20	2,514	1	222	21	2,736
1845	24	2,344	.....	.....	24	2,344	20	2,743	5	2,120	25	4,863
1846	26	3,137	.....	.....	26	3,137	26	4,251	10	2,986	36	7,237
1847	15	1,772	.....	.....	15	1,772	21	3,372	21	6,741	44	10,113
1848	23	2,317	.....	.....	23	2,317	23	3,161	12	3,068	35	6,229
1849	26	3,124	.....	.....	26	3,124	40	5,143	2	1,331	42	6,474
1850	26	2,969	.....	.....	26	2,969	71	13,172	8	4,661	79	17,833

Imports of Cotton Wool into the United Kingdom from Turkey and Egypt, 1820 to 1830.

	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Cotton wool	285,350	856,868	395,077	1,331,547	7,719,368	
	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cotton wool.....	18,938,246	10,032,400	5,071,579	6,926,288	5,396,385	3,401,710

The increase of the quantity of cotton wool imported during the first six years, and the decrease, down to the end of 1830, seems unaccountable. See also, importations hereafter of cotton wool, 1831 to 1841, inclusive, from Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

IMPORTS of Wool from Turkey in each of the undermentioned Years.

	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool	195,184	29,476	853	nil	196,985	518,619
	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Wool	167,731	315,807	247,372	394	nil	

DECLARED Value of British manufactured Woollen Goods exported to Turkey and the Levant, from 1820 to 1830.

Years.	£	Years.	£
1820	12,871	1826	4,115
1821	3,772	1827	5,742
1822	1,744	1828	2,126
1823	4,[illegible]	1829	5,465
1824	10,778	1830	20,220
1825	8,318		

The trifling value of British Woollens exported to Turkey and the Levant is chiefly attributable to the competition of the beautifully dyed and very cheap woollen cloths of Carcassonne, in France,—and also to the competition of the Austrian woollen manufactures which are dyed and manufactured to suit the Turkish taste. In regard to colours, as well as the suitable adaptation of various woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures, the costumes and tastes of Oriental nations are certainly less studied by the British than by the French, Swiss, and Germans.

DECLARED Value of British Cotton Manufactures, exported to Turkey, &c., from 1821 to 1830.

	COUNTRIES.	Plain or White Cottons.	Printed or Dyed Cottons.	Hosiery and Smallwares.	Twist and Yarn.	TOTAL.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
		£	£	£	£	£
1821	Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, Barbary, &c.	70,327	107,537	533	31,436	209,833
1822	Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, Barbary, &c.	184,696	191,353	215	30,373	406,637
1823	Turkey and Egypt	222,317	231,047	1,110	76,962	531,436
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	2,160	1,463	...	...	3,623
1824	Turkey	241,567	245,637	656	59,313	567,173
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports)	2,317	447	236	.....	3,000
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco					
1825	Turkey	241,131	229,171	565	44,666	519,113
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports	1,2[illegible]	873	100	.....	2,192
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco					
1826	Turkey	235,607	143,351	113	60,657	441,128
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports	1,760	1[illegible]2	202	.....	3,034
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco					
1827	Turkey	203,168	169,510	578	32,691	404,272
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports	3,040	967	.....	70	4,[illegible]95
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	36,411	11,884	50	.....	48,[illegible]45
1828	Turkey	9[illegible],041	39,379	832	10,831	141,045
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports)	20,811	2,[illegible]57	.....	.....	23,[illegible]68
	Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	10,151	178	...	.....	10,3[illegible]7
1829	Turkey	261,[illegible]06	129,317	1,431	39,918	431,671
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports)	43,974	7,456	.....	7	51,[illegible]12
1830	Turkey	521,111	395,711	3,077	46,[illegible]19	917,[illegible]02
	Morea and Greek Islands	3,040	3,792	.....	1,761	8,[illegible]13
	Egypt (Mediterranean ports)	63,[illegible]78	8,[illegible]96	190	4,[illegible]46	86,[illegible]10

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Turkey and Continental Greece.

ARTICLES.	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
Barilla ..... cwt	....	....	....	41	....	1,110	1,014			
Brimstone ..... ds	....	1,602	217	14	11	76	....	....	73	306
Cinnamon ..... lbs	....	....	1,100	534						
Coffee ..... do	....	....	26	294	8,932	....	7,115	11,011	76	
Copper, unwrought ..... cwt.	36	....	....	436	....	6,077	3,860	294		
Corn, wheat ..... qrs	7,181	10	....	....	....	....	356	3,150	41,230	1,402
— barley ..... do	624	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,272	
Cotton manufactures, entered at value of ..... £	....	241	1	2	16	63	11	132	111	3
Currants ..... cwt	8,202	....	2,921	276	369	351	269	614	116	344
Figs ..... do	26,211	22,130	16,347	29,923	17,270	2,591	15,211	11,195	11,945	17,893
Gum arabic ..... do	....	37	965	401	17	322	294	2	113	63
Hemp, undressed ..... do	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	30	30
Hides, untanned ..... do	8,695	4	....	70	5,914	5,923	134	9	....	102
Indigo ..... lbs	1,041	7	942	921	....	841	....	....	....	5,654
Madder root ..... cwt	21,431	18,291	26,462	27,723	24,102	11,417	20,966	27,650	37,547	66,523
Oil, olive ..... galls	109,191	118	61	10,217	11,264	23,695	11,431	10,252	30,303	24,936
Opium ..... lbs	9,181	63,151	72,926	12,198	27,966	11,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	90,554	122,651	50,744
Raisins ..... cwt	100,118	94,614	20,910	69,223	47,551	71,118	45,641	29,242	22,650	54,233
Saltpetre and culac nitre ..... do	....	....	....	6,521	....	....	....	....	7,964	6,554
Seeds, flaxseed and linseed ..... bushels	16	4,242	13,256	14,431	111	10,961	62,966	95,242	44,958	16,864
Senna ..... lbs	....	1,118	9,109	13,067	10,256	....	....	3,240	23,037	
Sumac ..... cwt	169	....	....	100	21	163	....	1,151	96	
Silk, raw and waste ..... lbs	172,280	157,960	304,162	319,208	627,561	624,251	351,655	174,275	231,903	135,149
Skins, goat, undressed ..... number	....	164	6,210	4,843	3,166	561	2,072	4,539	11,745	2,117
— kid, do ..... do	....	28	211	3,135	39	....	....	....	....	3,033
— lamb, do ..... do	2,210	4,827	22,115	163,674	42,239	1,[illegible]18	54,143	213,563	122,765	103,334
Tallow ..... cwt.	2,158	....	....	5,133	6,016	6,[illegible]28	13,221	7,916	5,572	156
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... lbs	2,781	1,267	2,123	2,091	27,312	27,932	12,416	1	....	2,114
— manufactured, and snuff ..... do	4	....	258	16	17	20	37	63	11	
Valonia ..... tns.	102 275	111,[illegible]46	117,641	136,595	119,141	58,231	44,813	106,256	117,0[illegible]	133,005
Wine of all sorts ..... galls	308	761	3,[illegible]30	2,747	1,283	1,[illegible]16	1,[illegible]62	351	305	2,039
Wool, cotton ..... lbs	306,[illegible]56	2[illegible]2,[illegible]47	113,[illegible]28	810,[illegible]31	557,913	552,334	[illegible],127	669,455	1[illegible],113	361,474
— sheep's ..... do	11,447	17,[illegible]02	[illegible],591	1,[illegible],372	1,[illegible],[illegible]33	2,173,[illegible]29	2,277,[illegible]5	2[illegible],914	1,[illegible],332	655,[illegible]61

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Turkey and Continental Greece.

ARTICLES.	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
Cocoa Ligneo ..... lbs	6,[illegible]76	2,611	77,[illegible]06	61,[illegible]63	11,[illegible]24	2,071	2,921	13,191	6,272	39,[illegible]43
Cinnamon ..... do	....	1,[illegible]05	2 0	41	....	....	....	....	....	564
Cloves ..... do	361	1,[illegible]01	1,167	5,[illegible]61	9,[illegible]06	5,[illegible]72	1,[illegible]62	9,[illegible]91	2,114	13,165
Cochineal ..... do	12,[illegible]47	31,[illegible]62	9,[illegible]34	36,[illegible]57	52,[illegible]79	27,[illegible]93	17,[illegible]25	39,[illegible]96	23,[illegible]26	101,911
Coffee ..... do	73,[illegible]69	1,[illegible]20,[illegible]15	713,[illegible]40	972,[illegible]98	742,[illegible]33	915,[illegible]53	773,[illegible]04	1,[illegible]45,[illegible]76	850,[illegible]43	2,[illegible]01,[illegible]19
Cotton piece goods of In dia ..... pieces	3,[illegible]61	2,[illegible]76	7,[illegible]40	3,[illegible]77	1,[illegible]80	3,[illegible]73	373	1,[illegible]93	....	732
Dye woods, viz. Logwood ..... tons	59	30	5	39	2	10	....	16	23	14
Ginger ..... cwt	2	....	116	253	161	....	51	2[illegible]0	32	149
Indigo ..... lbs.	1[illegible],631	1[illegible],[illegible]67	50,[illegible]96	1,[illegible],[illegible]30	222,615	65,[illegible]37	63,[illegible]35	2[illegible],[illegible]34	44,[illegible]11	170,[illegible]41
Mace ..... do	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	....	....	2,[illegible]60
Nutmegs ..... do	95	3[illegible]3	291	1,[illegible]36	150	2,[illegible]06	1,[illegible]39	2[illegible]	118	624
Pepper ..... do	12,[illegible]36	15[illegible],[illegible]09	6,[illegible],[illegible]12	80[illegible],[illegible]34	29,[illegible]50	117,[illegible]37	215,[illegible]23	1[illegible],[illegible]62	[illegible],[illegible]24	362,[illegible]66
Pimento ..... do	3,[illegible]54	....	[illegible],[illegible]30	13,[illegible]34	37,[illegible]15	5,[illegible]21	10,[illegible]74	14,[illegible]72	3,[illegible]26	6,[illegible]17
Rice ..... cwt	....	....	113	1,[illegible]51	3,[illegible]63	71	164	....	2,[illegible]91	37
Silk manufacture of In dia ..... pieces	1,[illegible]61	115	1,[illegible]03	1,[illegible]35	191	81	551	1,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]54	3,[illegible]69
Spelter ..... cwt.	....	1[illegible]9	....	....	50	....	272	1[illegible]2	170	49
Spirits, rum ..... proof galls	12,[illegible]21	51,[illegible]17	7,[illegible]65	[illegible],[illegible]06	20,[illegible]54	1,[illegible]02	1,[illegible]61	[illegible],[illegible]17	21,[illegible]23	29,[illegible]31
— brandy ..... do	[illegible]73	2,[illegible]26	3,[illegible]22	3,[illegible]61	3,[illegible]03	1,[illegible]61	1,[illegible]17	1,[illegible]13	1,[illegible]60	3,[illegible]91
— geneva ..... do	21[illegible]	[illegible]3	1,[illegible]61	31[illegible]	177	11[illegible]	....	3[illegible]	63	31[illegible]
Sugar, unrefined ..... cwt.	6,[illegible]31	1,[illegible]10	9,[illegible]36	[illegible],[illegible]20	[illegible],[illegible]19	[illegible],[illegible]31	2,[illegible]17	4,[illegible]14	6,[illegible]45	4,[illegible]53
Tea ..... lbs.	73	1,[illegible]86	5,[illegible]01	9,[illegible]56	7,[illegible]30	5,[illegible]33	9,[illegible]14	7,[illegible]21	24,[illegible]11	41,[illegible]15
Tin ..... cwt.	....	7	1,[illegible]78	2,[illegible]11	3,[illegible]93	1,[illegible]11	67[illegible]	8[illegible]2	6[illegible]1	11[illegible]
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured ..... lbs	....	....	1,[illegible]30	11[illegible]	6[illegible]2	....	29,[illegible]13	7[illegible]1	10[illegible]	41[illegible]
Wine of all sorts ..... galls	9[illegible]1	2,[illegible]81	3,[illegible]28	1,[illegible]16	3,[illegible]70	2,[illegible]1	1,[illegible]71	7[illegible]	1,[illegible]27	2,[illegible]32
Wool, cotton ..... lbs.	....	....	....	[illegible],[illegible]10	....	....	....	....	[illegible],[illegible]20	[illegible],[illegible]06

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Turkey and Continental Greece.

ARTICLES.	1811 Declared Value.	1812 Declared Value.	1813 Declared Value.	1814 Declared Value.	1815 Declared Value.	1816 Declared Value.	1817 Declared Value.	1818 Declared Value.	1819 Declared Value.	1820 Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	3,615	3,72[illegible]	2,074	3,316	3,[illegible]0	5,23[illegible]	1,[illegible]36	3,551	5,08[illegible]	8,535
Arms and ammunition	21,7[illegible]3	21,331	3,056	2,533	16,[illegible]05	10,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	22,091	26,764	3,062
Bacon and hams	11	15	29	42	51	20	61	16	44	49
Beer and ale	607	37[illegible]	963	633	7[illegible]1	6[illegible]	1,231	97[illegible]	524	1,72[illegible]
Books, printed	832	8[illegible]7	862	522	566	611	611	569	1,225	660
Brass and copper manufactures	76	902	103	6,221	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,032	510	1,761	1,311
Butter and cheese	12[illegible]	32[illegible]	137	152	160	172	231	155	310	172
Coals, culm, and cinders	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,[illegible]3[illegible]	744	562	2,[illegible]81	3,[illegible]6[illegible]	2,[illegible]01	13,[illegible]70	11,222	13,647
Cordage	[illegible]	256	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]4	[illegible]	62	180	6
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	585,[illegible]71	622,[illegible]14	753,[illegible]61	[illegible]2[illegible],245	[illegible]70,[illegible]13	1,110,[illegible]69	720,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,17[illegible],2[illegible]9	[illegible]33,577	241,[illegible]69
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares	3,335	1,[illegible]46	2,[illegible]69	1,[illegible]16	1,[illegible]11	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	2,[illegible]97	3,[illegible]78	1,[illegible]21	1,[illegible]21
twist and yarn	[illegible]0,[illegible]15	6[illegible],[illegible]10	[illegible]0,[illegible]0 2	109,[illegible]35	[illegible]2,[illegible]91	112,[illegible]31	1[illegible]0,[illegible]25	241,[illegible]9[illegible]	1[illegible]9,[illegible]12	152,[illegible]74
Earthenware, of all sorts	6,[illegible]33	1,[illegible]13	3,[illegible]17	6,[illegible]74	1[illegible],[illegible]60	6,[illegible]6[illegible]	5,[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]61	6,[illegible]11	[illegible],[illegible]1[illegible]
Fish, herrings	[illegible]6	[illegible]69	122	1,[illegible]60	1,[illegible]71	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]62	[illegible]2	50	79
Glass, entered by weight	1,[illegible]50	1,[illegible]37	1,[illegible]61	1,[illegible]07	1,[illegible]0[illegible]	1,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]3[illegible]	1,[illegible]61	1,[illegible]43
— ditto at value	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	50	9[illegible]	1[illegible]6	2[illegible]	2[illegible]2	[illegible]56	1[illegible]5
Hardware and cutlery	11,[illegible]62	6,[illegible]65	5,[illegible]61	[illegible],[illegible]59	7,[illegible]02	7,[illegible]2[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]37	6,[illegible]21	6,[illegible]33	[illegible],[illegible]01
Hats, beaver and felt	43[illegible]	41[illegible]	413	[illegible]6[illegible]	2[illegible]	13[illegible]	17[illegible]	31[illegible]	2[illegible]1	30[illegible]
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	56,[illegible]93	33,[illegible]17	[illegible]7,13[illegible]	51,[illegible]53	54,[illegible]65	15,[illegible]13	10,[illegible]97	2[illegible],[illegible]95	[illegible]0,[illegible]28	36,[illegible]16
Lead and shot	3[illegible]7	7,[illegible]3	1,[illegible]5[illegible]	7[illegible]5	1,[illegible]01	1,[illegible]17	[illegible]56	1,[illegible]15	[illegible]17	1[illegible]7
Leather, wrought and unwrought	2[illegible]5	11[illegible]	13[illegible]	11[illegible]	16[illegible]	[illegible]5	[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]9	32[illegible]	33
— saddlery and harness	3[illegible]9	2[illegible]3	[illegible]72	2[illegible]2	2[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	32[illegible]	2[illegible]7	2[illegible]1	1[illegible]0
Linen manufactures entered by the yard	7[illegible]1	1,[illegible]06	2,[illegible]7[illegible]	2,[illegible]13[illegible]	3,[illegible]72[illegible]	4,[illegible]21	3,[illegible]07[illegible]	1,[illegible]92[illegible]	3,[illegible]22[illegible]	2,[illegible]52[illegible]
— thread, tapes, & smallwares	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]7	3[illegible]	[illegible]1
Machinery & mill work	2,352	2,[illegible]95	[illegible],[illegible]8[illegible]	1,[illegible]70	3[illegible]1	4,[illegible]22[illegible]	10,[illegible]11	14,[illegible]92	10,[illegible]46	12,[illegible]72
Painters' colours	1,[illegible]41	1[illegible]6[illegible]	23[illegible]	34[illegible]	71[illegible]	9[illegible]1	9[illegible]1	1,[illegible]70	9[illegible]1	1,[illegible]11
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches	[illegible],[illegible]9[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	2,[illegible]01	[illegible],[illegible]1[illegible]	2,[illegible]17[illegible]	10,[illegible]11[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]51	12,[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]22[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	11	55	31	27	45
Silk manufactures	2,[illegible]23[illegible]	2,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]9[illegible]	1,[illegible]91	3,[illegible]91	1,[illegible]12[illegible]	[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]59	30[illegible]	2[illegible]91
Soap and candles	9[illegible]5	1[illegible]47	15[illegible]	1[illegible]56	1[illegible]58	2[illegible]98	61[illegible]	1[illegible]11	37[illegible]	[illegible]49
Stationery, of all sorts	2[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]63	[illegible]93	2[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]05[illegible]	[illegible]15	1,[illegible]15[illegible]	[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible]95
Sugar, refined	11,[illegible]20	11,[illegible]51	50,[illegible]6[illegible]	111,[illegible]5[illegible]	[illegible]1,[illegible]62	[illegible]6,[illegible]91[illegible]	32,[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]81,[illegible]02	13,[illegible]30	[illegible]1,[illegible]09
Tin, unwrought	13,[illegible]61	21,[illegible]33	13,[illegible]22	[illegible],[illegible]63	1,[illegible]95	10,[illegible]79	10,[illegible]5[illegible]	16,[illegible]41	16,[illegible]13	2,[illegible]0[illegible]
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	2,[illegible]42	3,[illegible]37	2,[illegible]72	9,[illegible]62	2,[illegible]13[illegible]	2,331	[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	2,[illegible]21[illegible]	3,[illegible]21[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]21[illegible]
Wool, sheep and lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible]
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece	12,[illegible]75	21,[illegible]07	16,[illegible]70	25,[illegible]72[illegible]	16,[illegible]0[illegible]	23,[illegible]6[illegible]	13,[illegible]6[illegible]	22,[illegible]3[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]35	20,[illegible]7[illegible]
— ditto by the yard	[illegible]0[illegible]	1,[illegible]15	2,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]02[illegible]	1,[illegible]61[illegible]	7,[illegible]35[illegible]	1,[illegible]07[illegible]	1,[illegible]61[illegible]	2,[illegible]7[illegible]	3,[illegible]13[illegible]
— hosiery & smallwares	13[illegible]	1[illegible]6[illegible]	3[illegible]2	1[illegible]4	2[illegible]0[illegible]	2[illegible]1	2[illegible]5	1,[illegible]0[illegible]1	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,[illegible]62[illegible]
All other articles	12,[illegible]61	[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	6,[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]11	10,[illegible]23[illegible]	10,[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]3[illegible]	12,[illegible]4[illegible]	12,[illegible]10	12,[illegible]07
Total declared value	[illegible]00,[illegible]51	915,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,[illegible]10,[illegible]61	1,[illegible]20[illegible]91	1,[illegible]31,[illegible]61	1,[illegible]5[illegible],[illegible]31	1,[illegible]34,[illegible]11	1,[illegible]76[illegible]10	1,[illegible]59,[illegible]17	1,[illegible]3[illegible],[illegible]52

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from the Morea and Greek Islands.

ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Ashes, pot and pearl	cwt.									
Cotton manufactures, entered by the value	£									
Currants	lbs.	21,512	17,136	7,402	11,964	17,240	26,212	12,804	24,109	21,241
Dye-woods, viz. Fustic	tons	6	21	4	29	15	15	22	17	14
Figs	cwt.						14			
Flax and tow, undressed and hemp of flax	cwt.									
Hides, untanned	No.					13				
Leghorn plait	lbs.					67			12	
Madder root	cwt.				11	250				7
Oil, olive	gals.	1,237			12,715	14,531	63,132		12	17,640
— palm	cwt.						12			
Raisins	cwt.	1,800						3		
Seeds, flax and linseed	quarters									231
Sumach	cwt.									161
Silk, raw and waste	lbs.		2		2		3,000		814	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lbs.							1		
Valonia	cwt.	1,116		1,470	6,120	7,038	2,913	1,067	1,079	
Wool, cotton	lbs.									
— sheep's	cwt.						1,001		1,023	
Wine, of all sorts	gals.	22		7	113	93	119	264	11	11

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to the Morea and Greek Islands.

ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cocoa beans	lbs.									
Cloves	lbs.									
Cochineal	lbs.									
Coffee	lbs.									
Cotton piece goods of India	pieces									
Indigo	lbs.									
Pepper	lbs.									
Rum	gals.									
Sugar, Unrefined	cwt.									
Tea	lbs.									
Tin	cwt.									
Wine of all sorts	gals.									

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the Morea and Greek Islands.

ARTICLES	1831 Declared Value	1832 Declared Value	1833 Declared Value	1834 Declared Value	1835 Declared Value	1836 Declared Value	1837 Declared Value	1838 Declared Value	1839 Declared Value	1840 Declared Value
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery			116	346	581	1 5	307	919	385	698
Arms and ammunition	110	14	21	76	646	944	45	1,508	797	3,010
Coals, culm, and cinders		128	518	524	79	19	1,111	1,214	1,272	1,607
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	6,516	1,611	12,111	17,173	4,267	5,165	2,720	2,506	3,611	847
— twist and yarn	699	58		118			1,681	276	1,155	
Earthenware, of all sorts	272	10	29	78	232	172	76	542	513	256
Fish, herrings				139	39	265	515	54	82	199
Glass, entered by weight				27	58	92	19	158	83	172
Hardware and cutlery	304	36	12	1,406	1,671	142	393	764	552	193
Hats, beaver and felt				34	15	19	51	45	164	15
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	1,701	1,853	9,786	2,580	1,721	264	4,011	5,135	10,151	11,973
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard				230	111	59	167	122	161	262
Metal ores, of all sorts			25	23	312	154	92	194	31	196
Sugar, refined	1,067	113	3,062	2,051	1,728	1,118	1,737	2,302	2,302	2,041
Tin, unwrought	325	56	70	127	11	125	864	1,174	638	115
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates		720	722	165	125		209	660	115	729
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece		119	554	1,470	531	143	91	173	61	173
— entered by the yard			24	31	52	131	16	49	56	71
— felts, bonnets and straw					156	174	33	103	39	69
All other articles	731	91	1,962	2,131	1,185	1,151	911	2,139	1,127	1,743
Total declared value	10,124	4,113	25,113	27,373	14,516	12,004	15,151	20,547	23,122	25,417

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value	Declared Value
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coals, culm, and cinders	....	....	1,540	770	1,070	3,900	4,624	3,867	3,675	7,130
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	123	215	83	9,222	21,092	17,057	16,411	19,810	16,739	16,740
— hosiery, lace and small wares	....	2	14	751	23	214	107	1,090	775	122
— twist and yarn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,105	60
Earthenware of all sorts	80	10	....	209	102	214	90	200	200	151
Hardware and cutlery	....	....	15	141	25	60	....	151	1,115	151
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	....	60	118	1,164	992	3,078	20	3,072	2,712	2,165
Linen manufactures	....	....	....	145	50	61	624	84	1,242	178
Sugar, refined	178	250	....	50	80	300	....	2,235	1,902	2,518
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	....	....	132	22	10	125	110	128	550	810
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece	....	....	....	641	1,117	714	641	2,215	1,078	1,160
— ditto by the yard	13	72	....	34	....	....	....	106	10	27
All other articles	23	157	158	140	1,150	1,572	1,121	1,111	1,005	911
Total declared value	136	731	2,250	13,423	27,910	29,322	24,907	34,011	34,023	33,961

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Syria and Palestine.*

ARTICLES.		1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Madder-root	cwt.	42	2570	....	7,...	1,...
Opium	lbs.	625	....	2,...	2,...	3,...
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	300	3,...	....	1,...	6
Wool, Cotton	do.	61,...	....	....	79,...	....
—— Sheep's	do.	1,...	20,...	....	....	11,...
Wines of all sorts	gallo.	20	1...	....	16	34

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Syria and Palestine.

ARTICLES.		1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cassia lignea	lbs.	2,...	1,...	1,...	....	1,...
Cloves	do.	....	1,...	....	2,...	1,...
Cochineal	do.	2,...	10,...	22,...	10,...	2,...
Coffee	do.	10,...	20,...	126,...	30,...	10,...
Cotton piece goods of India	pieces	2,...	1,...	3,...	1,...	1,...
Indigo	lbs.	1,...	2,...	16,...	22,...	31,...
Pepper	do.	31,...	90,...	27,...	1,...	10,...
Pimento	do.	2,...	1,...	....	10,...	2,...
Silk manufactures of India	pieces	27	1,...	1,...	2,...	1,...
Spirits, rum	proof gallo.	251	....	1,...	26	1,...
—— brandy	do.	117	79	1,...	17...	1,...
Sugar, unrefined	cwt.	11...	1,...	1,...	1,...	7,...
Tea	lbs.	1,...	....	....	11...	11...
Tin	cwt.	....	11...	1,...	11...	....
Wine of all sorts	gallo.	17	2,...	30	....	1,...

* The trade with Syria and Palestine was not distinguished before the year 1836.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Syria and Palestine.*

ARTICLES	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	144	10	249	331	125
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	23,411	330	132,511	155,271	171,370
—— hosiery, lace, and smallwares	95	.....	311	113	1,050
—— twist and yarn	2,110	.....	11,715	17,517	10,971
Earthenware of all sorts	143	197	63	364	193
Hardware and cutlery	50	..	193	246	636
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	198	129	396	3,735	1,061
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard	.....	.....	.....	5	140
Machinery and mill work	13	.....	.....	2,603	50
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches	.....	.....	30	60	40
Stationery, of all sorts	96	5	10	185	70
Sugar, refined	3,371	2,124	2,271	2,184	1,140
Tin, unwrought	949	1,005	1,023	695	555
—— and pewter wares, and tin plates	56	.....	307	321	270
Woollen manufactures entered by the piece	729	..	242	614	1,370
—— ditto by the yard	115	.....	165	1,510	30
—— hosiery and smallwares	31	.....	.....	.....	76
All other articles	1,039	350	719	1,195	332
Total declared value	35,650	5,113	150,130	211,158	223,933

* The trade with Syria and Palestine was not distinguished before the year 1836.

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean).

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Corn, wheat ... qrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	1,772	2,471
—— barley ... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,251	.....	.....	3,626
Gum, Arabic ... cwt.	324	1,155	333	137	1,305	500	4,000	2,001	220	1,027
Indigo ... lbs.	2,911	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,324	1,283	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... do.	2	.....	9,000	21,961	.....	.....	1,000	12,334	1,300	.....
Flaxseed and linseed ... bushels	30,437	15,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,377	6,242	6,316	.....
Senna ... lbs.	31,534	18,600	37,200	34,200	.....	27,000	10,000	10,531	.....	.....
Wool, cotton ... do.	7,211,424	6,921,144	553,364	111,037	3,181,912	4,907,281	7,273,311	1,251,923	2,561,740	6,261,189
Wine of all sorts ... gals.	52	57	.....	15	18	31	20	60	.....	171

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean).

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cochineal ... lbs.	388	1,747	402	200	1,572	147	301	1,005	2,512	1,017
Coffee ... do.	1,220	1,296	6,220	1,722	15	.....	.....	713	142	29,011
Cotton piece goods of India ... pieces	.....	213	.....	150	.....	76	430	127	25	343
Indigo ... lbs.	5,126	1,900	5,272	.....	3,196	215	.....	.....	.....	18,195
Nutmegs ... do.	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	201
Pepper and pimento ... do.	.....	2,004	17,250	12,300	.....	.....	1,926	.....	.....	.....
Silk manufactures of India, viz. ... pieces	.....	27	150	200	.....	.....	32	100	.....	.....
Rum ... proof gals.	273	705	200	1,536	202	.....	350	533	302	.....
Brandy ... do.	5,166	1,472	430	454	271	394	98	617	604	260
Geneva ... do.	271	65	.....	56	52	.....	52	193	175	.....
Sugar, unrefined ... cwt.	10	24	..	6	4	.....	17	14	.....	223
Tea ... lbs.	112	120	62	107	295	211	133	254	31	274
Tobacco ... do.	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,175	21	81	.....	11,213
Wine of all sorts ... gals.	60	131	81	530	1,020	513	100	617	1161	356

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean).

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	533	1663	7181	5335	7061	1 1311	2864	5068	1,4884	1,1311
Arms and ammunition	25,901	16,765	16,251	5,646	12,113	12,815	1,279	68	11,121	1903
Beer and ale	131	12	211	69	25	126	253	139	237	321
Books, printed	165	50	304	63	116	214	220	63	211	330
Brass and copper manufactures	110	514	81	50	71	10	7	2,332	1,182	731
Coals, culm, and cinders	1,127	3,074	815	1,567	2,163	1,455	5,011	4,651	10,010	2,247
Cotton manufactures	56,044	55,950	51,731	65,574	161,223	131,979	139,422	168,310	51,458	67,731
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares	56	66	10	245	240	114	311	240	666	106
— twist and yarn	6,099	10,319	11,228	23,000	23,163	20,130	11,054	11,014	2,953	1,747
Earthenware, of all sorts	222	362	518	702	1,079	556	165	1,112	532	155
Glass entered by weight	150	56	6,61	135	1,015	515	151	1,172	1,213	139
Hardware and cutlery	650	518	1,564	456	1,179	1,124	1,151	1,174	1,125	592
Hats, beaver and felt	12	1	21	5	7	50	15	55	21	25
Iron and steel wrought and unwrought	19,914	16,849	14,247	11,201	17,861	21	11,112	4,710	1,215	972
Saddlery and harness	51	14	13	31	23	247	301	243	43	110
Linen manufactures	127			36	24	1	1,111	102	111	127
Machinery and mill work	2,510	116	205	125	2	1,715	11,105	2,112	1,456	201
Painters' colours	18	51	202	24	44	29	172	111	52	24
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	765	179	112	1,072	111	101	321	112	221	201
Salt	20		125	115		223	1	55	119	123
Soap and candles			15			19	115	29	160	14
Stationery, of all sorts	61	9	131	92	105	141	102	121	125	191
Sugar, refined	191		15	105	2,112	116	2,111	1,9		1,111
Tin, unwrought	120	61	112	211	61		111	161	516	215
Tin and pewter ware, and tin plates	311	111	175	115	1,165	102	1,161	1,511	1,102	115
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece	319	561	151	1,516	1,111	1,162	1,122	151	221	10
— ditto by the yard	21	111	5	125	221	211	2	15	21	
— hosiery and smallwares	21	21	11	21	5	10	21	1	251	
All other articles	2,155	2,111	1,1 5	1,1 12	1,1 3	2,111	1,115	5,111	2,116	2,221
Total declared value	122,111	111,1 2	115,111	126,111	211,221	211,211	211,111	212,115	121,112	111,111

TRADE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The present trade of the capital of the Ottoman empire is, comparatively, of limited importance—and confined chiefly to the actual consumption of the population, instead of its port enjoying also that magnificent commerce, which ought to flourish in a place, naturally situated for one of the greatest trading emporiums in the world. The spirit and the habits of the Turk are certainly not commercial; and until the Christian population increase greatly in number, and become so far predominant, as to be uncontrolled by the former, in their local affairs, and have also greater freedom, and extension, allowed them, in the scope, and in the *sites* of their trade, *Stamboul* will continue to be no more than a secondary commercial mart.

The harbour of Constantinople is deep, commodious, and completely sheltered. Above 1000 large ships can be conveniently anchored within the port. Ships can also discharge and load their cargoes alongside the quays. Scutari, on the Asiatic shore on the Bosphorus, one mile distant from Constantinople, is the place of assemblage for the caravans from Persia, Armenia, and other places

in Asia that trade with European Turkey. The great warehouses for corn are situated at Scutari, where there are also some fabrics of silk, and woven and printed cottons. During the continuance of Napoleon's continental system, British and colonial goods, even of heavy weight and great bulk, were introduced from the *dépôts*, at Constantinople and Salonica, into Austria and Russia. Into the latter they were smuggled by the agency of the Jews of Brody in Galicia,—a place still famous for its adventurous and successful contraband trade in all kinds of fabrics, into Russia. The late war, between Russia and Turkey, was highly injurious to British, as well as to the general, trade with Constantinople. It revived soon after the peace, and the consumption of the population, including its suburbs, variously stated at from 400,000 to 600,000 inhabitants, requires a large supply of food, drink, and clothing. *Galata*, which was first built by the Genoese, and now the principal residence of the *Franks*, or foreigners, is the place of discharge and loading for foreign ships, and where the custom-house is situated.

The total port charges are limited to the small amount on a British vessel of only 300 aspers. The commission and other charges for transacting business are also moderate, although the Jew brokers, who conduct most of the bargains, are not on all occasions scrupulously honest.

The imports consist of coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, rum, cochineal, indigo, logwood, cotton and woollen goods, cotton twist, cutlery, nails, furniture, butter, cheese, flour, paper, glass, watches, jewellery, &c. The exports are wool, silk, otto of roses, opium, wax, hides, goats' hair and skins, bullion, diamonds, valonia, boxwood, mohair, yarn, &c.

This market requires, annually, supplies of about 2,000 tons of coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. of sugar, 300,000 lbs. of pepper and spices, 2000 puncheons of rum, and very large quantities of low-priced cotton manufactures.

There is now a regular establishment of steamboats between Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, Odessa, the Danube, and Trebisond. These steam-packets do great honour to the company of the Austrian Lloyd's at Trieste, and to the Austrian Danube Steam Company, who have established and managed them with great credit to those associations, and, compared to the former uncertain and tedious means of conveyance, with the utmost convenience, and advantage, to the travelling and commercial public.

We have included the British trade with Constantinople in the foregoing general statement of British trade with the Ottoman empire. The following are details of the local trade and navigation of the capital, and of other towns of the empire, as far as we have been enabled to obtain, and to condense them from the returns of British, French, and Austrian consuls; and from the statistical publications of the Austrian Lloyd's, printed at Trieste.

Navigation of Constantinople in 1840.

SHIPS.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.
British	962	143,720	7,413	964	144,240	7,431
Ionian	934	109,850	5,242	936	110,000	5,252
Austrian	454			454		
Belgian	2			2		
Dutch	1			1		
French	13			13		
Greek	1,241			1,237		
Neapolitan	14			14		
Prussian	2			2		
Russian	249			249		
Sardinian	744			744		
Swedish	2			2		
Tuscan	29			29		
Total	4,646			4,651		

N.B. The account of the value of goods imported in British ships during this year is stated at £1,169,901. The goods were imported by 170 vessels. The remainder, 97, were in transit to and from the Russian Ports in the Black Sea. It is impossible to obtain the Invoice value of the cargoes of the latter.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1841 AND 1842.

It is not possible to give a return of the invoice value of the cargoes, but the following remarks may serve to give some idea of the nature and extent of British trade to this port.

The number of British vessels which arrived at Constantinople from the United Kingdom in 1841 amounted to 186, and in 1842 to 250 vessels, of the

Vessels.	1841.	Tons.	Vessels.	1842.	Tons.
60	from Liverpool	19,054	60	from Liverpool	19,054
24	„ London	9,054	24	„ London	9,054
54	„ England with Coals	13,760	93	„ England with Coals	24,180
6	„ Malta	1,407	11	„ Malta	2,054
11	„ Cardiff, &c.	2,871	11	„ Cardiff, &c.	2,729
51	„ Foreign Ports	6,212	51	„ Foreign Ports	7,251
186 Vessels.		Tons... 52,358	250 Vessels.		Tons... 68,324

The articles imported in the Liverpool vessels were principally British cotton manufactured goods, some woollen goods, colonial produce, and a little iron and tin.

In the London vessels East and West India produce, and various articles of British manufacture.

Of the 60 vessels from Liverpool, in 1841, eight touched at Syra and delivered parts of their cargoes: the remaining 52 vessels brought full cargoes to this port, small portions of which were occasionally taken on to Odessa. Of the 60 vessels, in 1842, from Liverpool, five touched at Syra to deliver part of their cargoes: 12 of the remaining 61 carried part of their cargoes on to Odessa, Galatz, and Trebisond, and three went with full cargoes to Galatz.

Of the 24 vessels, in 1841, from London, five touched at Syra and delivered also portions of their cargoes, the remaining 19 vessels brought full cargoes to this port, small portions of which were also occasionally taken on to Odessa. In 1842, of the vessels from London, four touched at Syra and the Piræus and delivered part of their cargoes; 18 carried a part also to Odessa, and one went with her cargo to Trebisond.

The coals brought to this port from England in 1841 was about 29,080 tons, and, in 1842, 32,360 tons.

The quantity of iron from England was 1582 tons in 1841, and 3550 tons in 1842.

The cargoes from Liverpool may be estimated at an approximate average value of 18,000*l.* each, being chiefly composed of British cotton manufactured goods.

Those from London may be estimated at about 10,000*l.*

According to this calculation the value of the importations by the preceding vessels would be as follows for 1841.

	£	£
60 vessels from Liverpool at £16,080 each	1,044,120	
Deduct one-quarter of cargoes landed at Syra	240,000	
		1,044,000
24 vessels from London at £10,000 each	240,000	
Deduct one-quarter of 3 cargoes landed at Syra	12,000	
		227,000
Supposed value of 1 cargo from Bristol		10,000
Ditto from Glasgow		18,000
31 vessels with 20,000 tons of coals at 10s.		10,000
9 ditto with 1,067 tons of iron, at £7		9,674
		£1,319,174

The total values at the same rate of calculation of imports for 1842 would be 1,357,067*l.*

Thirty-one British vessels arrived from foreign ports in 1841, some with cargoes, others with parts of cargoes, and some in ballast: 35 British vessels arrived under similar circumstances in 1842. The value of the merchandise brought by them is not noticed, not being the produce of Great Britain, or of the colonies,—and only affording employment to British shipping.

Twenty-two vessels were loaded in this port during the year 1841 for Great Britain. The articles of Turkish produce, manifested and known to have been exported in them, was as follows: it is possible that more may have been exported than what has been declared, but it is believed not of any great amount.

Silk, bales and cases, 3888, part Persian; opium, 500 cases; Angora goats' wool, 5284 bales; sheep's wool, 578 bales; yellow berries, 422 sacks; galls, 647 sacks; lamb skins, 18 bales; boxwood, about, 300 tons; gums, 81 cases; tallow, 493 casks, and skins, supposed to be Russian; goats' hair, 72 bales; 1500 goat-skins; mohair yarn, 19 bales; salep, 14 cases; wheat, 3750 quarters, supposed to be Russian.

The following goods were also shipped by British vessels for Smyrna during the year: Sheep's wool, 356 bales; nuts, 368 quintals, from Trebisond; goats' wool, 12 bales; lamb-skins, 15 bales; yellow berries, 13 sacks; boxwood, 1500 quintals.

Ten vessels have also been loaded at the Turkish ports in the neighbourhood for England with full cargoes of bones and some timber for ship-building. And two vessels with cargoes of tallow and linseed loaded at Galatz and Ibraila for England. And two vessels with cargoes of valonia and linseed loaded at ports in the sea of Marmora for England.

Eighteen vessels were loaded in this port during the year 1842 for Great Britain; the articles of Turkish produce, manifested and known to have been exported in them, was nearly as follows:—Silk, 2877 bales and cases; opium, 65 cases; brass, 3 cases; tobacco, 10 cases; pipe-bowls, 4 cases; Angora goats' wool, 5469 bales; sheep's wool, 614 bales; mohair yarn, 173 bales; refuse silk, 12 bales; hare skins, 51 bales; ox hides, 10 bales; yellow berries, 568 sacks; galls, 554 sacks; linseed, 90 sacks; madder roots, 18 sacks; boxwood, 750 tons; valonia, 17 casks; mastick, 12 casks; jalep, 66 casks; copper, 19 pieces; wheat, 48,235 kilos.

The following goods were sent to Smyrna by British vessels: 200 tons of boxwood; 141 bales and 200 quintals of wool; 75 bales of sheep, and 37 bales of lamb-skins; 1 case of pipe-sticks; 1700 quintals of hazel-nuts from Trebisond; one vessel loaded valonia at Panormo, and one with bones at Boloste, both for England; five vessels loaded at Galatz and Ibraila the following articles for England:—731 kilos (Galatz measure) of wheat; 346 sacks of linseed; 101 sacks of ~~yellow~~ berries; 1355 casks of tallow; 52 casks of salt beef; 156 bales of wool; 7 bales of silk; five vessels loaded full cargoes of bones at Galatz, and 2 at Salonica for England.

In comparing this return with that of last year, there will appear a decrease in 1842 of about 1000 bales and cases of silk exported from this port direct to Great Britain.

The export of silk for Great Britain from Smyrna must, however, have increased in that year, as a good deal of silk has been sent to that port for transhipment for Great Britain, of which no exact account can be procured here, it having been conveyed in steamboats under foreign flags.—*Arranged from Consular returns, dated Constantinople, Dec.* 31, 1842.

ARRIVALS and Departures of British and Foreign Ships, at the Ports within the Consulate of Constantinople, during the Years ending Dec. 31, 1841 and 1842.

Arrived.—British, 570; Ionian, 296; American, 1; Austrian, 737; Belgian, 24; Danish, 1; French, 15; Greek, 2061; Neapolitan, 29; Prussian, 2; Russian, 855; Sardinian, 530; Swedish, 9; Tuscan, 4; Spanish, 0; Hanoverian, 5; Dutch, 3; total in 1842, 5142; total arrivals in 1841, 4092; British in 1841, 378.

Departed.—British, 568; Ionian, 291; American, 0; Austrian, 732; Belgian, 24; Danish, 0; French, 15; Greek, 2091; Neapolitan, 29; Prussian, 2; Russian, 899; Sardinian, 530; Swedish, 9; Tuscan, 4; Spanish, 0; Hanoverian, 5; Dutch, 5; total departures in 1842, 5205; total departures in 1841, 4133; British departures in 1841, 389.

Of the total 378 arrivals of British ships within the consulate in 1841, which discharged or touched on their way to or from the Black Sea, 78 had general cargoes, 35 were in ballast, 1 had Indian corn, 2 coffee and sugar, 1 seed, 1 oil, 4 sugar, 67 coals, 8 part cargoes, 1 caviare and anise-seed, 8 bones, 11 iron, 89 wheat, &c., 31 tallow, &c., 1 timber and bones, 3 goods, 4 manufactures, 10 rapeseed, 9 wool and tobacco, 14 linseed, &c.

Of the 379 departures in 1841, 12 had general cargoes, 10 rapeseed, 133 were in ballast, 1 had manufactures, 1 oil, 33 part cargoes, 1 arms, 1 sugar, 9 bones, 16 coals, 13 tallow, wool, wheat, &c., 2 lenwood, 1 cotton wool, &c., 1 valonia, 90 wheat, &c., 2 iron, 1 Indian corn, 1 barley and wheat, 1 seed, 13 linseed 7 in port.

ARRIVALS and Departures of British Ships at the Port of Constantinople in the Year 1842.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES		
From the United Kingdom viz			For the United Kingdom viz—		
Laden with 31,037 17ths coals		78	With wheat		1
" 3000 ditto iron		12	" boxes		5
" general cargoes		99	" lenwood		2
			" general cargoes		15
Total from the United Kingdom		209			
From Malta " general cargoes		7	Total to the United Kingdom		31
" Genoa, Trieste, &c " ditto		4	For Odessa " with part cargoes for ballast from the United Kingdom		31
" Amsterdam			" Ports of the Ottoman empire do in		5
" Antwerp, &c. " 600 tons sugar		11	" Alexandria, Smyrna and Antwerp " wheat rapeseed and timber		23
Rio Janeiro " 2336 bags coffee		1			
" Ports of the Ottoman empire " boxes, wheat, tallow, &c.		12			
" Naples, Malta, &c. " in ballast		7			
Total arrivals		250	Total of laden and partly laden		93
Amounting to 35,105 tons and 4572 sailors			For Odessa and Kertch " in ballast		84
			" Smyrna " in ditto		49
			" Other ports " in ditto		31
			Total departures		250
			Same tonnage and crews as stated in the arrivals.		

RETURNS of British Vessels which touched at the Port of Constantinople on their way to and from Russian Ports in the Black Sea, during the Year 1842.

WHERE FROM.				WHERE BOUND.		
From the United Kingdom viz—				For the United Kingdom viz—		
With coals			41	With wheat		126
From Malta and Messina, with some wine			5	" tallow		31
Odessa " wheat		117		" tallow and wool		6
" " tallow		31		" lenseed and wool		13
" " wool and linseed		13		" lenseed and rapeseed		11
		163		" bones		1
Kertch " wheat		7		Total for the United Kingdom		191
" " tallow and wool		1		For Malta, with wheat		39
" " lenseed & rapeseed		14		" Leghorn and Trieste with ditto		4
		22		" Antwerp with tallow and wool		2
Taganrog " wheat		9		" Odessa and Kertch with wheat		5
" " tallow and wool		3		" " " " rye		11
" " lenseed		1				11
		13		Total with cargoes		276
Berdiansk " wheat		5		In ballast for Odessa, Kertch, and other ports in the Black Sea		55
" " wool and sheepskin		1				6
		6				1
Mariampole " wheat		1		Total		331
Ismail " bones		1				
Total with cargoes		276		321 ships, in 1842, amounting to 99,719 tons, and manned by 3317 seamen.		
In ballast from Malta, Smyrna, and other places		55		15 192 ships in 1841, amounting to 4,337 tons, 2145 men		
Total arrivals		331				

ADRIANOPLE, although the river *Maritza*, during a portion of the year, is navigable from the sea, can scarcely be called a seaport—*Enos*, near the mouth of the *Maritza*, being in fact the Port of Adrianople. British goods, especially cottons, are carried to Adrianople for sale; but considering the beautiful and convenient situation of this city on the Maritza, and in the centre of a naturally rich country, its trade is comparatively insignificant. Adrianople has a population of from 90,000 to 100,000. About one-half are Turks, 31,000 are Greeks, and about 20,000 consist of Armenians and Jews. The streets are remarkably narrow and dirty. The houses and the customs are said to be more perfectly Turkish than in any other town in the empire. The following are extracts from consular returns.

"The country has this year (1838) been happily free from that dreadful scourge, the plague, which proved so fatal to the country and its commerce during the two preceding years. Consequently the consumption of goods, both foreign and British, has been regular, and notwithstanding the diminished population, nearly as great as on former years. It would have been quite as large but for the local government exacting heavy duties on all transactions that took place at the different *fairs* held in their neighbourhood.

"These exactions were certainly authorized by the Porte, and were they to be continued, they would soon have the effect of putting an end to the fairs, to the great prejudice of our trade.

"To Adrianople itself there can be no doubt that the late commercial treaty will be productive of advantage; for this city being the only one in Roumelia in which there is a custom-house, the dealers from the interior preferred going as far as Philippopoli to make their purchases, where they were free from those duties on the purchase which would have been exacted here. Now, that, by the new treaty, all places will be on a level, Adrianople will naturally resume its commercial importance as a central depot for goods destined for the consumption of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

"Our export trade, this year, has been very active; but the produce of two of our principal articles, silk, and otto of roses, proved very deficient: the former not being above half, and the latter two-thirds, of an average crop. The cultivators, however, have been somewhat recompensed by the prices, being about 50 per cent above those of last year. The improved manner of winding the silk is gradually becoming more general. The cultivation of linseed is increasing in this neighbourhood. Last year four English, and five foreign, vessels have been loaded with this article: there are yet several cargoes to embark, and from the high prices paid, there can be little doubt that the cultivation will be still further increased. The principal part of the wool of this neighbourhood was, last year, sent to France and America: very little to England."—*Adrianople, January* 8, 1839.

"The different fairs in Roumelia were, in general, well attended.

"The crops of linseed, wax, and valonia have proved almost entire failures. That of *corn*, hardly more than sufficient for the consumption of the country—and that of wool, owing to a mortality among the sheep, much less than usual. Thus our principal articles of export were confined to *silk* and *otto of roses*; both of which were abundant, but unfortunately those two articles are precisely the ones which are least influenced by the stipulations of the convention. *Silk*, being a produce of our immediate neighbourhood, was never subjected to any attempt at monopoly, but was, always, *free on sale*, and paid as nearly as possible the same duties as at present; and otto of roses, owing to the facility of smuggling it, and the little precaution taken by the Turkish authorities to prevent it, continues as formerly in the hands of contrabandists."—*Adrianople, June* 1, 1841.

"One of the principal articles of manufactures consumed here is gray calicoes: which, after being dyed by the dealers, are much used by the Bulgarians for summer dresses, &c.

The customs authorities pretending that these articles, having been dyed in this country, become Turkish goods, as such levy on them 12 per cent duty, in addition to the five per cent already paid on them. The same may be said of muslins, of which immense quantities are printed here for the purpose of serving as women's head-dresses, &c.; of sugar made into sweetmeats; and in fact of all articles on which the slightest labour has been bestowed. In spite of our remonstrances they still continue to levy these duties, and they have received direct orders from Constantinople to do so.

"All other European nations, except Russia, having adopted the commercial convention, the Turkish authorities abolished the internal duties that we in common with Russian subjects formerly paid, intending that the latter should either directly or indirectly be subjected to the nine per cent internal duties stipulated by the convention. On the new silk coming to market, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople succeeded in obtaining a vizerial letter directing that only three per cent was to be exacted from Russian subjects (according as the Russians say to their treaties with Turkey).

Since then a firman has been received directing that while three per cent only was to be demanded from Russians, the sellers of all goods to them were to be called upon to pay the nine per cent internal duties. The Russian consul here, however, continued to resist; a vizerial letter was again received, ordering that, though when they knew the sellers of goods, they might exact from them the nine per cent duties, they were not to insist on obtaining that knowledge from the Russian merchants.

"This completely renders null the previous firman, as it is impossible for the authorities here to know the sellers of goods unless they obtain that knowledge from the buyers.

"In the meantime, while these privileges continue, the export trade in this quarter may be considered as entirely lost to us, or on the average prices of this year I calculate that we have to pay on silk ten to fifteen per cent more duties than the Russians, and on all other articles about nine per cent more.

"The cultivation of linseed and sesame in this neighbourhood is annually increasing to the advantage of our trade this year; but, the heavy rains during the autumn destroyed about half the crops, damaging the remainder, notwithstanding which about 6500 quarters were bought principally for the French markets. None was sent to England, the English merchants thinking the quality not good enough for that market. A very large quantity of both these articles is consumed in this country.

"The crop of rice has been very abundant but of inferior quality: average price about 11*s.* per cwt."—*Adrianople, January* 12, 1842

Approximate Statement of the Quantities and Average Prices of the principal Articles of Turkish Produce annually brought to Adrianople for Sale.

Articles.	Quantities.	Average Prices.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Hare-skins ..... doz.	35,000	0 1 0	The principal articles exported to England are hare-skins, otto of rose, silk, yellow berries and valonia. The trade in tobacco and bees' wax is confined to Germany. The silk is about 10 per cent inferior to that of Brusa, and is chiefly consumed in the silk factories at Constantinople. The sheep's wool is the least in Turkey, it has hitherto been sent exclusively to France.
Hides, ox and cow, salted ..... number	100,000	0 15 0	
—— buffalo ..... do.	25,000	2 0 0	
Otto of roses ..... oz.	15,000	0 10 0	
Silk, raw ..... lbs.	115,000	0 10 0	
Sheep-skins ..... number	300,000	0 1 0	
Goat ..... do.	60,000	0 1 0	
Sheep's wool ..... lbs.	1,800,000	0 0 6	
Goats' wool ..... do.	20,000	0 1 1	
Bees' wax ..... cwt.	1,500	5 15 0	
Yellow berries ..... do.	2,000	0 16 0	
Valonia (from Macri) ..... do.	8,000	0 5 0	
Tobacco ..... lbs.	110,000	0 15 0	
Linseed ..... bushels	50,000	0 4 0	
Cheese ..... cwt.	1,000	1 12 0	
Brooms ..... dozen	100,000	0 1 0	

Arrivals and Departures at Enos (Port of Adrianople) in 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
								£
British	none							
French	3	360	23	ballast	3	360	23	3,240
Austrian	3	1025	42	do.	3	1025	42	10,190
	6	1385	67		6	1385	67	13,430

A few British vessels have loaded occasionally at Enos, but owing to the total failure of the linseed crop, and the very small crop of valonia, no British vessel arrived in 1840. The invoice value of the cargoes exported has been calculated at the average exchange of 106 piasters per £ sterling. In 1837 there entered 3 British vessels (426 tons) in ballast, and sailed with cargoes valued at 3940*l.* sterling. In 1841 there arrived 2 British ships (617 tons) in ballast, and carried away cargoes of bones valued at 1105*l.* One Turkish 4 French, 4 Austrian, 3 Russian, 2 Greek, and 2 Sardinian vessels arrived in ballast the same year, and carried away assorted cargoes of linseed, silk, valonia, &c.

Salonica.—The roadstead of this city affords good anchorage, and, after Constantinople, it is the most commercial town in European Turkey. The population is estimated at nearly 75,000 inhabitants, consisting of about 5000 Turks, and 25,000 to 30,000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, Franks, &c. The narrow streets of Salonica are somewhat cleaner than those of most Turkish towns, and its appearance, varied by monuments and domes, when viewed from the bay, is remarkably imposing. In order to exhibit the commerce of Salonica in 1832 and in 1842, we have taken the following abstracts from consular reports; the first, for 1832, abstracted from a report, drawn up officially for the government of the United States of America, and those for the latter period from the reports of the British consuls.

State of the Trade in Salonica in 1832.—"The sales of imports are confined exclusively to the Jew buyers, who purchase at long credit and protracted, though generally sure payment; they give prices from eight to twelve per cent higher than in Constantinople or in Smyrna.

"For *colonials* the credit allowed to bazaar dealers is from thirty-one to ninety-one days, and sometimes sales in them are made for a bill on Constantinople at sixty-one to ninety-one days' sight. For manufactures, four to six months' credit is exacted. No exchange for bills on Europe exists at Salonica, and all money, as well as bill negotiations, are in the hands of the Jew bankers, who employ their surplus capital in purchasing old Turkish or foreign coins, which they forward to their agents in Constantinople, and reimburse themselves afterwards by selling their bills at par to those in want of paper to remit. Sometimes these bankers purchase, at their own risk for the solvency of debtors, outstanding bazaar bonds for import sales, at the rate of two per cent per month, for the period the bonds may have to run, against drafts on Constantinople at thirty-one days' sight; a sale operation thus effected would result in an immediate remittance by a one month's bill, at the same prices as at Constantinople or Smyrna at credit.

"The export trade belongs exclusively to the Turk and Greek cultivators; who, from their indigent circumstances, require either advances on making a conditional contract, or borrow money at high interest to enable them to prepare their harvests, the parties advancing or lending having the preference of the produce as it comes to market,

with a deduction for interest on the current prices paid by other purchasers. The only opulent cultivators are five or six *beys*, or native princes, who produce corn and cotton wool, and do not require advances. It happens, though rarely, that a small barter against produce (with the exception of grain,) is made in taking it at five per cent advance on market prices, and by giving in exchange, one third amount in outstanding bazaar bonds, one third in bills at thirty-one days' sight, and the balance in cash. The Jew bankers never allow discount, on selling their paper, and invariably demand two per cent discount on purchasing the paper of others: thereupon, in giving an order to buy produce, Turkish firman money or Spanish dollars should be sent.

"The trade of Salonica in itself is considerable, as regards the daily wants of its inhabitants, computed at 100,000,*—viz., Jews, 50,000; Turks, 30,000; and Greeks, including a few Frank families, 20,000, all of which, more or less, require supplies, in *colonials*, manufactures, and metals; added to which, the city furnishes a large portion of goods for the extensive fairs of Parlepe in July, of Lucca in November, and of SERES in February, of each year, where all transactions are for cash.

"In 1830 the imports were only 3,000,000 piasters, and the exports 500,000. In 1831 the former exceeded 7,000,000, and the latter 1,000,000. In 1832, up to the 30th of June, the custom-house registers showed the imports to have increased to nearly 6,000,000, and the exports to upwards of 1,000,000 piasters.

"Supplies in *colonials* and manufactures have been furnished for the last twenty years through indirect channels, at heavy additional expenses and with much delay, from Smyrna, Constantinople, Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice. Latterly, as respects manufactures, *England* and *Austria* have furnished the greater part, but colonial produce continues to be received from second and third hands, whilst it could be imported direct.

"The United States having great capital, together with extraordinary commercial enterprise, no country could probably employ its wealth and industry in monopolizing that part of the commerce of Salonica, which refers to imports of *colonials*, and cheap white and printed cottons. If the Porte were to do away with its injurious system of throwing every possible difficulty in the way of the needy cultivators, and diminish the heavy taxes imposed upon them, the export trade might be very much extended, considering the vast quantity of fine low land yet uncultivated, the extraordinary fertility of the soil, the cheapness of manual labour, and the disposition of the inhabitants to cultivate, if only a little encouraged by exemption from insupportable contributions, so frequently levied by their rapacious and tyrannical Turkish *agas*, and other petty governors, who endeavour to enrich themselves at the expense of the necessitous farmer, whose subsistence for himself, family, and labourers, depends upon the reduction he may be able to effect in bargaining for the taxes on his produce.

"*Exports.—Sheep's Wool.*—Annual average produce, 600 to 700 tons; price, first cost in 1831, 272 dollars per oke.

"The season for receiving commences in April. In the months of November, December, and January, the shepherds bring their flocks from the mountains to feed in the plains near the town, and then make contracts with purchasers, who advance them from 25 to 30 per cent upon the probable quantity likely to be produced.

"Last year they were forced to sell their fleeces at 60 paras the oke to government, whilst merchants would have given 90. The present year (1833) 80 paras were given by the Turkish agent, although purchasers would readily have paid 100. These arbitrary measures have had the natural effect of diminishing the quantity received by the agents, to 90,000 instead of 600,000.

"*Sponges.*—Average annual produce 20,000 okes. This article seldom comes direct to Salonica for sale. It is fished in the gulfs of Mount Athos and Kontessa, during summer and early in autumn. The manner here for procuring sponges is by making a contract with, and giving advances to the owners of the fishing boats, who engage to deliver the quantity they may procure, with the condition that the quality is approved of.

"*Raw Silk.*—Annual average produce, as regards receipts at Salonica, as follows:

Fine imitation Piedmonts, 5000 okes; Second imitation Piedmonts, 11,000 okes; third imitation Piedmonts, 5000 okes.

* This estimate of the population and the number of Jews appears to us exaggerated

"Season of delivery from the country, and of working in town, from June to October.

"First quality village silk, 110; second quality village, 90; third quality village, 80.

"Generally, an imitation of Piedmont silk is that exported: sometimes the first and second quality of village silk also, but the latter, as well as the third quality, is chiefly confined to the country, to Smyrna, and to Greece; for the purpose of being manufactured, mixed with cotton twist, into different kinds of stuffs worn by the inhabitants. Those who wind the cocoon in town always make advances to the villages from October to April, of 30 to 40 paras, for the amount of cocoons likely to be produced. This produce only requires encouragement, and a diminution in taxes, to be increased tenfold, and to become an article of great importance.

"*Wine.*—It is quite impossible to calculate the extent of the produce of wine; but it may be estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 tons annually—average price 15 to 20 paras per oke. The country being particularly favourable for cultivating vines, there does not appear any reason for supposing that with proper care and management, the wines made in the numerous adjacent villages might not be rendered fit to support a long sea voyage, in giving two or three paras more the oke, on condition that no water should be mixed with the grape. The general flavour of the wine made, when unadulterated with *water* and *lime*, resembles port or strong claret. A village, distant from Salonica about 30 miles, called Mariste, produces a limited quantity of wine, not exceeding 100 tons, of very superior quality; but the producers, from the scantiness of the crop of grapes, generally demand 50 to 60 paras the oke for the wine they produce, and even then mix it with water, otherwise it would be fully equal to the best Burgundy in flavour, and not much inferior to port in strength. By giving 10 paras more for the oke than the usual price, this taste and strength might be insured.

"*Timber.*—Quantity incalculable, as there are many hundred acres of fine forest trees, (pine, beech, oak, and walnut,) still untouched; 300 small cargoes, forty to fifty tons each, are generally shipped to Smyrna, and other places, in the shape of staves for fruit, wine, and oil casks. The pacha of Egypt sent large orders here to buy timber for shipbuilding, and the finest description of masts and spars, large enough for a three-decker, could be procured in abundance and cheap.

"*Corn.*—Season of produce from June to August. The wheat is composed of the hard and tender quality of fair description, though not very clean. The same may be said of the other grains. This produce is mostly in the hands of a few opulent Turkish noblemen, and the greater part is generally required for government; but a considerable quantity, except in cases of scarcity, is allowed to be exported. The kilo of Salonica is equal in weight to four kilos of Constantinople.

"*Salted Codfish and Salmon*, as well as other descriptions of cheap salted and dried fish, are largely consumed at Salonica and in the vicinity: the fisheries having of late years entirely failed, the wants of the place are furnished from other markets to the extent of 500 tons annually."

Navigation of Salonica in the Year 1837.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels	Tons	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
British	5	916	17,755	5	916	581
Maltese	3	593	1,180	3	593	1,593
Ionian	1	183	1,317	1	183	370
French	6	1,134	5,125	6	1,027	50,312
Austrian	15	2,929	9,030	15	2,629	6,432
Russian	2	240	182	1	120	202
Sardinian	15	3,069	6,510	10	2,478	9,200
Greek	245	11,941	23,038	235	11,961	16,882
Turkish	58	3,451	27,168	29	1,768	11,711
Total	329	24,462	90,809	306	23,205	136,614

Extract from Report of British Consul, 31st July, 1841:—"As regards the import of British manufactured goods, and the produce of British colonies, the undersigned is not aware of any infraction of the treaty, except a few trifling irregularities in demanding fees upon goods crossing mountain passes, the which, however, have always been refunded upon application to the proper authorities.

"There being no British agents at any of the dependencies (of this consulate) and no British, and only a few Ionian, merchants, upon a very limited scale, it is impossible to arrive at any certain facts. Merchants of the country, rayahs, are the principal importers of British manufactures at Salonica.

"Respecting exports, those articles which may still be considered as monopolies or subject to vexations, are *salt, snuff, timber, staves, and abbas*, a *coarse cloth* of the country.

"*Salt* is a monopoly. The evils arising from this monopoly are certainly great when it is considered that were the salt trade free, the inhabitants generally of these parts of Turkey would purchase their salt at 7 piasters 40 paras per oke, or 22*s*. 10½*d*. per ton (ex. 110), instead of paying as they now are obliged to do by firman granted to the purchaser of the monopoly 10 piasters 40 paras, or 34*s*. 1½*d*. per ton.

"The quantity of salt yearly rendered from the salt pans in the Gulf of Salonica, is estimated at eleven millions of okes, or 13,950 tons.

"If the cost of *all* salt delivered to the *Miree* be taken at the rate of salt imported from other parts of Turkey, which is, all charges included, 7 piasters 40 paras per oke, or 52*s*. 10½*d*. per ton, the profit to the miree upon the produce of the salt pans of Salonica alone is about 825,000 piasters or 7500*l*. (ex. 110), but, strictly speaking, the profit is far more considerable, for the salt from the pans of Salonica (a brown salt much esteemed by the people of the country) does not cost, delivered to the miree, 7 piasters 10 paras per oke, more probably 5 piasters 40 paras per oke, but it is difficult to arrive at the fact. The purchaser of the monopoly receives also the customs duties upon all salt delivered to the miree; he enjoys, therefore, a profit considerably above 11*s*. 2½*d*. per ton derived from difference of price, which explains why it is generally estimated that the purchaser of this monopoly gains 100 per cent, but at the rate at which it has been disposed of this year, the profit will be nearer 200 per cent.

"In a country like Turkey, where the lower orders are so much subjected to oppression from the rapacity of the *minor* authorities; and whose very existence depends upon salt, owing to the injunctions of the clergy to enforce a strict observance of ecclesiastical ordinances, as regards their *Rhamazan*, or Lent, the fact of their being plundered of so large a sum is a grievous oppression.

"The *timber trade* is subject to certain restrictions at variance with the sense of the treaty. Merchants who wish to purchase timber for ship building must now apply to the pacha for a permit to cut the timber, which application must be sent to Constantinople for approval.

"*Staves*.—There has been an endeavour to put on a tax, but on the representation of the consul it has been generally waived.

"*Snuff* is a monopoly to the prejudice of the foreign merchant.

"The *abbas coarse cloths* are used entirely by the majority of the people.

"*Silk*.—Although the convention has proved greatly beneficial to the silk trade, and has caused a very considerable increase in its production, still complaints are made against the rates at which the duties are paid, all silks being valued at 200 per oke (ex. 110), 13*s*. 7½*d*. per lb., the relative value of silk in these parts being—1st, 185 to 200 per oke = 12*s*. 5*d*. to 13*s*. 7½*d*. per lb.; 2d, 125 to 130 per oke = 8*s*. 6½*d*. to 8*s*. 10½*d*. per lb.; 3d, 110 to 115 per oke = 7*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 10½*d*. per lb.

"The first quality, called *Façon Piedmontese*, is manufactured entirely for exportation; only a small quantity of the second quality is sent to Europe; the greater part of this and the third quality is consumed in Turkey.

"The rayahs engaged in the trade of British manufactures have suffered lately from failures at Vienna and Trieste, as they managed their bill operations with England through these places, there being no direct exchange.

"*Exports*.—As regards exports from Salonica to England, the amount is trifling.

"The only article purchased for England during the last year at Salonica and the dependencies of the consulate has been bones for manure.

"*Imports.*—The trade from Britain to Salonica is so limited, arising from the small capital for commercial enterprise, that it is next to impossible to adduce proofs in support of the advantages derived."

NAVIGATION of Salonica for 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	DEPARTED. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
British	none							
Ionian	9	230	110	3,780 10 5	9	230	110	140 1 1
Turkish	100	3,047	240	2,145 1 5	100	3,047	240	3,053 13 2
Austrian	12	2,334	120	1 210 11 1	12	2,334	120	3 127 13 11
Ditto steamers, 17 voyages	1	250	12	32,937 10 2	1	250	12	66,198 6 4
French	3	491	30	ballast	3	491	30	26,474 17 5
Greek	243	9,914	230	11,392 18 2	242	9,728	231	3,978 13 2
Neapolitan	4	1,076	43	ballast	4	1,076	43	3,321 7 9
Sardinian	7	1,919	81	3,103 3 7	7	1,919	81	6,009 3 3
Swedish	1	196	8	130 4 8	1	196	8	373 11 4
Tuscan	1	193	12	173 11 4	1	193	12	146 1 8
Russian	5	190	35	1,130 3 9	5	190	35	1,323 1 11
Total	385	21,153	1941	85,237 16 16	383	21,067	1931	111,978 13 19

The manufactories for drawing silk have greatly increased.

Factories in 1838 . . . 10	280 reels	625 persons employed	
,, 1839 . . . 12	346 ,,	739 ,,	
,, 1840 . . . 20	439 ,,	1169 ,,	

The British goods that have found their way here, have come through Vienna—natives here having credit there for the same.

RETURN of the Arrival and Departure of British ships at the Port of Salonica during the Year 1842.

ARRIVALS	No. of ships.	Invoice Value of cargoes.	DEPARTURES.	No. of ships.	Invoice Value cargoes.
		£			£
From the United Kingdom :			For the United Kingdom :		
With manufactures	8	30,730	With wheat	1	1786
,, iron	1	813	,, beans	1	1100
,, resale	1	600	For Smyrna ,, snuff and raw	1	600
			,, ,, silk and cloth	1	4700
Total with cargoes	10	31,163			
From neighbouring ports in ballast	3		Total with cargoes	4	7186
			For Smyrna in ballast	9	
Total	13				
Tonnage 2,733			Total	13	
Crews 117					

GROSS RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Salonica during the Year 1842.

NATIONS	ARRIVALS. No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	DEPARTURES. No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Remarks.
				£				£	
British	13	2,733	117	61,163	13	2,887	113	7,186	
Ionian	1	117	05	500	1	103	05	300	
Turkish	118	6,367	933	13,000	103	5,603	800	19,270	
Austrian	70	4,341	217	13,078	72	4,002	233	69,002	
— steamer (18 voyages)	1	141	27	23,000	1	141	27	31,200	
French	2	311	70	1 500	3	418	28	1 350	
Greek	362	22,410	2017	89,133	363	21,800	2392	30,441	Those called Russian vessels were for the most part Greeks under the Russian flag.
Neapolitan	2	363	25	...	2	363	25		
Russian	21	1,481	197	1,300	20	1,527	173	9,950	
Sardinian	15	2,803	172	1,900	13	2,235	152	7,500	
Totals	581	41,366	1121	165,000	519	40,317	1306	183 791	

The gross returns of trade for the year 1842 show some improvement in the commerce of Salonica, when compared with the year preceding.

		Tonnage.	Value.		Tonnage.	Value.
In 1842 . . .	Imports	41,590	£165,908	Exports	40,497	£163,293
1841	..	36,524	135,956	..	36,275	140,170
Showing an increase of . .		5,070	29,954		4,222	23,123

The above increase of trade may be attributed to a more correct system of administering the local government,—less oppression,—less plundering,—and to every one being free under the treaty, it may be said, to dispose of his own. Much credit is therefore due to the local government of Salonica, and the more so, when it is considered that the same system of honesty and philanthropy is not general throughout the country.

British Capital.—The only British capital employed at Salonica during the year that the undersigned is aware of, has been, for wheat, 1286*l.*; bones, 1100*l.* Total, 2386*l.*

Coals.—Those imported during the year were for the Danube Steam Company.

Tonnage.—The increase in the amount of British tonnage may be attributed to two causes. 1st. An increased demand for British goods. 2d. The resolution come to by the importers to receive goods direct, owing to the vexatious delays which occur at the custom-house at Syra, and the inefficient state of the Greek vessels, by which they are transported from that island. The increase of foreign tonnage arises from the number of vessels arriving during the autumn for grain freights.

British Manufactures.—The increase in the value imported during the year is by no means inconsiderable; viz.—In 1842, imported direct, 61,165*l.*; in Greek vessels, *viâ* Syra, 12,000*l.* Total, 73,165*l.* In 1841, direct, 6380*l.*; by Greek vessels, *viâ* Syra, 35,270*l.* Total, 41,650. Showing an increase of 31,515.

The demand for, and consumption of, cotton twist, gray calicoes, prints, shawls, and madapollams, have considerably increased: the improvement is at the same time general, though to a less extent in the articles noted in the list of prices.

The only article which is on the decline is cotton velvet, which at one time it was expected would have superseded nankins; the latter, however, have regained in some degree the favour which they formerly enjoyed, the people of the country finding that these are more durable and more cleanly for wear than the velvets. British nankin is preferred to Saxon. British nankins have, it may be said, entirely superseded the foreign. All British manufactures imported during the year have been for foreign account. This trade continues entirely in the hands of the people of the country, and will continue to be so until the spirit of enterprise leads some one to supply Salonica as a depot. The people of the country would find it to their advantage to purchase on the spot, instead of addressing themselves as they now do to the Greek agents at Liverpool and Manchester. The whole of the manufactures, or at least by far the greater part of them, imported during the year, have been disposed of at the minor markets and fairs in the interior, at a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. As no trifling portion is given on credit, the deduction of interest thereon will leave the net profit at from 7 to 12 per cent.

Foreign Manufactures.—Those in repute are the *demi-cotton*, which arrive in large quantities through Belgrade by land, and through Trieste by sea. *Merinos* are rather more esteemed and more in demand in the fall of the year; which may be attributed to the general change, at that time, in the costume of the female class.

Fancy Goods.—This trade increases and several retail shops have been opened; formerly there was only one at Salonica: there are now five. The freedom of trading, which they now enjoy, enables them to supply their wants without fear of persecution.

British Iron.—The consumption of this article has decreased, owing to greater supplies being sent from the mines of *Samakoff* near *Philippopolis*, which are now more extensively worked. This iron is cheaper, which is the chief cause of its being preferred to British. *Colonials* are chiefly supplied from Trieste and the Italian ports.

The Export Trade has not been so active as in former years. The *grain* markets have

been very fair; the crops have been abundant; but the prices demanded exorbitant. The chief demand was on the part of the Greek captains for the Grecian Archipelago.

Wheat.—One cargo of wheat has been exported this year from Salonica to Liverpool, the first that has been sent for many years. The stocks remaining on hand are considerable. The total export of wheat during the year has been 9795 quarters.

Barley.—The largest quantity exported has been for Algiers. There are still heavy stocks in first hands: the total exported during the year 1842 was 15,215 quarters.

Rye.—The export has been trifling. It is consumed in the country.

Maize.—Total quantity exported during the year, 10,549 quarters. Chiefly to Italian ports.

Sesamum Seed.—The demand for this seed has been very extensive for Marseilles, (the orders coming for the most part from the Greek houses of that place), and the prices considerably increased in consequence. There was an effort made on the part of the authorities to prohibit the export of more than a certain quantity, under the pretence that it was required for the consumption of the place, but they found upon inquiry that the quantity of the crop was fully adequate to meet even a greater demand.

Cotton.—This article was in demand in the fall of the year for Italian ports.

Wool.—Nothing has been done in wool during the year, even the usual small purchases for the American markets have not been made.

Tobacco.—Only about 6000 bales have been purchased for export to Trieste. The crop has been abundant, and there are heavy stocks remaining in first hands, which will in part be consumed in Turkey, and the rest sent to Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.

Silk.—The mode of winding this article has been greatly improved within the last two years by a person from Sicily, who had under his direction the royal silk-factory at Catania. Some of this new silk has been bought by the silk manufacturers of Lyons, who have willingly paid 20 per cent above the other fine qualities of Salonica. The latter are *drawn* under the superintendence of the Jews, to whom the greater part of the factories belong, and who keep them in an excessively filthy state, and pay no attention to the conveyance of either the steam or smoke from the caldrons or fires; the quality of the silk is thereby greatly deteriorated. The advantages to the silk trade of this place would be considerable, were the duties fixed according to the different qualities. The duties now paid are the same upon the low as upon the high qualities.

Staves.—The demand for the Smyrna market where they are for the most part sent from the coast near Salonica, has been trifling during the year, and the falling off in the export this year is full 75 per cent.—*Salonica, Dec.* 31, 1842.

CHAPTER IX.

TRADE OF ALBANIA.

The trade of this extensive section of European Turkey is chiefly important as regards the intercourse between its ports and the Ionian Islands, and the trade between Scutari and the ports of Venice, and Trieste. The ports of Prevesa Durazzo, and Scutari, might become important, if any great practical improvement in agriculture or trade were made. Under the existing government we do not expect any favourable progress. Albania, including ancient Epirus, possesses a climate and soils capable of producing valuable crops of corn, hemp, vines, currants, and various other fruits and productions. The *Bocca di Cattaro*, belonging to Austria, has one of the safest harbours within the Adriatic, and

forms the principal inlet and outlet of trade for the wild, and almost independent country of *Montenegro*.

PREVESA is conveniently situated for trade at the entrance, and on the north side of the Ambracian Gulf. It has a population of only 4000 inhabitants, and was formerly the entrepôt of Epirus. DURAZZO is admirably situated, and its harbour might be well sheltered by constructing a mole at no important expense, so as to render its port safe with all winds. Population estimated at 5000.

AVOLONA is a deep, commodious, and well sheltered port, insalubrious from neglecting its drainage. Goods for Berat, a considerable inland town, are imported into Avolona.

SCUTARI, in Albania, has a population of about 20,000. It exports timber, for which vessels ascend by the river to its lake. It has also some manufactures of cottons, fire-arms, &c., and yards for building vessels, which are engaged chiefly in the coasting trade, and in the trade with Venice and Trieste.

ARTA, though nearly demolished during the Greek insurrection, is still a place of some importance, with several bazaars and some manufactures of cotton, wool, and leather, *flaccatas*, or shaggy *capotes*, embroidery, &c. It is situated on the river Arta, about six miles from its junction with the gulf.

The following extracts from consular returns, will illustrate the present commercial state of Albania, and especially of Prevesa:

"The Turkish financial year extending from the 1st-13th of March, 1841, to the 1st-13th of March, 1842, has offered the first example, in this province, of the public revenues being directly collected on account of the government. The system has effected various changes in the local usages and regulations, by which different branches of trade were previously governed. The new tariff of duties on importation and exportation has been put into operation within the same period.

"In the general import and export trade of this province, vessels under the British and Ionian, the Greek, and Ottoman flags, are almost the only ones engaged. A few Austrians forming occasional exceptions; while only one vessel under the French flag has appeared here within the last ten years, and very rarely any under the Russian.

"With regard to the tariff valuations of 1838, wool and valonia, being the only articles of any importance upon which the computation of duty according to the tariff, had been found to bear an unfavourable application to the produce of this province.

"This year the customs duties being farmed out to parties who are at liberty to make a general application of any exceptional rules which they may think conducive to their own interests, within the limits of the tariff, they fixed the duty on wool at 6½ paras per pound, equal to 21⅛ piasters per quintal, instead of 24½ piasters, which will prove as nearly as possible equal in amount to what was formerly levied on the export of this article previously to the introduction of the tariff of 1838.

"On Valonia, also, a reduction of duty has been conceded—namely, for every 1000 pounds, Venetian weight (equal to about 8½ quintals), 40 piasters for all qualities, instead of 68 piasters as established by the tariff.

"The liberal manner in which these Albanian contractors have determined to act in this respect, is the more creditable to them, from their having paid an extra price for their contract, as may be observed by the following table, showing the amount received by the government for farming the customs duties in Epirus, during each of the last five years; which, as compared with the trade under the British and Ionian flags at Prevesa, may afford some guide to the practical effects of the new system in this district; the difficulty of obtaining any precise data with regard to the other ports of Epirus and foreign flags rendering it impossible to carry out the comparison to a fuller extent

YEARS.	Contract Price for farming Customs and Excise Duties	Approximate value of Cargoes under British and Ionian Flags imported into and exported from Prevesa.		REMARKS.
		Inwards.	Outwards.	
	Turkish piasters	dollars.	dollars.	
1838	1,920,000	98,000	40,562	Contract price, 160,000 piasters per month, equal to about 18,000*l.* for the whole term.
1839	1,800,000	113,725	53,113	New Convention in partial operation from August, when the farmers of Customs threw up their contract, leaving the Pasha to collect on his own account.
1840	1,356,000	129,083	66,891	Contract price fallen from 150,000 to 125,000 piasters per month.
1841	1,100,000	141,158	52,078	Customs collected on account of Government, producing from 90,000 to 93,000 per month. Depressing arising, amongst other causes, from estimated Loss of about 300,000 piasters, by abolition of salt monopoly.
1842	1,380,000	...	...	Contract price, 115,000 piasters per month, equal to about 11,500*l.* for the whole term.

"The duties upon Ottomans, during the last year, were levied in conformity with a tariff which put them very nearly upon an equal footing with the subjects of foreign powers.

"The abolition of the salt monopoly, by a special order from Constantinople in 1840, has occasioned a loss to the government of about 300,000 piasters, or nearly one-fourth of the net proceeds of the customs and excise duties in this province.

"The selling price under the monopoly was usually from 30 to 32 piasters per horse-load of 500 pounds; and taking the average consumption at about 18,000 horseloads, there remained a net profit of from 380,000 to 400,000 piasters per annum.

"This year a different system has been adopted, the custom-house officers having stipulated to receive from the salt works 11,000 horseloads; paying for the whole quantity 7 piasters per load and 3 piasters land carriage, the selling price will be 14 piasters per load.

"By the abolition of this monopoly, the profits on the importation of Ionian salt are now thrown into the hands of our own people.

"Snuff, which is extensively manufactured in this province, formerly ranked as a monopoly; no one being allowed to purchase this article, excepting through the medium of the party who held his privilege from the government where the *appalto* of snuff for the whole of Roumelia is still farmed out, from August to August, in each successive year.

"In the several districts of Roumelia, however, the subordinate agents charged with the direction of this *appalto* are accustomed to control the trade in snuff. The same thing happens, generally, where an *appalto* of Turkish produce is conceded, all distinctions being lost sight of, when the parties are beyond the reach of immediate control.

"The trade in leeches, which is a source of considerable profit to the population of these parts, was formerly a monopoly; the fishing of which is now an *iltizam*, or farm, sold by the government in the same manner as the other fisheries, from year to year.

"As, however, all the peasantry are allowed to fish for leeches, indiscriminately, without any special licence or authority, the contractors employing guards for the prevention of contraband, and allowing a specific sum for the quantities delivered; but the fishers sell leeches to other parties, who are ready to offer them a higher price for the same;—and as every landed proprietor may be considered free to dispose of the produce of his own estates, as well in the case of leeches, as with respect to other private fisheries, the contractors have never been allowed to interfere with British protected subjects, to whom the liberty to purchase, and export all articles, without any exception whatever, is secured. Thus the trade in leeches is free to British subjects in this province, being expressly set forth as such in the pasha's orders to the custom-house officers.

"*Kermes* was frequently subjected to monopoly; and during the past year an Armenian merchant came here from Constantinople provided with an express *firman* for the purpose of collecting the whole produce of this district, under the pretext that the article was required for the dyeing of red caps in the government manufactories.

"This restriction was not extended to British protected subjects, who continue to purchase as before.

"In conclusion, it may be proper to advert to the abolition of road tolls on horned cattle, by which a considerable advantage has been secured in favour of the commissariat

supplies for the British garrison at Corfu. These supplies of cattle are all drawn from the neighbourhood of Monastir, on the confines of Roumelia and Upper Albania, whither the contractors, or their agents, are accustomed to proceed occasionally for the purpose; and the road tolls frequently recurring (about once in each day's journey) were heavy charges on the conveyance of cattle by way of Yanina to the coast."—*Perrott, July* 1. 1842.

REGULATIONS issued by the *Malié Nazir* (Superintendent of Finances), for the Collectors of Customs in Epirus, Yanina, 27th March, (8th April) 1841.

1.—"British, French, and Austrian merchants importing goods from Europe into the Ottoman dominions will pay on arriving at the ports, for customs duties three per cent, and for interior duties on the sale or transport of such goods, two per cent, in conformity with the tariff and treaty in our possession.

2.—"Having obtained the proper teskaré's for the aforesaid goods, neither the buyers nor the sellers of such goods shall be required to pay any other duty for the same, to whatsoever part of the empire they may desire to convey them.

3.—"In the same manner the merchants, subjects of the empire, whether Turks, Christians, Jews, Beratlis or not Beratlis, importing merchandize at the several ports, will pay the same duties.

4.—"All Europeans and others conveying from Albania cattle and other articles, will pay nine per cent for interior duties, and three per cent for export duty, making in all 12 per cent.

5.—"On all live stock, the produce of this district, conveyed to the ports by subjects of the beforementioned three powers, there will be paid nine per cent and three per cent, as for all other articles the produce of the empire.

6.—"All goods bought in the province of Tricala, or in Roumelia, and conveyed to the shipping ports of Arta, Prevesa, and Zamouria, whether by a subject of the Ottoman empire or by a European, on arrival at the place of embarkation, will pay nine per cent for interior duties, and three per cent for export duty.

7.—"All Hellenic merchants and other subjects of foreign powers, who are not comprised in the new treaty, purchasing merchandize in Turkey for Europe, or importing from Europe into Turkey, will pay according to former usage; that is to say, the sum which may be wanting to complete the 12 per cent export duty on articles the produce and manufacture of the Ottoman territory, shall be levied on the Ottoman vender of such merchandize; and on articles imported from Europe, the difference wanting to make up the 5½ per cent shall be paid by the buyers. Hellenic subjects shall pay on Ottoman produce an export duty of 5½ per cent, and the venders 6½ per cent, and it shall be incumbent upon them to produce the parties in order that the public treasury may in no wise be subjected to loss, paying on European produce three per cent, and the buyers 2½ per cent, to make up in all 5½ per cent import duty.

8.—"All grain, vegetables, and other articles of food, including live stock, together with building materials brought from the villages into Yanina for internal consumption, will pay according to former usage; the same rule to apply to all the other towns and districts of Epirus.

9.—"All European goods conveyed into the town of Yanina, when on the aforesaid customs' duties have been paid, and such articles being converted into another form, as, for example, silk into ribbon and the like, these, when conveyed to the villages of the same town, or to other towns, will pay three per cent; or if conveyed by former usage to other towns, will pay nine per cent for interior duties, and three per cent export duty.

10.—"In the same manner, all articles of Turkish produce entering from the villages into the towns, and on becoming converted into another form, as for example, wool into cloth, cotton into thread, &c., if afterwards sent out to other towns and villages, will pay according to former usage.

11.—"All merchandize coming into Epirus by land from Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, and Larissa, accompanied by proper teskaré, will not be liable to any duty; but

not having the said teskares will pay, if the produce of the Ottoman empire, nine per cent for interior duties, and three per cent on subsequent exportation; or if European produce two per cent and three per cent, making in all five per cent.

12.—" Goods, viz., articles of Turkish produce, destined for internal consumption, introduced into the towns of Epirus from Tricala, Bitolia, and other parts of Roumelia where the duty of Iktisap continues to be taken, will pay according to former usage.

13.—" All grain, provisions, and live stock, coming from the direction of Tricala, Elasona, Domico, and Roumelia, will pay according to former usage.

14.—" All grain, provisions, live stock, and other articles, which may be taken in or out of the towns of Grivena and Lesovico, will pay according to former usage

" The produce of the tithes of crown lands, and of the Spahi tithes conveyed into the towns, will not be liable to any duty."

NAVIGATION and Trade of Prevesa during the Turkish Financial Years 1840-41.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Shipping	Tonnage	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Shipping	Tonnage	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				dollars				dollars
British and Ionian	331	6,331	1323	141,145	343	6,217	1293	32,895
Ottoman	141	1,963	117	unknown	89	1,078	390	unknown
Austrian	12	355	68	7,159	12	355	60	15,117
Greek	47	3,866	368	unknown	79	3,641	373	unknown
Russian	...	...	...	...	1	93	19	300
Total	531	12,515	2056	...	524	12,384	2134	...

Of the 531 arrivals, 170 were in ballast, 86 had wine, 23 wine, salt, spirits, cheese, and soap, 15 had soap, 4 wheat, salt, and wine, 56 manufactures, 1 manufactures and Indian corn, 10 wheat, 2 wheat, timber, and staves, 21 Indian corn, 3 Indian corn and manufactures, 3 onions, 1 onions and spirits, 2 rice, 1 rice and spirits, 62 salt, 1 salt, wheat, and 72 had cargoes of spirits, spirits of wine, iron, charcoal, deals, staves, coffee, and salted skins, barley, cheese, wolf, and other skins, vinegar, tobacco, leeches, apples, snuff, honey, flour, salt-fish, figs, &c., raisins, cottons, millstones and 1 horse.

Of the 532 departures, 50 had salt fish, 11 cheese, salt fish, olives, timber, and garlic, 4 charcoal, 4 valonia, 2 valonia, and cheese and timber, 7 leeches, 6 leeches, cheese, olives, bullocks, and valonia, 44 bullocks, 18 bullocks and pigs, mules, salt-fish, olives, tobacco, sheep, lambs, and staves; 160 in ballast, 15 had cheese, 11 cheese and butter, fish, bullocks, tobacco, lambs, and beans, 44 shellfish, 16 staves, 9 woollen cloths, 13 Indian corn, 16 timber, 4 wood, &c., skins, 9 salt, 5 salt eels, 1 fustic, 1 wooden hoops, 7 firewood, &c., 7 with horses, mules, and loads, 8 oats, wheat, and cheese, 6 pigs, cheese, salt fish, and staves; and 57 had linseed, geese, reeds, soap, barley, wheat, fishing tackle, salt fish, coals, cucumbers, beans, valonia, butter, garlic, olives, wool, buffaloes, buffaloes' hides, oranges, and lemons, fish, cotton, tobacco, melons, fresh meat, wine, olive kernels, figs, sheep, and lambs, salted hides, and manure.

Number and tonnage of British and Ionian vessels that arrived at the port of Prevesa in the following years:—1838, 400 arrivals, 5117 tonnage; 1839, 486 arrivals, 5983 tonnage; 1840, 550 arrivals, 6196 tonnage. In the year ending 31st of December, 1842, there arrived 535 British and Ionian vessels, and 528 departed.

Of the 535 arrivals, 186 were in ballast, 78 had manufactures 42 salt, 18 salt and cheese, wine, spirits, soap, and oil; 57 wine, 29 wine and spirits, soap, and oil; 2 gunpowder, hides, and spirits; 1 rum, 1 Malta stone, 3 honey, 5 snuff, 5 wheat, 3 Indian corn, 5 spirits, 3 sugar and coffee, 23 soap, 4 soap, tiles, barilla, and wheat; 3 coffee, 1 dried fish, 1 currants, 5 tiles, 1 pipe-staves, 5 oil, 5 earthenware, 3 rice, 4 fruit, 1 macaroni, 2 flour, 4 bones, 5 vinegar and tar, 3 tobacco, 4 leeches, 1 wolf-skins, 1 codfish, 2 apples, 3 mill stones, 1 timber, 1 garlic and tiles, 1 aniseed, 1 salt fish, 3 almonds, 1 oil of almonds, 2 iron, 1 incense, 3 figs and sugar, 1 ships' stores, 1 onions, 1 wax and candles, 1 rum.

Of 528 departures, 115 were in ballast, 5 had barley, 4 beans, 1 bones, 38 bullocks, 9

bullocks, salt fish, buffaloes, pigs, lambs, and oats; 20 cheese, 12 cheese, salt fish, poultry, eggs, snuff, lambs, &c.; 1 charcoal, 1 canes, 2 dried fruits, 3 eggs, poultry, and shellfish, 1 eels; 3 firewood, 5 fustic wood, 2 fresh fish, 1 goats, 1 honey, barley, chestnuts, and olives; 2 hoops, 1 horses, 91 Indian corn, 8 leeches, 5 leeches, oats, timber, olives, and oil; 5 lambs, sheep, and oats; 2 lemons and oranges, 1 mules, 3 nuts, beans, and olives; 1 oats, 3 oats, onions, flour, beans, 8 olives, 4 olives, sheep, beans, wool, and pigs; 11 pigs and swine, 1 rice, 22 staves, 2 staves, lemons, and lambskins; 2 sheep and timber 2 salt eels, 7 salt, 38 shellfish, 1 snuff and butter, 23 salt fish, 2 soap and tobacco, 3 skins and butter, 1 spirits, 11 valonia, 1 valonia and pigs, 1 wine, 3 wheat, 1 wheat and barley, 7 woollen cloths, 8 timber.

CHAPTER X.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

This extensive region comprises Anatolia or Asia Minor, which is traversed by mountains, of which the most conspicuous is the Taurus chain, and amidst which are the Ida, Olympus, and Lebanon; of part of Armenia,—part of Kurdestan,—the vast pachalics of Bagdad and Syria,—and, nominally, Arabia. The population has been variously estimated, exclusive of Arabia, at from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Anatolia, or Natolia, comprehends nearly all the peninsula, greater in extent than Spain and Portugal, situated between the Black Sea and Mediterranean, and extending from Armenia to the Dardanelles. The military governor or pacha has under him the beglerbeys of Anatolia, Sivat, Karast, Karamania, and Trebisond. Population chiefly Turks and Greeks.

The climate is exceedingly variable, but the soil, as well as climate, are capable of rendering this country of mountains, valleys, and tablelands, a most productive, rich, populous, and powerful empire.

The towns of the interior are numerous, but generally ill built and dirty. The principal seaports and places of commerce along the coast are *Smyrna*, *Brussa*, and *Trebisond*, with many lesser harbours on the Levant, Mediterranean, and Black Sea.

TRADE OF SMYRNA.

Smyrna.—The port, situated at the bottom of a long deep inlet of the Levant, extends into the city, the population of which is stated to be between 130,000 and 150,000; half of whom are Turks, the rest Greeks, Jews, Armenians, &c. There is deep water for ships close to the quays. The town, which is of great antiquity is filthy in the extreme, and not only generally unhealthy in consequence of its narrow and dirty streets, but when visited by the plague, the mor-

tality has been proportionably greater than in any other town on the Levant: from 55,000 to 60,000 are stated to have been carried off by that pestilence in 1814. The commerce of Smyrna has long been of great importance. Its trade has been carried on as well by shipping as by the caravans of Asia Minor Syria, Bagdad, and Persia. Here as well as at Constantinople, and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have managed to become the principal managers in the purchase and sale of commodities.

The following account of the trade of Smyrna, is condensed from private communications, from the information supplied by the British, French, and American consuls, and from statements published in the "Austrian Lloyds" at Trieste.

Report drawn up officially at Smyrna in 1833-4 for the American government. (We have omitted a few passages which do not now apply, in consequence of the treaty of 1838.)

"The port and import duties are so light, and so little attention do the Turkish authorities give to commerce, that Smyrna may in fact be called a free port. The import duties (now 5 per cent,) are, however, rigidly exacted, and the lighters which transport merchandize to and from the shipping, stop at the custom-house, which is on the harbour, where the goods are examined by the proper officers. The monopoly (now abolished) of silk and some other articles seized by the Porte are exceptions to the freedom of trade.

"In coming to anchor, each vessel is bound not to interfere with any other that may have already obtained its position; and if interference takes place so as to cause damage, the offender must pay the award given by the consuls of their respective nations.

"There are no lighthouse or harbour dues. The only charges to which vessels are subjected, are those paid to the consuls: viz.—

"Deposit of papers, 2 dollars; clearance, 2 dollars; anchorage, 1 dollar; bill of health, 2 dollars; *teskaré* from the Turkish authorities, 1 dollar. Total, 8 dollars, or about 1*l.* 14*s.*

"There are no established pilots, but there are persons who are sufficiently acquainted with the navigation to act as such. It is not usual for vessels entering the port to take a pilot, but it is sometimes done when departing. The masters of vessels make their own bargains with the pilots before they sail. The usual charge for piloting a vessel out is from 3 to 5 dollars, or about 10*s.* to 16*s.* 4*d.* American vessels proceeding from Smyrna to Constantinople generally take pilots, who are paid about 25 dollars, for which sum they navigate the vessel to Constantinople, remain on board whilst there, act as the captain's interpreter, and bring her back to Smyrna if required.

"The annual importation of coffee from the United states, is about 2,000,000 lbs., and the annual consumption is near 6,000,000 lbs. The importations of sugar (refined or Havana) amount to about 1,500,000 lbs., of which a very large proportion is carried here by the vessels of the United States.

"The *cotton manufactures* of New England termed *bleached sheetings* or *domestics*, were, some time ago, from their superior texture, in great demand, and met with a ready sale throughout the Turkish possessions. But their reputation was soon destroyed by the introduction from England of immense quantities of an imitation of this article, of a quality however, so inferior as to exclude fair competition, and to efface the distinctive character of the strong American fabric.

"This market, now (in 1833) receives an annual supply of 100 chests of indigo, 10,000 lbs. of cochineal, 300 puncheons of rum, besides iron, tin, lead, brandy, &c.

"The export of opium to China, chiefly by Americans, varies from 300,000 lbs. to 400,000 lbs. It is superior to the opium of Hindostan, and commands a readier sale.

"The other exports are, 500,000 lbs. of silk, 60,000 quintals of raw cotton, 100,000 pieces of carpets, 70,000 lbs. of old copper, 400,000 horse-hides, 1,500,000 lbs. madder-roots, 25,000 quintals wool, besides goats' wool and skins, valonia, olive oil, drugs, sponges, figs, and raisins in large quantities, &c.

"The wool exported to the United States amounts annually to about 4000 square bales, weighing from 300 to 600 lbs. The figs to 130,000 drums, and the raisins to 200 tons.

"On an average of the exports and imports, the charges on sales amount to about 12 per cent, and on purchases to about 8 per cent. (These rates are still about the same.)

"The French enjoyed a valuable trade with Turkey prior to their revolution. It was prosecuted chiefly from Marseilles to Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, Candia, Cyprus, Aleppo, and other ports of Syria. The revolution, however, followed by Napoleon's hostility to commerce, broke up the whole of this lucrative intercourse, and the resumption of it is but of recent date. It seems to be rapidly advancing, and if no untoward event should again interrupt its course, there seems to be good reason to believe that it will soon outstrip its ancient magnitude.

"In 1783 the annual imports into Marseilles from Turkey amounted to 32,760,000 francs, and the exports to 21,440,000 francs.

"In 1832 the importations from Turkey amounted to 23,874,830 francs, and the exportations thither from Marseilles to 16,738,035 francs. In 1784 there sailed from Marseilles for Turkey 187 vessels, and there entered from the Turkish ports 145 vessels. The state of French navigation with Turkey from 1825, the period at which the commercial relations between the two countries were being resumed, to 1833, is as follows:

	ENTERED, vessels.	DEPARTED, vessels.		ENTERED, vessels.	DEPARTED, vessels.
1825	90	79	1830	67	90
1826	87	113	1831	44	74
1827	52	62	1832	124	114
1829	78	62	1833	66	64

"The principal imports into Smyrna, in vessels of the United States, are coffee, sugar, spices, dyestuffs, rum, coarse cottons, and furniture. And they take away return cargoes of wool, opium, old copper, drugs, fruit, wine, oil of roses, and some few other articles."

The Treaty of 1838 between Great Britain, with the Tariff of duties annexed, (which see,) have been extended to Smyrna, as well as to other ports of Asia Minor. The following extracts from the Consular Report, are introduced to show the operation of that Tariff and Treaty.

"The stipulations of the treaty, so far as they relate to the export trade, and to the abolition of monopolies of agricultural produce, have been carried into execution at nearly all the places within the district of this Consulate. The traffic in mastic is now free, but it is not yet decided whether any sum may be demanded for the mastic grounds for rent, as they are the property of the Sultan. Meanwhile the market price of the gum at Scio, is now as high as it was during the existence of the monopoly. The exclusive privilege of manufacturing barrels at *Chisme*, for the packing of fruits, which was granted a few years ago to an Ottoman subject residing at that place has been withdrawn. Several infractions of the treaty, in respect to the import trade, have been committed, and notwithstanding the remonstrances against them, in every instance, to the local authorities, no redress has hitherto been obtained from the Porte. Among the most glaring infractions, is the imposition of a duty on British cotton goods (imported in the gray) after they are printed here. This duty was 7½ per cent on the value, but it has since been increased to 12 per cent. The consequence is that the demand for goods of this description has ceased, and an article imported from Switzerland, on which no extra duty is levied, is extensively used, as a substitute for them, to the great detriment of British trade.

"The trade in tobacco received from Europe, after the payment of the duties at its im-

portation and sale, is not free, inasmuch as the exclusive privilege of manufacturing snuff (for which purpose only such tobacco is adapted) has been granted by a firman to one person, who is consequently the only buyer of the raw material. The *Mohassil* of Scala-Nuova has established a monopoly of lead shot, and though protested against, still continues it. The intentions of the Porte appear to be sincere in endeavouring to carry all the provisions of the treaty into effect, but the *Mohassils* (in all the places where there are no British agents) study their own interests more than the orders of the government, and in general are very ignorant and rapacious. In some cases they have added the *new duties* to *the old* and collected double. Their victims are often afraid to complain, but lately several *Mohassils* have been massacred by the people for this conduct. There is good reason to suppose that the surplus goes into their private coffers. All other nations have participated in the advantages consequent upon the treaty, and Russia takes advantage of it by her subjects entering their imports in the names of subjects of the Powers who are on the same footing as Great Britain, and on exports pays less duty by a separate treaty between her and the Porte, which she adheres to in this respect."—*Smyrna, July* 31, 1840.

Of the exports from Smyrna, *Silk*, is the most important and valuable. It is sorted into three different qualities all of which are exported to England in assorted proportions. Opium has, after silk, constituted the second article in point of value. *Fruit*—viz., figs and raisins; *Drugs* and *Gums, Galls, Mastic, Valonia, Olive Oil*, (the produce chiefly of the Islands.) *Sponges, Hare Skins, Cotton Wool, Goats' Wool*, &c., are among the other articles *exported*.

Of *Manufactures*, carpets alone are of any important value among the exports.

Usages of Trade.—In commercial transactions, the Armenians are considered in their dealings and obligations far more honourable than the Greeks or Jews. The latter support each other by guarantees, and being often rich, monopolize the brokerage on sales and purchases. The Greeks are slow and evasive payers; but there are honourable exceptions to be found to this rather general character.

Sales of imported goods are usually made on credits, (seldom for cash,) by the *house broker* to the *street broker*, that is by the merchant's broker, to the outdoor, or buyer's broker. Sales and bargains are made under some bond, writing, or other guarantee. The credits are for periods (called courier or post days), each *courier* being 15 days—payments become by agreement by instalments. Credits for six months, are paid by one-sixth each month, beginning at th end of the first until the whole amount is paid. Sales and purchases are also made partly for cash and partly on credit. *Barter*, which is tedious in its process, must be considered as a speculative trade depending on the sale of the articles exchanged. Transactions, partly in cash and partly in barter, are also common.

Monies, Weights, and *Measures*, are the same as at Constantinople.

NAVIGATION of Smyrna, 1830, 1837, 1839, and 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED, 1839.			DEPARTED, 1839.			Entered, 1837.		Cleared, 1837.	
	Vessels	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Crews	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
British	170	21[illegible]	1[illegible]	145	20[illegible]	12[illegible]	110	17,293	81	11,811
Ionian	211	12,[illegible]	2[illegible]	197	12,216	1[illegible]	29	1,797	29	1,797
Maltese	4	127	37	3	278	29	4	502	2	230
Austrian	147	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	141	27,[illegible]	1[illegible]	143	21,[illegible]	141	20,[illegible]
Sardinian	17	5,[illegible]	371	17	5,[illegible]	371	14	2,[illegible]	14	2,[illegible]
French	29	4,117	272	29	4,117	272	61	9,[illegible]	63	9,[illegible]
Roman	2	273	31	4	273	31				
Dutch	12	2,110	134	12	2,110	1[illegible]	6	9[illegible]	8	1,[illegible]
Russian	33	4,291	311	33	4,291	31[illegible]	17	3,[illegible]	29	4,[illegible]
Greek	443	4,258	1279	443	4,23[illegible]	12[illegible]	195	21,[illegible]	502	21,[illegible]
American	31	5,[illegible]	310	26	4,[illegible]	2[illegible]	13	2,[illegible]	11	2,[illegible]
Total	1125	[illegible]	7931	1764	[illegible]	1[illegible]	872	[illegible]	902	78,777

Arrivals in 1839: 91 British vessels, 17,760 tons, 75 French, 53 Austrian, 16 American, 8 Dutch, and 21 Belgian.

The British consul does not state the value of, nor the articles composing the cargoes: for which see French consul's account hereafter.

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVED, 1840. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	DEPARTED, 1840. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.
British	113	17,456	884	120	18,160	913
Ionian	16	870	120	15	785	113
Maltese	8	1,593	91	8	1,593	91
Turkish						
American	24	4,004	245	24	4,004	245
Austrian	210	41,207	1,288	210	40,140	1,233
Dutch	6	518	44	6	518	44
French	40	3,582	271	37	4,884	326
Greek	513	59,675	4,135	507	59,275	4,119
Russian	15	2,108	163	16	2,308	163
Sardinian	16	2,684	142	18	3,124	216
Swedish	1	134	11	2	180	20
Total	963	167,780	10,512	963	160,785	10,497
PORT OF SCALA-NUOVA						
Ionian	13	102	97	13	102	97
PORT OF RHODES.						
British	4	318	29			
Ionian	3	243	33	3	330	33
Maltese	2	200	25	2	200	25
Austrian	2	387	23	2	387	23
French	1	220	7	1	220	7
Greek	221	12,974	1626	221	12,974	1626
Russian	11	unknown	129	11	unknown	129
Sardinian	1	120	10	1	120	10
Tuscan	3	770	63	3	550	63
Turkish	325	unknown	.....	325		
Total	577	15,762	1940	574	15,137	1920

The British Consul states that he cannot ascertain the value of the Cargoes in 1840.

VOYAGES and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Sea-Caravan or Levant Coasting-trade, which entered at, and cleared from the Port of Smyrna in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED. Number.	Tons.	CLEARED. Number.	Tons.
Constantinople	185	28,036	240	27,360
Black Sea and Roumelia	132	8,250	136	12,452
Candia, Archipelago, and Anatolia	314	7,845	323	8,436
Cyprus and Syria	30	1,048	20	3,360
Egypt	28	4,845	16	2,486
Greece and the Morea	203	11,404	131	5,695
Ionian Islands	9	1,034	2	40
Total voyages and tonnage	881	62,461	838	59,829

"The above trade is carried on from the Mediterranean and the Danube to Smyrna, and between the coast of Asia Minor and the Black Sea, almost exclusively by Austrian steam-vessels; and by Greek, Ionian, and Arab vessels between Asia Minor and Egypt. A few English, French, Sardinian, and American vessels are also engaged in this latter trade.

"The coasting trade carried on between the different ports of the Levant is universally known by the name of 'caravan trade,' which is a kind of coasting trade between the countries, which either do, or did, form part of the Turkish empire—viz., between Constantinople, and Anatolia, Syria, Egypt, the east coast of Barbary, Candia, Cyprus, Greece, and the Archipelago. It is, in fact, the trade of the eastern Mediterranean, exclusive of the trade carried on, by it, with the west of Europe. It includes not only native, but also foreign produce, which is conveyed from one point of the coast to the other."

The following account (by far the most distinct in its details) of the trade of Smyrna, for the year 1839, is translated from the bulletin of the Minister of Commerce (Paris).

COUNTRIES TRADED WITH.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
England	189,160	418,076
Austria	152,568	291,428
France	45,476	306,372
United States	132,924	174,432
Russia	46,984	56,756
Sardinia	12,932	86,844
Malta	53,048	15,436
Holland	7,580	56,408
Egypt and Syria	29,740	5,660
Tuscany	7,572	18,188
Belgium	3,280	4,640
Total	681,164	1,434,240

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow:

	Imports	£	Countries whence imported	£
Textures	Wool — Cloths	27,681	Austria	15,244
			France	11,760
	Wool — Capes, &c	23,115	Austria	14,056
			Tuscany	3,752
	Silk	10,360	Austria	5,032
			France	3,328
	Cotton, &c	176,480	England	84,000
			Austria	35,000
			Malta	22,200
			United States	29,000
			United States	80,111
Coffee		121,840	Austria	23,732
			England & Malta	19,104
Metals	Iron raw & manufactured	30,676	England & Malta	33,720
			Austria	11,856
			Russia	3,800
	Tin and lead	6,944	England	5,104
Corn and flour		31,464	Egypt and Syria	25,760
			Russia	8,704
Sugar		28,760	United States	12,284
			Austria	6,400
			England	6,016
Hardware and cutlery		18,220	England & Malta	11,320
			Austria	3,852
			France	2,172
Pottery & glassware		16,972	Austria	12,256
			England	1,448
Indigo		11,040	England & Malta	10,720
Spirits—rum		11,024	United States	10,824
Pepper and cloves		7,420	Austria	1,916
			England	1,776
			France	1,620
Cochineal		5,732	England	2,028
			Sardinia	1,408
			France	1,048
Stationery and books		3,432	Austria	2,800
Butter		2,564	Holland	1,148
			Russia	1,240

	Exports	£	Countries whither exported.	£
Dyestuffs	Valonia	80,252	England	51,860
			Austria	29,504
	Other kinds	120,284	England	138,760
			Austria	34,008
			France	7,812
			United States	6,484
	Oils	218,260	France	137,416
			Sardinia	67,008
			Austria	87,304
			France	32,128
			Russia	18,720
Cotton wool		184,304	Sardinia and Tuscany	12,712
			England & Malta	11,376
— thread		6,416	England	3,120
			England & Malta	41,372
			Austria	30,052
Dried Fruits		149,056	Russia	21,536
			United States	21,616
			Holland	15,160
Wool		135,252	United States	103,476
			France	16,320
			England	13,920
Corn and Flour		72,784	England & Malta	52,296
			Sardinia and Tuscany	12,064
			Holland	22,840
Opium		59,280	United States	18,740
			England	8,400
Wax		32,544	Austria	25,536
			France	5,320
Silk		31,116	England	13,180
			France	10,048
Hides & Skins	Hare	24,000	Austria	9,080
			England	9,064
	Ox	680	Austria	680
Sponge		21,004	England	11,840
			United States	3,032
			France	3,412
Carpets		21,608	England	18,260
Thread, goats' hair		14,388	Holland	11,120
			Austria	4,228
Gums		16,388	Austria	7,840
			United States	2,416
			England	2,372

"By comparing 1839 with 1838 we find an increase in the total navigation of 17,659 tons, and in the total value of trade of 407,912*l.*, of which 298,320*l.* was in the exports; but this comparison, which only relates to two years, does not prove that there has been a regular and definite increase in the trade between Smyrna and foreign countries; for, as will be seen hereafter, the total amount of tonnage in 1834 was equal to that in 1839, and the value of imports and exports in the former year was only 40,000*l.* less than in the

latter. It is to be hoped that the treaties of commerce concluded in 1838 between France, England, and Turkey, and to which other states have adhered, will have the effect of increasing the commercial relations of the Ottoman empire with foreign countries.

"The first consequence resulting from the change in the political and administrative system in Turkey, was the abolition of monopolies. Before the abovementioned treaties were concluded, all or nearly all the produce of the soil was monopolized, either by the government itself, the governors of provinces, or the agents of minor localities, who only permitted sales to be made to privileged buyers, who were made to pay dearly for this privilege. *Now* the law authorizes neither preference nor exclusion. Such a state of things cannot but develop the elements of commercial prosperity which already exist in the country.

"STATEMENT of the Trade of Smyrna with Foreign Countries from 1834 to 1839.

YEARS.	NAVIGATION.			TRADE.		
	Entered.	Cleared.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	£	£	£
1834	48,567	47,581	96,148	1,057,458	1,471,000	2,528,458
1835	35,774	50,657	86,431	670,144	1,041,896	1,712,040
1836	31,335	45,726	77,061	1,278,641	1,144,883	2,423,524
1837	50,399	44,731	95,130	1,222,072	1,267,436	2,489,508
1838	44,123	43,870	87,993	871,436	1,119,953	1,991,389
1839	52,297	51,113	103,410	1,081,104	1,151,249	2,232,353

"By this account we see that taken all together there has been no general progress made, but there is an improvement in the two last years.

"For many years, four-fifths of the trade of Smyrna has been carried on with England, Austria, France, and the United States.

"ARTICLES in which there was an Increase or a Decrease in the Year 1839.

INCREASE.	£	DECREASE.	£
Imports.—Corn and flour	24,108	Imports.—Indigo	1,568
Tissues, not classed	22,196	Cloth	3,616
Sugar	7,900	Exports.—Dried fruits	35,964
Hardwares	6,529	Sponge	18,524
Exports.—Dyestuffs	134,728	Valonia	15,196
Wood	90,068	Gums	11,908
Corn	36,468	Thread, goats' hair	10,724
Opium	32,696		
Oil	17,168		

"The direct trade between Smyrna and France exhibits the same variations as apply to the general trade. The following table shows the trade between Smyrna and France in each year from 1834 to 1839.

YEARS.	Entered.	Cleared.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	£	£	£
1834	5105	8303	13,408	62,416	325,968	388,384
1835	5672	4852	10,524	96,616	181,772	278,388
1836	5221	4360	9,581	39,092	163,892	202,984
1837	7664	7073	14,737	33,728	231,660	265,388
1838	5080	5254	10,334	64,460	245,524	309,984
1839	7666	7879	15,545	45,376	306,472	351,748

"In 1839 there was an increase over 1838, in navigation of 5211 tons, and in commerce of 41,764*l.*; but by comparing the mean of the five years with 1834, we find a decrease of 1266 tons, and of 106,684*l.*

"The chief articles composing the trade between Smyrna and France, in 1839, were—

Imported into Smyrna from France.	£	£	Exported from Smyrna to France.	£
Tissues of Wool (Cloth)	11,760	29,180	Oil	147,416
Tissues of Wool (Capes, &c.)	3,294		Cotton wool	59,425
Tissues of Silk	3,528		Brass	35,944
Tissues of Not described	1755		Wool (Striped)	5,072
Hides and Skins (Raw)	4,032	4,804	Wool (Other kinds)	16,720
Skins (Manufactured, boots, &c.)	756		Silk	10,618
Coffee		1,288	Dyestuffs (Yellow berries)	7,980
Haberdashery		2,304	Dyestuffs (Gall nuts)	2,560
Hardware and cutlery		2,592	Wax	3,570
Sugar		1,296	Grain	4,068
Pepper and cloves		1,029	Opium	3,528
Cochineal		1,458	Sponge	3,412
Metals (Lead)	700	836	Skins, hare	3,060
Metals (Iron nails)	136		Gums	2,172
Pottery and glassware		711	Leeches	2,032
Fish (cod)		648	Linseed	764
			Horned Animals	860

"There was a decrease in the following articles of import from France into Smyrna: Tissues, hides and skins, coffee, cochineal, haberdashery, and metals. The remaining articles experienced very little change.

"In articles exported from Smyrna to France there was an increase on oils, cotton wool, brass, wool, and silk; and a decrease in sponge, gums, and goats' hair."

Arrivals and Departures at Smyrna in 1841.

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVED			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Crews.
British	129	19,864	1113	119	18,271	1062
Ionian	20	2,678	163	20	2,678	163
Maltese	2	419	24	2	619	24
American	24	5,733	216	24	5,408	208
Austrian	224	33,004	1797	224	37,512	1818
Belgium	3	574	27	3	574	27
Danish	2	275	17	2	275	17
Dutch	14	2,376	124	17	2,870	150
French	60	8,502	515	58	8,045	527
Greek	110	20,510	2460	104	20,200	2424
Hamburg	1	110	9	1	110	9
Neapolitan	1	235	14	1	235	14
Russian	39	5,234	424	32	4,755	368
Sardinian	15	2,208	141	15	2,208	119
Swedish	6	1,010	53	6	1,010	55
Tuscan	1	130	10	1	132	10
Total	951	103,262	7561	937	104,722	9531

The French and Austrian consuls give the values of the imports, but the British consul states that it is impossible to ascertain the invoice value of the cargoes, and no entry of the same is made at the consular office, nor is any record of the kind kept in the custom-house in this city.

No English mercantile steamers are in these seas. Of the 129 arrivals—viz., 65 vessels were in ballast; 15 had coals; 38 general cargoes of British produce; 1 manufactures; 2 part cargoes for England; 1 coffee; 5 iron; 1 bones; and 1 boxwood.

Of the departures 119 are named, but the consul's return shows 126—viz., 10 with general cargoes of Turkey produce; 24 with madder-root, yellow berries, sulphur, galls, opium, and scammony; 3 with bones; 18 in ballast; 11 with valonia, &c.; 23 with fruit, &c.; 1 with raisins; 1 with wheat and barley; 1 with Indian corn; 1 with coals; 1 with cotton wool; 1 with fox wool; and 1 with galls."

TRADE OF BRUSSA.

Brussa is an important commercial city of Anatolia, at the foot of the Olympus, 22 leagues from Constantinople. Population estimated at 60,000 (by Balbi at 100,000) It is one of the most flourishing towns in the Ottoman

empire in regard to commerce, industry, and expert artisans. The satins and tapestry are among the most esteemed of its fabrics. Gauzes, taffetas, and cottons are also manufactured. The trade with the interior is facilitated by the caravans which pass through Brussa, in the line between Constantinople and Smyrna, and other Asiatic towns. The trade by sea is carried on by the shallow port of Mondania on the Gulf of Marmora.

The clay called Meerschwaum, or *sea froth*, abounds in a neighbouring mountain. The monies and weights are the same as those of Constantinople (*Dictionnaire du Commerçant*). Brussa is said not to be clean; and yet that it is the cleanest of the Turkish cities. The following abstracts of consular letters contain recent information relative to the products and trade of Brussa and its surrounding districts.

"It was customary in many cases to collect the *saliane* or communal tax by instalments. It is now exacted at one full payment, and causes general pressure throughout the district. The *Mohassil*, or superintendent, has, however, acted considerately and equitably in fixing the assessments, as far as circumstances permitted.

"This tax is nominally rated on individual property, without clear distinction between capital and income. Real property is taken generally at a very reduced valuation, and the means or profit of each person is kept in view, as well as his previous assessment.

"Mussulmans pay rather less than the Rayas, but not in any excessive disproportion, and the wealthier classes are often surcharged, which relieves the poorer. The *Haratch*, or *Raya's* capitation-tax, is maintained at the same aggregate rate for their part of the country. It is said that after payment of 120,000 piasters, or about 1100*l.* sterling for their commune, the Greeks could not complete the demand on them for 140,000 piasters, without including the infants and superannuated males in their villages, as contributors in the highest class charged sixty piasters (about 11*s.*) per head, and the deputies would have to call anew on those within the town to make up the deficit, if no deduction was allowed by the government.

"It may be observed, that whilst other duties and imposts have all been increased, those on imports have been reduced to 5 per cent. according to the new treaty, and that an abatement of 5 per cent was allowed last year to the producers on the silk duties.

"The damage arising from the river overflowing its banks and inundating the whole plain has been very great. It is one of the richest in this part of Asia Minor for the production of corn and the breeding of cattle. Their farms formerly constituted the principal wealth of the most considerable families: few of whom now remain possessed of any substantial property.

"Many villages are abandoned from the submersion of the lands belonging to them.

"The bridges on the road to this place have been destroyed by floods within these few years, or otherwise completely dilapidated and neglected.

"Fresh inducements by foreign markets are presented annually for the culture of mulberries. This growth of these trees is in consequence followed up in the direction of Mohalitz with increased attention, and replacing many of the corn lands.

"*Linseed* is found to be very profitable to the proprietors of newly-cultivated lands.

"The little Greek village of *Demirdesh*, near this place, reputed for its silks, is in a thriving state. The inhabitants, with their neighbours, are devoting their labour and grounds to the increase of this product, and reducing their cornfields and vineyards to the narrowest compass.

"Mohalitz, about 40 miles to the north-west of Brussa, contains 2000 houses, and about 11,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly supplied with British and other foreign manufactures from Smyrna by purchasers (on credit) at the fair of *Balu-kissar* on the route to that city. Some small quantities come also from the capital, together with most of the *colonials*, and other heavy articles consumed. *Mohalitz* is not a manufacturing town, and its trade in

imports, on which no precise data could be obtained, does not probably, from its range, exceed 6000*l.*, with the proportion of about three-fourths in British goods.

"On the Eastern border of the lake of Apolonia, large quantities of *melons* and other *vegetables* are raised, which are conveyed by water direct to the capital by the river passing by Mohalitz from the lake to the sea. These are grown on the lands inundated in the winter, and form a very extensive traffic, in which a great portion of the inhabitants in that vicinity participate. In addition, eatable preparations from grapes, raised on the higher grounds, and forming an essential article of subsistence for the lower classes, are sent to the same market from some of the villages. Among these, that of Apolonia is particularly distinguished, as having attained a state of opulence, including silk, in its resources, as almost universally applies to this part of the country.

"The product of Mohalitz last season in silk, jointly with a neighbouring market-town, amounted to 30,000 okes, a little short of 500 bales of 170 lbs. each, or 85,000 lbs. The *Wool* furnished within the immediate jurisdiction of Mohalitz does not usually exceed 25,000 to 30,000 okes, but it is increased by collections from other parts of the interior to 40,000 to 50,000 okes, or 110,000 to 137,500 lbs. Last year it amounted only to one-third of the quantity. The product of *valonia*, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, more to the west, and for which Banderina, beyond the limits of this district, is the shipping port, is, this year, of very large if not unprecedented amount; and this, owing to the freedom of sale and title to the full price, after the deduction of duties now enjoyed by the peasantry, instead of the pittance which fell to their share under the system of special permits and monopolies, by the local authorities. The time of shipment has not yet commenced, to judge of the quantities to be obtained in the quarter mentioned, which, as rendering the supply, is one of the most extensive in Turkey. This, however, takes in a range of country whence a considerable part of the product may be conveyed to the Dardanelles and Smyrna.

"No *Linseed* was raised last year for sale at Mohalitz. There is little contraband from that place in silk, but the east is different from the villages immediately on the coast.

"Moundania has no separate silk-market, and its product comes here for payment of the 10 per cent tithe duty, when this is not evaded. The traffic of *Moundania* with the capital consists of inferior wines, costing *3d.* to *5d.* per gallon. *Rakee*, or common brandy of the country, costing 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per gallon, and a little olive oil, at the actual rate coming to about 45*l.* per ton prime cost; but in lieu of oil, the chief part of the olives are used and sent as black olives for common food, costing 55 to 60 paras per oke, or 10*s.* to 11*s.* per cwt.

"Ghio.—The position of *Ghio* or *Ghemlek*, is favourable for rendering it a depot for the circulation of import goods, yet this is a very limited branch of its trade, and in which few of the inhabitants are engaged. Its amount is not easy to ascertain, from its being partly conducted by itinerant venders, chiefly Ionians, who bring over assortments of manufactured articles from the capital, which they distribute in the town and vicinity. This place is the main port for the reception of corn from this part of Anatolia, when the deficiency of the crops for its own consumption render necessary importations of Black Sea grain, as at present, from the capital, and this branch of its trade is of considerable importance. Some of the dealers, part of whom are Ionians, established at *Ghio*, have now stocks on hand of 2000 to 5000 quarters of Wheat. It is chiefly Danube *soft*, and partly *hard*, from the principalities, and occasionally the same sorts of Russian growth.

"The same culture is taking place in the vicinity of *Ghio*. In regard to the present taxes and duties, their pressure at *Ghio* has been carried to an extreme pitch. For the communal tax, property was rated at 87½ per 1000, but premises in the town were estimated at only $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of their real value. Grounds in the vicinity, in a state of culture, were, however, rated at their full disposable value. *Olives*, which never before paid any tithe, are now subjected to 10 per cent of their value for tithe, and 12 per cent of customs duty is levied also at the place of consumption. This burden is exorbitant.

"*Vineyards* are subjected to the like imposts. In addition to the tithe, the owners have to support the communal contribution on them; and a new rate of 25 per cent on the wines when made, besides the duty on consumption of 12 per cent, payable by the purchasers. Fortunately, in this quarter they have one great source of livelihood (silk) which can prosper

under its burdens. The communal tax was this year extended, for the first time, to mulberry grounds, but the tithe was not superadded to that on silk.

"At various places, and according to circumstances, the returns vary for labour and outlay in raising silk. The lowest estimate is 20 to 25 per cent profit on purchasing plantations, which have arrived at maturity, and erecting buildings for rearing the worms; all the rest of the labour is paid for in wages. An Ionian, who had bought a mulberry garden a few miles from his residence at *Ghio*, measuring about an English acre, and costing 5*l.* sterling, but said to be worth 30*l.* to 40*l.*, calculated by his other grounds, could, with the leaves, from this obtain 42 lbs. of Silk, worth 22*l.* sterling—all expenses, including taxes and duties might be 15*l.*, and the clear profit 7*l.*

"Silk of a superior quality, and where the labour, including the reeling, is performed by the owner or his family, yields a much higher return.

"The traffic in olives is very extensive at *Ghio*, whence they are carried to different parts of the empire as far as Alexandria. In supplying purchasers 160 warehouses are engaged, each of which furnishes on an average 15,000 okes, making a total of 2,400,000 okes, or 3000 tons of the value of 30,000 to 33,000*l.* From one to two shillings a day of wages are paid to the labourers employed in gathering the olives from the trees, which at that season brings in numbers of people to assist from the more inland villages. *Ghio* participates also in the export of low wines and common spirits for the capital. The town contains near 600 houses all Greek, save 25 Turkish; and it is increasing in population and property, as the inhabitants are industrious, with the advantage of possessing a safe and commodious harbour, the only one in the gulf of Mondania.

"Some families raise 160 to 170 lbs. of silk; and the product within the town was, on an allowed medium for each house, estimated to me at 20,000 lbs. for the last favourable year, and jointly with its dependent villages, containing 2400 houses, to make a total of 80,000 to 85,000 lbs. for 1840. It has a public market, and is the shipping place for the silks of two others, more to the eastward, within the district, each with their dependencies serving for a larger population.

"Ghio is the great place of resort for smuggling in the article of silk, for which an open beach around offers peculiar facility, and the several duties in all to be evaded amount to 22 per cent. Notwithstanding the notoriety of the practice, there was no instance of its successful detection. There is no doubt but the owners and crews of smallcraft under Ionian colours, frequenting the port, have a large share in this contraband traffic. To prevent or repress it, is, properly, the business of the Turkish authorities and their officers. Complaints were, however, made by the Douanier at Ghio of Ionians forcibly resisting the custom-house servants, in the attempt to examine packages along-side the wharf, embarked without having been cleared. And not long since, under the previous Douanier, the crew of a small Ionian vessel had been observed taking off, in open day, from the shore some smuggled goods, which could only be silk, and when the Turkish guard cutter approached their vessel, they kept her off by threatening to fire into her. The Ionian vessel immediately sailed for Constantinople, whence she returned to Ghio under the same master, and continues her voyages as usual.

"The Austrian Danube Company's steamer performs the voyage regularly once a week between Constantinople and Ghio, and the conveyance by her of goods and passengers is rapidly increasing."—*Brussa, March* 18, 1841.

"Samples and every information on manufactured goods have been given to the principal of a Glasgow house in the trade who was lately here. He stated his intention of supplying this market direct with all British cotton goods suited for it, to which would be added imitations of various articles made here, *besides these* such as are sent from *Saxony and Switzerland*, which he expects to produce and send out to advantage.

"The silk product of this district is not fully equal in quality or quantity to that of last year in this district, owing to disease among the worms, which destroyed many and stained the cocoons. But in the next principal silk district, the result is reported as more favourable."—*Brussa, August* 27, 1841.

"The revival of trade in imports has been followed by a favourable demand, and prices for British manufactures and twist have risen 5 to 10 per cent. Latter advices from the fair of *Balu-kissar* in the return are less favourable, the demand there [illegible]

and cotton stuffs of local manufacture. Of these, the quantity sent to the fair this year was 2000 to 2500 pieces, being 1000 pieces short of last year's mission. The raw silks of this district continue to sell readily for export at 140 to 230 piasters per oke 2¾ lbs., being 9*s.* 4*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.* per lb. prime cost, according to quality, or 11*s.* 4*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per lb., free on board at Constantinople.

"The prices of wheat are from 18 to 23 piasters, and of barley 7½ to 8 piasters per kilo of Constantinople, recently introduced here as the sole legal measure for grain (about an English bushel) which rates are equal to 26*s.* 2*d.* to 33*s.* 5*d.* for wheat, and 11*s.* to 11*s.* 8*d.* for barley, per quarter. The duties now levied on the seller are equal to 7½ per cent on wheat, and 10 per cent on barley.

"At *Ghio* good wheat is selling at the highest rate paying here, but I understand the crops have been good about *Konia* and the country on this side, from whence this market is chiefly supplied. The cost *there*, on the eve of getting in the crops of grain, is said to be sufficiently moderate to make wheat come to about 26*s.* per quarter including the expensive carriage hither on the back of camels."—*September* 17, 1841.

"With reference to teskèrès (or certificates), the Douaniers agree that it is not obligatory on purchase, for British account, to take out certificates of the payment of tithe on silk, or any other Turkish product to accompany the exportation of the merchandize, and that the usage should be dispensed with where British subjects are concerned.

"The customary teskère only is to be provided, ensuring the payment of duties on the goods according to treaty at the places of exportation. Some silks were sent to an English house at Constantinople by their (foreign) agent in conformity with this arrangement, which is to be general throughout the district."—*September* 30, 1841.

"The crops of wheat and other grain, have, with few exceptions, turned out favourably, and more abundant than in any of the preceding two or three years. Maize from want of water for sufficient irrigation has partially failed.

"In consequence of the good crops, the wheat has fallen to 13 to 17 paras per kilo or bushel, equal to 18*s.* to 23*s.* 7*d.* per quarter; barley to 5½ to 7 paras per kilo, or 9*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per quarter; flour has been reduced to 37 paras (40 to the piaster) per oke by the assize fixed by the new pacha. This season so generally propitious to farmers, has proved otherwise on an estate near *Ghio*, belonging to two English gentlemen, in consequence of the destruction by locusts which are indigenous to that spot.

"The cultivation of rice in this vicinity, after the present year, is prohibited by a special firman, on account of the insalubrity of the atmosphere, attributed to the marshy effluvia from the rice-fields after inundation."—*September* 30, 1842.

Tobacco cultivation is increasing, but the quality is inferior.

Mulberry seedlings are raised for sale. A great number have been sent to the estates of Redchid Pacha, and other Turks of high rank in Roumelia: price 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1000 for seedlings, and 2*s.* 2*d.* per 100 for young trees.

Sheep.—3600 Merino sheep have been this year imported by the Turkish government from the Crimea and put to pasture in the Mohalitz district.

The *Silk* and *Grape* crops have failed in 1842.

A *Swiss* house has established, on an extensive scale, a white wine manufactory. There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the quality.

The government has introduced a woollen felt manufactory at Balu kissar for clothing the troops. The common wool of the country is used.

In 1842 the consumption of British gray long cloths (cotton) has increased, 6000 pieces sold in the district of Brussa. Dyed sarcenets, 24 yards long by 6-4 of a yard wide, cotton shirtings and cambrics, were also in demand at remunerating prices. The process of sale, chiefly by retail, is slow. The business is carried on by a Swiss house, and by Greek rayas. Cotton twist about 270,000 lbs. British sold. Of *woollens*, British *chalés*, or thin figured, flowered, woollen dresses, are the only kind sold. All other British woollens are supplanted in cheapness by those of Germany, Verviers, and France; the two former are generally marked, as those of England were formerly, when the woollen-cloth trade was chiefly in British hands. The marks are usually "extra fine," "extra Mahouts," "London," &c.

The sale of Saxon and Swiss cotton goods made in imitation of the Brussa and Aleppo stuffs, did not exceed the value of 2000 to 4000*l.* The patterns are taken from native

fabrics. Swiss chintz, *printaniers*, and French *sprig prints*, are preferred to those of England. Paisley shawls, called *zebras*, which are very generally worn as sashes or other parts of dress; common *Tangil* muslin for printing, to make handkerchiefs, &c., gray and white cotton long cloths, printed and white calicoes, muslins, power-loom shirtings, and dyed sarcenets, are the articles of British manufacture which still compete with those of Germany and Switzerland in the market of Asia Minor. *Red Caps* are supplied by Italy, France and even Tunis. Nankins and printaniers, by Germany and Switzerland; glass and glasswares are supplied by Bohemia, either by the way of the Danube or by the Port of Trieste; gold-thread by Russia, Constantinople, and Italy; cordage, butter, caviare, and some iron by Russia. The *duties* are often evaded, either by smuggling or by *compounding* with the customs officers for a less sum either before or after seizure. It is said that instead of 12 per cent paid on exports by British subjects, 3 per cent only is paid by those of Russia. (See treaties between Russia and Turkey hereafter.) This is stated to be the case now, wherever Russian subjects are engaged in trade within the Ottoman empire; and that instead of 5 per cent import duty paid by British subjects, Russians pay only 3 per cent.

There are about 200 looms for weaving silk and cotton dresses at Brussa. These manufactures, about 18,000 pieces, valued by the consul at 21,540*l.*, each piece contains about 12 ounces of British twist, or in all 13,500 lbs. The chief part of the cotton twist imported is woven or worked by the women in their own houses, and into various stuffs for domestic use. The foregoing remarks apply generally to Anatolia.

GENERAL Prices Current of Merchandize at Brussa, during the Year 1841.

ARTICLES.	Piasters.	Per	Sterling	Per
			s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	
Fezes, or red caps, Tunis or French	62 to 263	dozen	10 7 to 45 4	dozen
Ditto, for soldiers	375 400	do.	64 8 68 4	do.
Coffee, West-India	6½ 7	oke	11 3 12 0	cwt.
Gold thread	840 893	80 dozens	6 10 7 6	ounce
Indico, East India	100 125	oke	6 3 7 9	lb.
Iron, English, in bars	75 80	quintal	11 9 12 0	cwt.
Lead shot	4½ 5	oke	12 6 14 2	do.
Pepper	5 5½	do.	31 2 36 0	do.
Sugar crushed, English	5½ 6	do.	30 0 32 0	do.
Tin in bars	14 15	do.	98 0 102 6	do.
Tinplates	110 120	double box	66 4 72 8	double box
Woollen cloth, French, German, and Belgian	50 60	aune	8 7 10 3	aune
Ditto, same inferior, and Mahouts	30 33	do.	5 4 6 0	do.
British manufactures: viz.—				
English Chale, 28 yards	600 640	piece	51 0 54 0	piece
Cambrics, 24 yards 36 inches	75 80	do.	12 10 13 8	do.
Domestics gray, 31 yards 32 inches	117 125	do.	19 0 21 0	do.
Do. do. 31 yards 36 inches	34 41	do.	5 10 7 0	do.
Lappets (various) 12 yards 6-4	75 84	do.	12 10 14 4	do.
Longcloths, white and gray, 36 to 38½ yards 3-4	60 70	do.	10 3 12 0	do.
Do. do. ditto, inferior	40 45	do.	6 10 8 2	do.
Mulls, 24 yards 42 inches	1½ 1 24-30	yard	0 3 0 3½	yard
Printed calicoes, 28 yards 7-8 wide	80 85	Piece	13 8 14 6	piece
Ditto, various, inferior	45 52	do.	7 8 9 0	do.
Sarcenets, dyed 24 yards, 6-4	40 45	do.	6 10 7 8	do.
Shirtings, superfine, 40 yards	90 100	do.	15 4 17 1	do.
Tangil muslins, 20 yards, 9-8 and 6-4	35 45	do.	5 4 6 0	do.
Zebra shawls, 3½ yards 6-4	43 45	do.	7 9 7 8	do.
Twist, water No. 8 to 20 per bundle 10 lbs.	45 50	lb.	0 8½ 0 11½	lb.
Ditto, 20 to 30 do.	50 62	do.	0 10½ 1 0½	do.
French, German and Swiss: viz.—				
Swiss printaniers or nankins	3 1-8 4 3-8	aune	0 6½ 0 7	aune
Prints and furnitures, best wide, trifling sale	7	do.	0 0 1 2	do.
Ditto, narrow, 28 yards 7-8	65 80	piece	11 1 13 8	piece
Saxon, imitation Brussa stuffs, demicotons	3 3-8 3½	aune	0 7 0 7½	aune
Swiss, ditto called Cutnis	4 1-8 to 4 13-16	do.	0 9½ 0 10	do.
Exports: viz —				
Oil	5 5½	oke	14/ 12s 15/ 10s	ton
Silk, raw	135 255	do.	8 3 15 2	lb.
Valonia	60	quintal	10/ 5s.	ton
Sheep's wool of Mohalitz unwashed	3½	oke	0 2 0 3	lb.

SUMMARY of the Product in 1840, of all Silks known under the name of *Brussas*, raised in this and the adjoining Districts.

	okes.	okes.	lbs.
City of Brussa and adjoining villages, weighed for duties to March 1, 1841, raw	66,970		
Ditto, thrown	4,400		
Remaining of 1840, from above date, about	25,000		
		96,370	265,017
Mohalitz and Bermaste, weighed as above	21,700		
—— surplus product, left of 1840, about	3,000		
		24,700	67,925
Ghio and Bizarkuy, weighed as above	.....	30,030	82,637
Nice or Ismuck, ditto about	.....	15,500	42,625
Yeni Sheir, ditto, ditto	.....	7,500	20,625
Inighiol, not known exactly, but computed at	.....	6,500	17,875
Total for district of Brussa	.....	180,620	496,705
District of Nicomedia, uncertain, but computed at	.....	25,000	68,750
Behgik and Kinpin, weighed for duties	55,000		
Remaining unweighed	5,000		
	60,000		
Rest of district of Kutakia, &c.	60,000	120,000	330,000
Total	.....	325,620	895,455
Quantity contraband, not included, but estimated at	.....	61,000	167,750
Total, including contraband	.....	386,620	1,060,455

CHAPTER XI.

TURKISH ARMENIA.

A GREAT portion of Armenia is under Turkish rule—the remaining part, with Georgia, is under that of Russia. The improvement and security of the country under the latter is conspicuous, while that under the Turkish government is much the same as in Asia Minor. The soil and climate are variable; the higher table-lands produce corn and other crops,—the valleys, tobacco, vines, &c. Agriculture is in a rude state, and the country thinly inhabited. The original race of Armenians are an industrious, agricultural, and hardy people; the Turks are indolent and corrupt. The Kurds and Turcomans are a wandering, pastoral, and thievish people.

TREBISOND is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the Black Sea. Its population is estimated at from 18,000 to 32,000; ships anchor on the east, and also on the west of a small point projecting into the sea. Vessels, though not well sheltered, except from southerly winds, ride generally with safety at anchor. This town has long been famous as an entrepôt for trade; and were peace, regularity of intercourse, and the protection of person and property, thoroughly established in Armenia and Persia, this port would again become of great commercial importance

The following extract from a recent French report, gives some useful details of the trade, and rising importance of Trebisond.

"On the application of the system of prohibitions in the Russian tariff, Trebisond became of increased importance, as a place of trade.

"Foreign commerce with Georgia was before then of little or no value. Refined sugar and the wines of France are almost the only articles that can be carried thither for the consumption of the country. Nevertheless, although inflicting serious injury upon direct operations with Tifflis, the tariff has had but little positive influence upon commerce generally in this part of the Black Sea. Large portions of the articles introduced heretofore into Georgia, was by the way of *Redout-kalé*: these articles were chiefly printed cottons, gauzes, silks, cloths, and a variety of other goods, intended for the consumption of Persia; this commerce naturally changed its course towards the port of Trebisond, which for this purpose, could the more advantageously be substituted for that of *Redout-kalé*, as the transportation by land from Trebisond to Tauris was exposed to much risk.

"A Swiss house established for several years at Tifflis, and whose commerce was principally in French manufactures, has already determined to send one of its partners to Tauris, for the purpose of forming there a new establishment. It is probably by the way of Trebisond, that it will henceforth receive the articles prohibited by the Russian tariff.

"Trebisond has become the only point of reunion for the merchants of Georgia and Persia, who go from their country to Constantinople, or who are returning from that capital. Now, if they go to Constantinople for their supplies, it cannot be doubted that they will prefer making their purchases at Trebisond; inasmuch as they will avoid crossing the Black Sea, and the heavy expenses which would attend the voyage and their sojourn in the capital; besides the saving of much time.

"All then that is requisite to render commerce flourishing at Trebisond, is peace, security, and the erecting of sufficiently large *entrepôts*. To be convinced of this it is only necessary to consider, that situated almost in the centre of an immense extent of country, where there are no European entrepôts, this town could not fail, very soon, to see the various and numerous population coming to seek their supplies there. These are not speculative conjectures. They are the result of an examination of facts and localities.

"An English house established at Trebisond has done an excellent business. No doubt much more would have been done, if there had been likewise established there merchants of France and other nations. In fact, several Persian and Georgian merchants who sought their supplies at Trebisond, have been obliged to proceed to Constantinople.

"Another advantage would result from commerce with Persia, as that kingdom offers to speculators, merchandize in return for those they send there; whereas, they can draw *nothing* of importance from Georgia, which country, however, might supply large quantities of raw materials, especially silk, for foreign manufactures.

"This market, it cannot be too often repeated, is capable of becoming a very large depot for articles of French industry and manufactures; and especially for its tissues, such as the cloths of Elbeuf, merino stuffs with red stripes, the silk of Lyons, satins, brocades, velvets, printed calicoes, muslins, cotton shawls, imitation cachemeres.

"Among articles other than tissues, are refined sugar, rum, wines, principally champagne, iron, hardware. The following articles ought to be mentioned as part of those which are brought by the merchants of Persia, Georgia, and the interior of Asia Minor.

"*Silk*, of which there are three qualities—viz., of the country, of Persia, and of Georgia; *gall-nuts, yellow wax;* the gums of *Persia*, and of *Kurdistan*; *woods* of Asia Minor; *orpiment, rhubarb, tobacco, tombike, nuts.*

"*Copper in pigs* is also to be had here, but it is impossible to elude the vigilance with which the Turkish government maintains the prohibition of this metal.

"*Manufacturing industry* is at a very low ebb in this *pachalic*. It is confined to a few coarse tissues of cotton, flax, and silk; a part of which is consumed in the country, and the rest sent into the Crimea and Abasia.

"*Agriculture*, oppressed with taxes, and deficient in good cultivators, is far from deriving what ought to be yielded by a soil naturally productive. To the articles already mentioned may be added, *wheat, corn, flax, oil, and wine*, of ordinary quality. The

orange and lemon trees, which at one time supplied largely the commerce of Trebisond, have greatly suffered from the rigours of recent winters.

"The English have not failed with their accustomed spirit to enter on this new career, and they are now prosecuting an extensive trade through Trebisond. Their packages of manufactured goods are made up into parcels, weighing 150 lbs., so that four of them are equal to the usual load of a camel."

In 1832 there arrived 6 British, and 19 foreign ships at the port of Trebisond.

TRADE of the Port of Trebisond, in the Years 1837 and 1840.

Countries.	ENTERED, 1837.			CLEARED.			ENTERED, 1841.			CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£			£		£
British	31	5,313	675,372	31	5,313	210,173	9	1,825	99,790	9	10,305
Turkish	73	11,811	305,915	93	15,521	123,922	105	18,373	491,372	104	71,008
Austrian ...	19	4,199	299,139	19	4,199	21,148	38	8,538	1,901,925	38	307,967
Russian	1	668	2,363	1	668	1,100	24	2,752	12,165	24	6,655
Greek.....	4	308	1,650	1	308	200	10	2,179	2,860	10	1,370
Sardinian ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	331	1,865	3	100
Total.....	131	22,349	1,115,471	153	26,039	356,881	189	34,220	1,701,977	188	396,808

Of the 9 British arrivals, 1 vessel was loaded with boxwood, 3 with coals, 1 with coals and tea, 2 with manufactures for Persia, 1 with ditto and tea, &c., 1 with sugar, wine, indigo, cochineal, and sundries. Of the departures, 1 contained boxwood and nuts, 7 were in ballast, and 1 contained part of import cargo.

The following is translated from a Return published in the Bulletin of the Minister of Commerce (Paris), 1841.

VESSELS which entered at, and cleared from Trebisond in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.		ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Number.		Tons.		Number.		Tons.	
Turkey	Constantinople	112	123	21,650	23,262	77	105	14,132	19,536
	Black Sea	11		1,612		28		5,404	
Russia	Black Sea	19		2,306		28		4,440	
	Taganrock	9	29	1,637	4,068	6	34	1,320	5,760
	Bessarabia	1		125		...		...	
Moldavia (Galatz)			2		275				
Hamburg			1		202				
England		.....		.....			1		101
Total		155		27,807		140		25,397	

COUNTRIES to which the abovementioned Vessels belonged.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Turkey	93	15,639	77	13,051
Austria	48	9,802	49	9,980
Russia	5	831	5	831
England	5	806	5	806
Greece	3	396	3	396
Sardinia	1	333	1	333
Total	155	27,807	140	25,397

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles imported into, and exported from Trebisond in the Year 1839, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

COUNTRIES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		£	£	£	£
Turkey ...	Constantinople	1,022,924	1,036,108	331,832	368,080
	Other Ports	13,184		36,248	
Persia (Tauris)			305,700		917,764
Russia.....	Theodosia	15,781	32,832	8,448	23,132
	Taganrock	13,840		128	
	Guesloff	1,848		...	
	Redout-kalé	424		8,856	
	Other Ports	936		5,700	
Hamburg			30,512		
England			.....		3,568
Total			1,405,152		1,312,544

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow:

Imports.	£	£	Exports.	£	£
Tissues { Of Europe	961,284	1,020,261	Tissues. { Of Europe	901,332	958,856
Persia and Cashmere	49,000		Persia and Cashmere	48,000	
Turkey	10,080		Turkey	9,524	
Silk		167,300	Silk		167,300
Gall-nuts		10,340	Gall-nuts		10,312
Toumbeki (Schiraz Tobacco)		31,600	*Toumbeki*		31,360
Corn		20,112	Brass		19,740
Sugar		17,156	Sugar		15,756
Coffee		13,320	Coffee		12,900
Salt		10,312	Wool		5,864
Iron and steel		10,224	Nuts		5,748
Hardware and Arms		6,084	Hardware and Arms		5,112
Indigo		5,280	Indigo		4,740
Saffron		4,200	Saffron		4,200

By comparing the above returns with those of preceding years, it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the trade of Trebisond since the year 1837. This is explained by the crisis of 1837, by the troubles which have recently agitated Persia, and by the late events in Turkey.

In 1839 a rise of 30 per cent took place in the price of corn, so that though the value of corn imported was little less, the quantities were much less than in 1838.

Some Russian iron was imported in the year 1839, by the house charged with the depot.

The exportation of *leeches* to Samsoun was, in 1839, the object of numerous speculations, being encouraged by the success experienced in the preceding year.

Extract from Consular Return, dated Trebisond, 31st of Dec. 1841.—"Throughout the winter and spring, much distress prevailed in Trebisond and its neighbourhood, from the scarcity and high price of grain.

"Forage in general was so extravagantly dear, that many muleteers ceased to carry goods, and the cost of transport rose so high, that few merchants forwarded goods into the interior, and they accumulated in Trebisond.

"The paper-money circulation in Constantinople, as well as the failure at Trieste of houses connected with the Levant trade, occasioned a great want of confidence, and a restriction of credit; in consequence of which, the traders here could not carry on their business, from the withholding of the facilities which they were accustomed to receive from their connexions at Constantinople.

"The crop of Indian corn was bad in consequence of the drought, and from the want of this article to pay for manufactures required for the consumption of the people, that branch of our trade was suspended. The crop of nuts was very scanty; the peasants were bound to fulfil their engagements to those who had advanced money on their crops at a fixed low price, and, therefore, although it rose, the rise did not benefit the grower. The abundance or scarcity of this crop has an important influence on the lot of the peasantry, as almost all of them have nut plantations. The trade with Abasia may be considered

as quite stopped by the vigilance of the Russian consuls at Trebisond and Sinope. The owner of a boat now and then tries the passage, tempted by the price of salt in Abasia, but the chances of being taken by the cruisers, and their property confiscated, and themselves punished, prevents all but a very few from trying the experiment.

"The Russian government continues to send iron here, but there is little sold.

"Last year the importations were valued at 1,452,219*l.*, and this year at 1,701,977*l.*, showing an excess of 249,758*l.*

"The exportations last year were valued at 365,822*l.*, and this year at 396,898*l.*, showing an excess of 31,076*l.*

"The number of packages in transit for Persia shows a considerable excess over last year, and the number of packages from Persia shows a still more remarkable increase.

"No ships load here direct for England. Goods are sent there through Constantinople and Smyrna, this arises from a want of a sufficient quantity of goods to load at any one time a vessel direct for England.

"About 1200 packages have been brought here in transit for Georgia, of colonial articles and French wines, while about 600 packages have come from Georgia for transmission to Constantinople, consisting of silk, hides, and salted fish.

"Two steamers have plied regularly between this port and Constantinople; one, an Austrian of 120, and the other a Turkish boat of 140 horse-power. Several smaller boats belonging to the Austrian Danube Company have made occasional trips. The regular boats have realized very large profits, and they have scarce sufficed for the trade which offered, notwithstanding the check which the plague occasioned, as well to the transit of goods as passengers. The number of passengers who embarked from Trebisond for Constantinople, amounted in the year to about 15,000.

"The specie conveyed by the steamers is estimated to have been about 360,000*l.*, of which about 300,000*l.* on Persian account, and 60,000*l.* on account of native traders.

"The carrying trade from this port is on the increase, and would afford employment to two steamers capable of carrying 3000 to 4000 packages, and 800 to 1000 passengers.

"The commercial convention of August, 1838, has been beneficial to trade, and I have much satisfaction in stating that it is observed properly at Trebisond."

The *monies, weights, measures,* and *import* and *export duties* of Trebisond are the same as those of Constantinople.

Trade of Trebisond in 1842.—Ten British vessels arrived at and cleared from Trebisond in 1842, registering 2394 tons, and with 111 seamen. Six from Newcastle were loaded with 2680 tons of coals; 3 from Liverpool were loaded with 1250 bales manufactured goods for Persia, and with 216 cases of sugar and 15 chests of tea, and same in ballast from Constantinople: value of cargoes, 48,340*l.* Nine departed in ballast for Kertch and Odessa to take in cargoes: 1 loaded for Liverpool with 2300 kilos of nuts: value 1150*l.*

Fifty-two Austrian vessels arrived with cargoes of manufactures, &c., valued at 949,157*l.*; and 90 Turkish, 9 Russian, and 4 other vessels arrived: total value of all cargoes estimated at 1,221,873*l.*, and of exports 317,611*l.* The former valuation was found to be at a higher rate than the real value—viz., 50*l.* per bale. The bale in 1842, has been valued at 33*l.* The number of bales imported in 1841 amounted to 29,802, and in 1842 to 32,248. The import of iron from Russia had overstocked the market, and Armenia has required 175,000 kilos, 21,150 imperial quarters of corn from Russia and the Danube—a much less quantity than usual. For the steamboat navigation of Trebisond, see general head hereafter of the Steam Navigation of the Mediterranean, Levant, and Black Sea.

Export of Specie.—About 460,000*l.* value of specie was exported to Constantinople, of which 390,000*l.* came from Persia. 10,780 passengers embarked by the steamer in 1842, and 15,000 in 1841, exclusive of troops: the consul attributes the falling off to quarantine impediments.

Native Coal, dug at Penderaclia, was used by the Turkish steamers: the quality is very inferior; but they are forbid to consume any other kind.

ERZEROOM.—This city may be considered the capital of Armenia, as well as of the whole pachalic of Erzeroom. Its population had greatly decreased in conse-

quence of the plague of 1826, and the evils of the Turkish administration. In 1829 it was invaded and taken by Russia, and on its being afterwards ceded to Turkey most of the Armenians abandoned it. Previous to that period it had a population estimated at 80,000, of whom about 25,000 were Armenians, the rest were nearly all Turks. The present population is said to be under 30,000. The pachalic includes that of Kars. *Erzeroom* is chiefly important as one of the great halting places for the pilgrim caravans, and it has numerous *khans*, or inns. It had formerly manufactures of copper, &c. These have nearly all disappeared. There is a British consul here, with dependent vice-consuls at Batoom, &c. As a place of transit it is still important, and its commerce is said to have greatly increased since the establishment of steamboats from Constantinople to Trebisond. The following are extracts from the consular returns:

"The commercial convention of 1838 has produced no remarkable effects here, because it was mainly calculated to benefit those parts, which abound in exportable products. In this neighbourhood no article is grown, which forms an object of exportation to foreign countries. The produce of the country is confined to grain and cattle. The heavy carriage to the coast renders all kinds of grain too costly to export, notwithstanding their cheapness in abundant seasons. Cattle and sheep are sent to Constantinople and to Syria, either alive or in the shape of *dried meats*. A few furs, collected about the rivers and lakes, are exported to Russia; but this part of the country produces nothing else which it does not need for its own consumption.—*Erzeroom, September* 4, 1841.

"The close of the last and the commencement of the present year were accompanied by famine, and, with the summer, the plague made its appearance in its epidemic form, spreading itself generally throughout the pachalic and its dependencies, and committing in most places great ravages; but the greatest in Erzeroom and the city of Moosh: the small towns and the villages having suffered less.

"The climate here is so dry and cool, and there exist so few causes for the production of miasma, that it appears the disease cannot be endemic.

"The last great plague here occurred in 1826, and the preceding in 1814. The people appear to have a superstitious objection to avow that their relatives die of plague, and they are averse from mentioning the disease by name.

"*Quarantine regulations* are regarded by all classes as useless, and by the Mohammedans as impious. The Mollahs preached up that doctrine, as well as the merit of persons accompanying the dead to the grave, and of assisting to bear the corpse, and which is usually practised in all Mahomedan burials.

"After the plague was universally spread, most of the Armenians in easy circumstances, retired to the villages, and even many Mahomedans followed their example. The pacha kept strict quarantine himself, as did his harem and personal attendants; but although no precautions were taken by the numerous attendants of the lower class at the palace, only one or two deaths occurred among them. The *cadi* is said to have been greatly enriched by his fees on the transfer of property consequent on the death of the owners. Very few attacks occurred among the priesthood, though much exposed, and even the *Mollahs*, whose business it is to wash the corpses before burial, were, I am informed, entirely exempt from the disease. The higher classes likewise suffered but slightly.

"From my experience, I do not believe the disease contagious, as many instances occurred where an individual amidst large families was attacked, and all the rest remained untouched. Although constant intercourse took place between the large towns and the surrounding villages, yet the disease did not rage in both places.

"A great deal of distress exists now, as the consequence of the last famine, followed by the plague; and it will take some time before the effects are removed. The total cessation of all trades, during the plague, caused actual penury among the labouring classes, severe distress among the small traders, and great inconvenience to all.

"Many persons who formerly followed a trade in articles of the country manufacture, such as the stuffs of Damascus, Aleppo, Moossul, Diarbekir, and Arapkir, have lately turned their attention to the importation of European manufactures from Constantinople, and European goods are gradually superseding the use of Turkish manufactures.

"No change has taken place in the nature of the relations of this city with Georgia as to European articles, and the prohibitory Russian system is still in full force there. There has been from thence a larger importation than usual of hides, in consequence of a demand from Europe.

"Up to this period, the silk from Persia entered at the custom-house has not much exceeded 1000 *baltas*; the demand for Europe being dull. Kiamilee pacha abolished the ki-hlak, or winter quartering of the koords on the Armenians in Moosh; an act of disinterestedness, for every preceding pacha appropriated to himself the money paid.

"They have been located in villages and lands vacated by the Armenian emigrants.

"The abolition of the Kishlak induced many of the Armenian emigrants to return to their homes. It was estimated that 5000 families were driven by famine from *Moosh* last year, either to Persia or Georgia, or to various districts of Turkey."

The pacha would gladly commence many public works, but he says as he is not sure of keeping his office for one day, that he cannot commence that which might be discontinued by his successor. If the sultan gave him the government for a certain number of years, then he would make several improvements, as roads, public buildings, &c.

"The objection on the part of the Porte might be the fear that the pacha would make himself independent, but situated as this pachalic is, so easily attackable by Russia, and so approachable by the facility which steam navigation affords of speedily conveying troops hither from Constantinople, I consider the pacha too shrewd to entertain such a project.

"The favourable harvest of the last year has reduced the price of bread to nearly its former rate, and should the crops prove good next autumn, the return to the old and very moderate price of this chief article of food will go far to remove the effects of the late severe distress on the well being of the population."—*Erzeroom, January* 20, 1842.

The consul at Erzeroom reports that, during the year 1842, the price of wheat had fallen as low as before the famine of 1840—viz., to about 31*s.* 6*d.* per imperial quarter;—that the interruption of trade with Persia had ceased; that rice was in consequence imported into Armenia from Erivan; that some improvement was visible in the demand for British manufactures, of which above 3000 bales were retailed during the year in the bazaars; that a decided taste for them exists, but that the poverty of the people impedes their use; that there is no road from the capital, Erzeroom, to the coast; that the inhabitants, being unable to pay the taxes imposed by the Turkish pacha, are fast sinking into poverty and destitution; that the pacha has imposed 4 per cent, on goods imported by Persians; in consequence of which they pass their wares in the name of Russian subjects; and that since the session of Erivan to Russia, the Persian subjects born there, and who have removed to Persia Proper, pass themselves off, for the purpose of trade, as Russians, and thus evade the additional duty.

Batoom, is situated near the Georgian frontier, on the east coast of the Black Sea. Its harbour is deep close to the shore and protected by a point of land. Population about 2500. The surrounding country is described as fertile.

"In consequence of the revolt in the neighbouring province of Guriel, and the disturbed state of this part of the country, the trade of the district has been very limited during the year 1841, although the gross return of shipping exceeds that of the year 1840.

"The Russian government having confiscated a cargo of British manufactured goods,

which had been smuggled into Georgia, has for some time put a stop to the contraband trade carried on with that country.

"As Guriel was supplied with Turkish and European manufactures from this market and Chorooksoo, the trade of the latter has suffered in consequence of the revolt.

"The following is an approximate estimate of the value of importations for the year 1841: British manufacture, 2600*l.*; Russian iron, 520*l.*; wool, 600*l.*; Turkish and other manufactures, 3200*l.*; total, 6920*l.* This amount exceeds but little the total value of imports in the autumn alone of 1840.

"The crops of Indian corn, although not quite equal to those of 1840, are considered very fair, and the failure of those in the vicinity of Trebisond, will, it is thought, procure a good demand for the article here. The quantity of maize exported was estimated at 25,000 kiloes, or as many Winchester bushels; wax, 4000 okes; honey, 8000 okes; butter, 4200 okes. The fishery having failed last winter, the fish oil exported was trifling.

"Some cargoes of boxwood were shipped to Europe last year: the quality was inferior, and the loss on the speculation considerable."—*Batoum, December* 31, 1841. In 1841, 1 British vessel arrived at Batoum, bringing a few bales of goods, and left for Redout-Kale.

"In 1842 there only arrived at and departed from Batoum 7 vessels: of these 4 were Turkish, (2 of which in ballast and 2 with salt); 1 Austrian (a steamer), with goods from Trebisond; 1 Russian, for timber; and 1 Greek, for timber. The number of packages which passed through Batoum in 1842 for Georgia, were 128 packages of furs, 280 Turkish manufactures, value 2800*l.*; 2250 sugars, value 9000*l.*; 900 porter (British), value 1350*l.*; 200 indigo; 195 pepper; 400 coffee; 200 tin; 50 spelter; 200 steel; 350 champagne, French and Hungarian, value 3500*l.*; 400 Turkish tobacco. Total value, 41,697*l.* The manufactures called Turkish were chiefly British, cut into short lengths at Constantinople and dyed generally blue; in which form they are allowed to enter Georgia as Turkish fabrics. There is a trade carried on between Trebisond and Batoum in coasting boats, and nearly half of the manufactured goods imported by these consists of British fabrics."

COAST OF THE BLACK SEA FROM THE BOSPHORUS TO TREBISOND.

THERE are several small harbours along this coast, and the country is capable of yielding numerous products for exportation. Among these small ports are Ercoli or *Heraclae*, with 5000 to 6000 inhabitants; the anchorage is good, and the Turks build vessels in this place: the timber in the neighbourhood, and at Aastrah, being of excellent quality. Sinope, with 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, has a tolerably good port, but not much frequented, except by vessels which carry timber to Constantinople.

SAMSOON, with a population of only 2000, carries on an active coasting trade with Constantinople in vessels manned by Greeks. According to the vice-consul's report for 1841, no vessel had arrived at Samsoon under English colours.

"The entries of Austrian vessels being so great has been owing to the frequent visits of the steamers belonging to the Danube Steam Navigation Company, which ply between Constantinople and Trebisond, and which call here both in going to and in returning from the latter place.

"The largest of the Austrian steamers, of 160-horse power, engaged on this station was wrecked near Amastra, in April last, but afterwards got off and taken to Constantinople, where she still remains undergoing repairs. At present, besides one Austrian boat, of 140-horse power, constantly employed, and another, of 120-horse power, which makes occasional trips, there is one of 150-horse power, which was built in England, navigating under Turkish colours, and commanded by an Englishman, which plies regularly

With the annual increasing carrying trade of Trebisond, these vessels are not sufficiently large to perform the work offering to Samsoon. Independent of goods, they embarked during the past year, 18,870 deck passengers, of which 11,200 were troops. The rate for ordinary passengers is 24*s*., but for troops only 12*s*. The gain therefore by this branch of the service alone amounted to 15,924*l*.

"Of the 7650 packages of goods imported here, about 1550 packages were sold for consumption; leaving 6100 packages, which passed through Samsoon for the interior.

"With a view of ascertaining how far a direct trade from England could be carried on, I brought hither some English manufactures, iron and cotton twist. In the commencement the natives kept aloof, preferring to draw their supplies from Constantinople, for which the regular steam communication afforded every facility. So soon, however, as a quarantine was imposed on arrivals from this coast, owing to the plague at Erzeroom, they discovered that the delay and expenses were not compensated by the advantage they enjoyed in purchasing at Constantinople. They then came to my stores, but took what they wanted in such limited quantities at a time, that I am uncertain whether their original system of importing themselves will not be again resorted to when the quarantine is removed.

"The consumption of Samsoon itself can never be considerable, but a deposit of such goods as are required, might induce buyers from the surrounding country to come hither for their supplies. The quantity of English iron is not large, owing to the preference for the Russian article. The prejudice against English iron, however, is less here than in other parts of Turkey, and perhaps the cheapness of direct importations may gradually bring it into more general use. The Russian government, as at Trebisond, keeps a deposit of its iron at Samsoon, but the agent employed (an Armenian of Constantinople) is so restricted by high limits, that he has not sold any for a long time past. He cannot accept less than 110 piasters per quintal=18*l*. per ton; while others readily sell similar qualities at 80 piasters per quintal=13*l*. per ton. The appearance of corn among the importations into a district which ought to export that article may require explanation. Supplies from abroad were rendered necessary from the scarcity caused by the failure of the crops in 1839 and 1840. The last harvest was fortunately a good one, and the distress which preceded it has been partially removed.

"Regarding the exports, the quantity from *Kaissariah* ought to have been considerably more, but in 1840 heavy losses were sustained from merchandize being left out by the steamers, sometimes because it exceeded what they could carry, and often because they were obliged to refuse goods to accommodate troops. This year it was known that the militia which had been dispersed at Nezib were to be collected, and sent by Samsoon to Constantinople, and the merchants of *Kaissariah*, anticipating in consequence a repetition of the inconvenience of last year, preferred transporting their produce by the longer, but more certain route overland. The realization of the hopes entertained, that the entire trade of Kaissariah would pass through Samsoon, cannot be expected until the establishment on this line of steamers of greater capacity than those now employed.

"The overflowing of the rivers in this neighbourhood, from heavy rains in autumn, caused serious damage to the linseed and rice crops. The quality of the seed grown here is good, but being carelessly cultivated and collected, it is foul and mixed with extraneous seed, and would require cleaning before it could be sent to Europe.

"The hemp and timber of this province continue to be taken for the exclusive use of the Ottoman government. Hemp and timber, if their exportation were permitted, would eventually prove a great acquisition to English traders.

"The principal article of export grown in this province is tobacco.

"The steamers brought from Constantinople during the year 24,000*l*. in cash, the purchase of produce. The specie shipped from Samsoon amounted to 43,000*l*., of which 25,000*l*. was from merchants, and 18,000*l*. sent by the governor to the Porte.

"With regard to the commercial convention of August, 1838, it is tolerably observed; but the inclination to violate it is certainly not wanting in the local authorities. A European, who received a parcel of silk from *Amasia*, on account of an English house at Constantinople, says that the governor, Abdullah Bey, had demanded duties on it, which were abolished by that treaty, but had immediately abandoned the claim, when told that

the consul was about being applied to on the subject. The bey is too cautious to interfere in my own commercial business, and his fear of compromising himself is so great, that I have never yet been asked to exhibit a single *teskéré* (a custom-house certificate), for goods I have received, on which the duty had been paid at Constantinople. He is not, however, so scrupulous with others. Some Austrian subjects bought at Constantinople, for 900*l.* sterling, the privilege of taking leeches in the territory between Sinope and Trebisond. The attention of the parties was more particularly directed to this district, in which the leeches are most abundant, but Abdullah Bey gave them to understand that he would manage to prevent their getting any unless he also had a share of the business. The Austrians knew too well that the Bey possessed the means for doing what he threatened, and were obliged to accept his proposals—viz., the sale to him for 360*l.* of the privilege as far as it regarded Samsoon, they retaining the exclusive right of collecting the leeches, paying the bey at the rate of 68 piasters per oke=4*s.* 6*d* per lb. for whatever quantity they exported. On a moderate calculation, Abdullah Bey must have made a profit of 1500*l.* sterling. The absence of European establishments at Samsoon has hitherto prevented that benefit which the convention was intended to produce, but its effects must sooner or later be felt in a country so rich in exportable commodities as the province of *Djanik* and its neighbourhood. In common with all parts of the pachalic of Trebisond, Samsoon is not yet subjected to the fiscal regulations of the *Hatti Sheriff of Gulhanè*."—*Samsoon, December* 31, 1841.

FAIR OF ZILLEH.—"The almost total failure of the fair of 1840 was attributed to many circumstances against which it had not this year to contend. The war in Syria, an unprecedented early and severe winter, and the want of cash among the natives, in consequence of short crops for two successive years, were then all supposed to have caused the unfortunate result of the fair. This year, notwithstanding none of these impediments existed, it proved if any thing still worse: the number of visiters was unusually limited, the quantity of goods less than half of that brought last year, and very little was sold, although the people remained a fortnight after the ordinary time. The sales effected were by the Angora merchants, who being capitalists, and having larger stocks than others, could afford to give credits of four and five months, and in some instances to consent to payments being deferred till the fair of *Vaprakler* in August next. With all these disadvantages, however, the sellers did not get much better prices than they paid for their merchandize at Constantinople. The fair is attended from all parts of the country, but the mass of purchasers are traders from places not very distant, such as *Tokat, Livas, Amasia, Tchoroom, Vuzgat, Marsovan*, &c. Before the introduction of steam navigation into this quarter, a journey to Constantinople from the above places was considered a very great undertaking, independent of the risk of plunder on the road. The facility afforded by the steamers, and the consequent security for travellers have worked a complete change, and people now find it more advantageous to proceed with their cash to Constantinople, where they can adapt their purchases precisely to their wants. For example, a native of Amasia can come to Samsoon for 6*s.*, his passage to Constantinople would cost 24*s.*, in all 30*s.*; and as much more to return, and 20*s.* for expenses during a stay of ten days at Constantinople, and his expenditure would not exceed 4*l.* If we allow besides 20*s.* for embaling, freight and transport of two packages of manufactures, the whole outlay would be but 5*l.* The prices at Zilleh, to cover interest, charges, and a moderate profit, are not considered remunerating unless they yield 20 per cent over those at Constantinople.

"Now the Amasia shopkeeper who requires two ballots of manufactures valued at 50*l.* sterling, by making his purchase at Constantinople, and after paying his disbursements, 5*l.*, will save 5*l.* or 10 per cent, and he has moreover the advantage of making a particular selection, and the satisfaction of seeing the capital.

"The agent stationed at Zilleh, from the mint at Constantinople, collected old Turkish coins, in 1839, to the amount of 5000*l.*, in 1840 only 600*l.*, and in 1841, no more than 300*l.* This may be partly attributed to the coin being called in, and destroyed as soon as it is found, which necessarily diminished the amount in circulation."

AMASIA.—"The crop of silk in this district has been very abundant. The total quantity produced is calculated at 48,000 okes = 132,000 lbs., being an increase over 1839 of 28,000 okes = 77,000 lbs.; 1840, of 12,000 okes = 33,000 lbs.; and of 18,000

okes = 49,500 lbs. more than what has hitherto been considered a tolerable crop. Prices were higher than authorized by the value of silk elsewhere. The quality, which last year was sold at 25 piasters per *litra* = 6*s.* per lb., this year ruled at between 32 and 38 piasters per litra = 7*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* per lb. With so plentiful a crop there was no demand from abroad to which to attribute these higher prices, which were caused by two Europeans, agents for houses in Switzerland, who, in the commencement of the season, imprudently attempted to prevent each other from purchasing, by paying exorbitant rates. The Europeans this year exported between them about 14,000 lbs. of silk.

"Some natives wound off a small quantity on the short reel, but the principal Turkish buyers, prejudiced against changing old customs, declared they would not purchase any of the new dimensions, and even the *Mouhassil* interfered to oblige people to continue the original method of reeling the silk. The innovation, therefore, immediately fell to the ground, but the preference shown by Europeans for the short reel has rather encouraged those who introduced it. Another important advantage has already been secured; until this year, to render the silk very white, milk was mixed with the water employed in winding off the cocoons. It appears that this prevented the silk from easily taking a dye, and hence arose a great objection to the article in Europe. The circumstance seems to have been brought to the notice of the Turkish government, and before the time for reeling this year arrived, a *firman* was published interdicting the use of milk under pain of severe punishment. The difference in the whiteness is hardly perceptible, and if the people could be persuaded to pay more attention in the preparation of their silk, Amasia would soon be able to supply Europe with a very considerable quantity of this rich commodity. The trial in preparing it, made by an English house at Constantinople, completely succeeded, and the quality proved very little inferior to Brussa silk, and quite fine enough for the English market.

"The government has paid no attention to the petition of the Amasia merchants, praying for some reduction in the duty on their silk. This continues to be 12 per cent on a valuation of 200 piasters per oke, or 24 per cent on its real value, besides which a duty of 10 per cent is taken from the sellers by the local authorities, so that the article is taxed 34 per cent by the time it arrives at Constantinople.

"The Afshar tribes, lately plundered at Allostan, near Ghurun, a caravan of goods, valued at 1000*l.* sterling. Three quarters of the property were recovered by Aly Bey, the *Zabtiyèh* (executive authority) at Ghurun, who immediately raised about 100 volunteers, and went in pursuit of the robbers. No punishment was, however, inflicted, and their being allowed to retain a portion of the plunder is attributed to the great friendship existing between Aly Bey and the chief of the tribes referred to.

"The town of Amasia, by order of the government, is obliged to pay an annuity of 30*l.* to the family of the Italian doctor of the quarantine who was murdered there by the populace last year."

Tokat is a large town in the interior of Asia Minor; the population is estimated variously at from 40,000 to 80,000 inhabitants. The following is extracted from a consular report in the country round Tokat:

"The crop of yellow berries was much injured by hail-storms; the quantity produced was small, and the quality bad. The same occurring at *Kaissariah*, where yellow berries are principally grown, people expected that prices would rule high at Constantinople and Smyrna. Owing to the dull state of the European markets, the short crops produced no effect at the above places, and heavy losses were experienced by those who speculated at the places of growth. Trees, which in good years gave 13 okes = 35¾ lbs. of berries, this year only rendered 1 oke = 2¾ lbs.

"If the samples of the madder-roots of Tokat, sent to good judges, will suit the demand from England, the article may be shipped from Samsoon at a little more than half what it costs at Smyrna. The price at Tokat is 120 piasters per *quintal*, and the transport to the coast about 20 piasters, together 140 piasters per quintal = 26*s.* per cwt. At Smyrna the selling price is 250 piasters per quintal = 41*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

"The extensive copper refinery, built at Tokat under the superintendence of Mr. Gustave de Pauliny, will not be completed until the month of May, 1842. The cost of it was not expected to exceed 10,000*l.*, but 15,000*l.* will be nearer the expenditure.

"The quantity of copper brought to Tokat for refining this year from *Arganah* was 130,000 batmans = 975 tons. The people in the interior seem better pleased with the *hatti-sheriff* of Gulhanè than they were last year. The government seems determined to prevent abuses on the part of its agents, and the Moulassils of Tokat and Amasia have been changed repeatedly during this year, for not conforming strictly to the regulations of that edict. The Moulassils, formerly appointed from Constantinople, are now nominated by a defterdar residing at Sivas."—*Samsoun, December* 31, 1841.

Copper Mines of Arganah.—Information given to the Vice-consul at Samsoun by Mr. Gustave de Pauliny, Director-general of Mines in Turkey:—"M. de Pauliny has just returned from Arganah, where he went to establish some Hungarian engineers in the Turkish service, now employed in working the mines in that district. He visits the capital to represent to government the absolute necessity of a change in the system now pursued—of supplying the mines with fuel by forced labour. The people are obliged to furnish it at about 6½*d.* sterling per horse-load and such as do not themselves own horses, hire them from others at about 1*s.* 9½*d.* per load, or 1*s.* 3*d.* more than they receive.

"The quantity of fuel which the forests within twelve hours' reach of the mines can supply, will not last for more than twenty years, and unless some means are devised, the mines, he says, will be lost to the country.

"The average quantity of copper which the Arganah mines yields, is 140,000 batmans, or 1050 tons per annum. This establishment is placed under the charge of a Turk appointed by the 'Consul des Mines' of Constantinople.

"He says there are copper-mines yet unexplored in many parts of Asia Minor; some of them in the immediate vicinity of Tokat. He visited the Livan Mountain near Harpoot, to report on the iron, which is found there in great quantities. The ore is exceedingly rich, and renders 75 per cent pure metal.

"There is no doubt whatever that veins and deposits of ore in this country are everywhere to be found, and it is not improbable that if the Turkish government permitted Europeans to work mines on paying a moderate seignorage, speculators would be found who would enter on such undertakings."

NAVIGATION of Samsoun for the Year 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
Turkish	59	12,019	1155	95,575	65	12,620	1295	87,175
Austrian	34	6,210	194	36,254	34	6,210	194	34,350
Russian	3	510	30	1,050	3	510	30	103
Sardinian	1	120	7	500	1	120	7	
	97	18,859	2276	133,379	103	19,460	2126	121,628

KAISSARIAH (*Cæsarea*), in the province of Karamania, nearly in the centre of Asia Minor, contains 32,255 inhabitants, 2500 of whom are Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It is situated on the edge of a large fertile plain, and has some manufactures of cotton thread, cloth, and yellow morocco leather. The land is fertilized by inundations.

The population of the district of Kaïssariah living in the town, with its six sub-districts, and 102 villages, were estimated, in 1841, as follows:—Houses, 12,422 inhabited by Turks, 3716 by Armenians, 2854 by Greeks;—total number of houses, 24,992. If each house be estimated as lodging five inhabitants, the total population will amount to 124,960 inhabitants.

In consequence of the central position of Kaissariah, a British consul has been established there, and we shall conclude our statements relative to the productions and trade of Asia Minor, by the following abstracts from a report drawn up by him for the year 1841.

"*Kaissariah*, or, as it is pronounced by the natives, *Kaissaryyeh*, and more commonly *Kaissary*, was formerly the centre of the commerce of Anatolia, and the emporium to which the traders of Koordistan, Syria, and Mesopotamia, resorted to dispose of their produce, and to obtain supplies of European merchandize.

"The people have been always remarkable for great intelligence and activity, and for a spirit of commercial enterprise, which lead them to pursue their trading occupations in all parts of the empire.

"The trade of Kaissariah has been long gradually diminishing, but its decline has been more rapid during the last few years, which by many is attributed to the facilities of communication introduced by steam navigation. The more immediate causes however appear to have been the depressing influence of the war with Mehemet Ali; the insecurity of the country, owing to the constant incursions of the Kurds that inhabit the neighbourhood, and the failure, for two years, of the grain crops all over Asia Minor. Yet, although much reduced from its former importance, Kaissariah is still the seat of a considerable trade, carried on with the surrounding districts, with Erzeroom, Tarsous, Constantinople, and Smyrna. The intercourse with the two last-mentioned places is maintained partly through Tarsous and Samsoon, but not to a great extent through either; and since the disappointment and loss which attended the latter route two years ago, in consequence of the failure of engagements on the part of the Austrian steamers, that channel is now but seldom availed of, and the trade with Smyrna, particularly that in exports, has almost entirely resumed its previous direct course overland.

"IMPORTS.—The articles of colonial and British produce imported, are coffee, refined sugar, tin, sal-ammoniac, sheet iron, copperas, and indigo (consumed to a great extent); and cochineal, dyewoods, pepper, pimento, cloves, cassia lignea, and other spices, and tin plates,—of the latter the consumption is more restricted.

"Unbleached calicoes of all descriptions, muslins, shawls, plain and striped nankins, are very largely consumed; and bleached calicoes, all kinds of printed cotton piece goods, cotton velvet, and cotton twist, are used, but in smaller quantities. English sheet iron, required to a large extent, is employed in all this part of Anatolia, for the plates on which bread is baked. A good deal of indigo, cochineal, and dyewoods, is wanted for the manufacture of carpets. The remainder, with a portion of the unbleached calicoes imported, (which annually exceed 45,000 pieces,) and some of the muslins, are worked up in the numerous dyeing and printing establishments, and the produce is distributed throughout the country. Striped and plain-coloured nankins are worn by all classes, and very large quantities, especially of the former, are sold. Those from Switzerland being provided cheaper, have, in some degree, superseded the British manufacture. Some cotton twist is used in the native manufactures. The demand for it has lately fallen off: many places, which drew supplies from this market, now obtain from Aleppo and Erzeroom.

"Other imports of foreign European articles consist chiefly of Russian bar iron, German steel and glassware; Italian common writing paper, French and Belgian woollen cloths, foreign silks, and red caps or fezzes;—to which may be added, cotton and silk stuffs, brought from Diarbekir, Moussul, Aleppo, and Damascus; Persian shawls, tobacco, and khennah, brought from Erzeroom.

"The consumption of Russian iron is large, for horse-shoes, nails, cart furniture, and implements of husbandry. Common English iron has been tried and not approved, owing to the difficulty of working it; the quality, called No. 3, would not present that objection, and its cheapness may, in time, enable its being brought into successful competition with the Russian. There is a great sale for paper, as it is substituted for glass in the windows of almost all houses. Woollen cloths are sold in considerable quantities, but few of English make will answer: those usually sent to the Levant not being of sufficient substance to suit

the general wants in this direction; for this reason the foreign fabric enjoys a preference, but, by bringing the proper qualities to the notice of our manufacturers, English cloth may become a more important article for this market. The foregoing imports command the most extensive and constant demand. There are many others which are either of more certain or only limited sale, and, with few exceptions, all varieties of European articles used in Turkey can be found in small quantities in the spacious and well-stocked bazars.

"The district of *Kaissariah* is not fertile in corn; a plentiful harvest not sufficing for more than three months' consumption. The residue is supplied from Yuzgat and Sivas.

"A variety of exportable commodities, however, are obtained; viz., yellow berries, sheep's and goats' wool, raw cotton, madder roots, gum tragacanth, aniseed, linseed, scammony, furs, skins, hides, &c.

"*Yellow Berries.*—The principal production of the country is the yellow berry, to which the climate and soil of Kaissariah are peculiarly favourable, the quality here being acknowledged far superior to that grown elsewhere. The shrubs which spring spontaneously are the most hardy and productive, but are few compared with what are cultivated: of the latter, large plantations exist in the neighbourhood of the town, and of most of the villages; much attention and expense are bestowed upon the cultivation, but the return is very precarious, shrubs which yield abundantly for several years frequently become barren, and the plantations are then renewed. The blossom is often injured by fogs and heavy rains, and the berry is exposed to many accidents from unseasonable weather before it ripens. A tree in full bearing will give as much as 6 okes = 16½ lbs., but sometimes not more than 1 oke = 2¾ lbs. In fair seasons, the average for a fruitful tree is about 3 okes = 8¼ lbs. After gathering, the berries are very carefully dried in well ventilated rooms, completely sheltered from the sun, any exposure to the influence of which would affect their coloring matter. In the process of drying they lose half their weight.

"The whole produce of yellow berries, in a good season, is estimated at 350,000 okes = 8,750 cwt., and it has sometimes amounted to as much as 500,000 okes = 12,500 cwt. The last year gave a short crop, which in all did not exceed 200,000 okes = 5000 cwt. Of the total quantity of this article annually produced it is reckoned that two-thirds are grown in the district of Kaissariah.

"*Sheep's Wool* is purchased from the Kurds and Turkmans who, in spring, bring their flocks to the pastures in this neighbourhood. About 9000 quintals = 500 tons can be easily collected for export, and the article is well adapted for England, where it has been sold at from 9*d.* to 11*d.* per pound. All that does not go abroad is used on the spot in the manufacture of carpets and coarse cloth, and other articles worn by the peasantry.

"*Cotton Wool.*—Large supplies of raw cotton, the growth of Adana, is sent to Smyrna chiefly through Tarsous, but a great deal finds its way thither from this place.

"*Madder Roots* are obtained in the adjoining districts of Caraman, Elegri, and Ak-Serai. The quantity is calculated at about 6000 quintals = 6000 cwt.; a part is shipped for Europe at Tarsous, some is sent to Smyrna, and some is consumed by the native dyers.

"*Gum Tragacanth*, which abounds in this quarter, is brought to market by the Kurds, and the sorting, performed here, enables the selection of a very fine quality: nearly the whole is sent to Constantinople and Smyrna, for Europe.

"*Goats' Wool.*—Very little white goat's wool is found here, but it is procurable from the vicinity. Of the gray and black, or mixed qualities, about 40,000 okes = 110,000 lbs. are annually produced near Kaissariah.

"*Aniseed* and *Linseed* can be had in considerable quantities; the former, said to grow wild, is gathered by the Kurd tribes, and goes to Smyrna. Very little lin-seed was raised, but the demand in Europe has encouraged the cultivation. Last season 30,000 kilos, or about 4000 quarters, were exported, and a great increase is anticipated this year.

"*Scammony.*—The quantity of scammony is small; and of galls, which come from Diarbekir and Mousul, the supplies are limited.

Skins.—"A good many fox-skins are sent hence to Erzeroom, for the dealers from Georgia, and from 50,000 to 60,000 hare-skins, of good quality and cheap, are annually exported, principally to Trieste. A vast number of lamb, sheep, and goats' skins are used in making yellow and red morocco leather, the preparation of which forms a great branch of native industry, and many parts of Turkey are supplied with the article from

hence. Of cow and ox-hides, independent of those remaining for home use, about 50,000 are available for export, a great many cattle brought from Erzeroom and Sivas being annually slaughtered for making '*pastoormah*,' or beef preserved with garlic and pepper, and dried in the sun for winter food. Besides providing all Anatolia, Aleppo, and Damascus, 4000 to 5000 packages, or about 6000 cwt. yearly of it, is sent to Constantinople.

"*Leeches.*—The leech fisheries of Kaïssariah, like those in other parts of the empire, are annually disposed of by government to the highest bidder at Constantinople. For three successive years, they have been purchased by the same parties, who are Europeans, accustomed to the trade, and who send the leeches for sale to Marseilles. As the marshes in this direction had not been previously explored, the fisheries were the first year sold for the small sum of 250*l*. By competition the price was raised the following year to 800*l*., and last season it increased to 1200*l*. The purchasers realized a great profit at the commencement, but latterly most of their leeches perished before getting to market; and, besides the risk, the business is attended with so much expense, that they are not supposed on the whole to have realized very ample gains. The marshes have been much exhausted, yet it is said that 6000 okes = 16,500 lbs. of leeches were obtained last season. The monopoly has this year been ordered to be sold on the spot, instead of at Constantinople.

"*Nitre* is collected here for the government, by two persons sent from the superintendent of the powder mills at Constantinople. They are not seconded by the authorities in preventing a trade in the article, and have been unable to procure more than 28,000 okes per annum. Natives have offered, if employed, to provide 50,000 okes = 1250 cwt. annually, and about as much more is now extracted secretly and sold in the country.

"The town of Kaïssariah numbers 6451 houses, and is situated at the foot of the mountain of Ergyés, which has been estimated as rising to an elevation of upwards of 12,000 feet. According to a statement, obtained from accurate sources, the whole district comprises a population of nearly 125,000 souls, and the villages are said to be more numerous, larger, and to contain a greater majority of inhabitants in easy circumstances, than any other part of Anatolia. The rayahs are exclusively Armenians and Greeks. The climate is warm in summer, and not very severe in winter, although a great deal of snow falls. It is generally considered healthy; but fevers are very common in the warm season, and are then so prevalent in the town, that most of the people are obliged to quit it. The unhealthiness of the town is perhaps chiefly owing to its being built upon a perfect level, which, preventing proper drainage, occasions a great deposit everywhere of stagnant water, particularly from the numerous tanneries and dyeing-houses. There is, besides, an accumulation of filth allowed in the streets and other parts, which alone seems sufficient to cause sickness. A superintendent, and a doctor of the quarantine who are resident here, have endeavoured to introduce regulations for enforcing cleanliness. The authorities promised their co-operation, but it was never cordially afforded, and the attempts at improvement in this respect have therefore been attended with little or no effect. The country has sometimes suffered from plague, but has not been visited by the disease for several years, and on the last occasion it was neither violent nor of long duration. The houses are solidly built of hewn stone, and have terraced roofs: their internal distribution is bad, and adapted more to a very warm, than to a temperate climate. The villages contain some handsome dwellings, constructed on the style of those on the Bosphorus. Grain from Yusgat is cheap; fuel scarce and expensive. Provisions of most kinds are good and abundant, but dearer than in most other inland parts of Turkey. Many of the fruits of warm climates are grown, and wine is made, though of indifferent quality, and only in limited quantities.

"In proceeding to my post from Samsoon, instead of taking the direct road through Zilleh, I was induced to go by Sivas, as I had been told that Kaïssariah was a dependency of that pachalic. It proved, however, that I had been misinformed, this district being subject to the jurisdiction of the pacha and the Mouhassil of Yusgat. Both those officers resided at that place, and I found Kaïssariah governed by the 'Vékil' (lieutenant) of the Mouhassil, as the civil authority, and by a 'Zabtiyéh,' as officer for the executive. They are appointed by the pacha, and are assisted by a municipal council, of which they themselves are members, the others being the cadi, the mufti, two deputies from the Mus-

sulmans, and two from the Armenians and Greeks. The pacha has only once been at Kaissariah for a short period, and the Mouhassil, who occasionally visits it, is never present for any length of time. This has been a source of constant inconvenience to the public business, for all matters, excepting those of the most minor importance, are referred to Yusgat; while Osman Pacha, who is indolent and addicted to debauchery, pays little attention to what is submitted to him, or to the proper discharge of his duties. The persons here intrusted with the conduct of affairs cannot act with decision, and being natives, and influenced by local interests, are not active in maintaining their authority, and adduce their want of power as a frequent pretext for withholding justice. Great disorder has been the consequence; the roads have become more than ever insecure, and robberies and other crimes, which have not been uncommon even in the town, are committed with impunity in all parts of the country. This being productive of universal complaint, the Porte lately directed the Pacha and the Mouhassil to transfer their residence hither from Yusgat. With this order the latter immediately complied, but the Pacha has not done so. He is aware it were not possible for him to pursue here the dissolute life he leads at Yusgat, which is the motive for his preferring it as a residence, and is therefore employing every means to obtain permission to remain there. It is anticipated that this will occasion his dismissal from his post, the prospect of which is a subject of general satisfaction. It is a glaring inconsistency, that so important a place as Kaissariah, should so long have been without a resident Pacha, while one should have been stationed in a town comparatively of such insignificance as Yusgat. Those that inhabit this vicinity and frequent the pastures, are the Turkmans, the Kurds, and the Aoshars, a race said to be distinct from the other two, and peculiar to this part of the country. The Turkmans are generally peaceable, but the others are not so; and from the Aoshars in particular, whose principal occupation seems to be plunder, the inhabitants of this quarter suffer continual molestation. Whole villages are sometimes ruined by their depredations; which are not confined to any particular season, and in which it would appear they have been encouraged by the lax police of the authorities, and the abolition of the punishment of death, the only effectual restraint upon these wild and lawless people. On my journey through Sivas, Seid Pacha would not consent to my proceeding without an escort of armed horsemen, as a protection against these marauders, a party of whom had but a short time before pillaged a caravan near Ghurun. Travellers, unaccompanied by a guard, can rarely pass with any chance of safety. Since my arrival, many have been plundered at a short distance from this place, and I am informed that, in summer, passengers from the town are constantly waylaid and robbed. A firman has just been published, authorizing the punishment of death. There is also a report that an expedition against the Kurds is to be undertaken next summer, by the Pachas of Sivas, of Yusgat, and of Koniah.

"The people in this quarter, and in that portion of the Pachalic of Sivas through which I passed, acknowledge with respect to the late *Hatti-sheriff*, that though not always strictly observed, it has been productive of great good, in restraining abuses and extortion among local governors; and the rayahs, especially, speak of the greater freedom and tranquillity they now enjoy. All, however, agree, that abolishing the punishment of death has been prejudicial to good order, and has tended to the increase of crime; and many complain that the taxes claimed for government are heavier now than under the old system. The contributions required from the whole district of Kaissariah never exceeded 1600 purses = 8,000*l.*, till the year in which the death of Sultan Mahmoud occurred. At that period, the extraordinary demands in this country for the army employed in the preparation for war with Egypt, raised the amount to 2000 purses = 10,000*l.* 750 purses = 3750*l.* more, are besides exacted from the sub-districts: being nearly three-fourths over the former amount of taxation. The contributions were proportioned on the number of houses, but the Mussulmans last year protested against this rule, urging that, though they were the most numerous, the rayahs were more wealthy, and should bear a heavier share. The question was settled by the rayahs giving a sum in diminution of the quota due by the Mussulmans. I was not prepared to expect the establishment of a European Consul would be favourably viewed by any of the natives. I have been treated with politeness by all, however, and have had no cause to complain of my reception even by the authorities, having, on arrival, received visits from most of the persons

an office. The Mussulmans of Kaissariah are extremely bigoted and intolerant, and they prohibited the rayahs from wearing dresses of particular colours, from riding through any part of the town, and obliged them to dismount on being met anywhere on horseback by any respectable Turk. In the Christian churches (no bells being allowed) a rattle is sounded as a call to prayers. The custom gave great offence to a Mollah who has great influence, and a threat from him compelled its discontinuance. On learning that I was expected here, the Cadi recommended the Mussulmans to be aware of insulting or molesting any of my people, and to abstain from annoying the rayahs. The primates informed me, that this soon caused a cessation of the vexations noticed, which I understand have not been since renewed. There are many persons here, either natives or long established in the country, who have Russian or Greek passports, and are treated as rayahs. European merchants at Tarsous experience great inconvenience in trading with the interior, owing to ignorance of its resources leaving them entirely at the mercy of native information. The country between this place and Tarsous comprehends districts, rich in various productions, which have hitherto been but little explored by the European trader, and a more intimate knowledge of their commercial resources might tend materially to the extension of British trade in this quarter."

"*Exchange.*—About 115 piasters at present rate of exchange = 1*l.* sterling; a batman 6 okes; an oke = 2¾ lbs.

"Tin bars are sold with ¼ their weight of salammoniac, without which the article cannot be used for tinning copper vessels.

"The charges are, duty according to the tariff (on most articles about 12 per cent), and 5 or 6 per cent for brokerage, commission, &c., and carriage to or from Smyrna, about 90 piasters per quintal of 180 okes = 4*s.* per cwt. The carriage to Samsoon is about 2*s.* 3*d.*; that to Smyrna, camels employ thirty to thirty-five days, and horses, twenty-five to thirty days. To Samsoon, the caravans can go in about half the time."—*Kaissariah, February* 26, 1842.

Lists of Prices and principal Imports and Exports at Kaissariah.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
ARTICLES.	PRICES.				ARTICLES	PRICES.			
	Currency.	Per	Sterling.	Per		Currency.	Per	Sterling.	Per
	piasters.					piasters.			
Sugar	2	oke.	1½d.	cwt.	Aniseed	5 to 5½	oke	4½d.	cwt.
Rice	8 to 8½	do.	6¾d.	do.	Galls	6	do.	1s.	do.
Cochineal	130	do.	1s. 0½d.	lb.	Gum tragacanth	10	do.	8d.	do.
Coffee	25	do.	11d.	do.	Linseed	12 to 14	kilo.	2½d.	grocr.
Cloves	40	do.	1s. 5d.	do.	Hides	5	oke	40d.	cwt.
Iron bars, Russian	3½	do.	2s/.	ton	Madder-roots	3	do	2½d.	do.
ditto, English	3½	do.	2s/.	do.	Scammony	60 to 65	do	4s. 6d	lb.
Indigo	130	do	1s. 0d.	lb.	Skins, goat	6	each	1s. 2d.	each
Lead	7	do.	5d.	do.	— sheep	1½	do.	1½d.	do.
Mastic	11	do.	0d	do.	— hare	1½	do.	3½d.	do.
Opium	30	roum	6s.	roum	Wool, goats', white	11	oke	11d.	lb.
Sugar, loaf	8½	oke	6¾d.	cwt.	ditto, mixed	7	do.	6½d.	do.
Cowhides	7	do.	5½d.	do	— sheep's, washed	6	do.	5½d.	do.
Calf, German	5	do.	4d.	do.	Yellow berries	20	do	1/.	cwt.
Tin bars	120	do.	1/.	do.	Raw cotton	3	do.	2½d.	lb.
Manufactures:									
Calicoes, bleached	45 to 115	piece	3s. to 9s.	piece					
Printed ditto	60 to 115	do.	12s. to 23s.	do.					
Muslins	50 to 60	do.	10s. to 12s.	do.					
Neckcloths, striped and figured	1½ to 4	nine	1s.	yard					
Cotton velvet	3½	pike	1s.	do.					
Cotton, various kinds	60 to 140	piece	12s. to 28s.	piece					
Shawls, Persian	28 to 33	do.	5s 6d. to 6s	do					
— piece	45 to 55	do.	9s. to 11s.	do.					
Twist, No. 8, 20 to 30	21 to 23	oke	10d.	lb					
Persian tobacco	12	do.	5d	do.					
—— khennah	10	do	4d	do					

Khenna is a dye for the hair used in the baths of Constantinople.

CHAPTER XII.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

SYRIA and PALESTINE.—A great portion of this extensive country consists of a succession of hills and valleys. On the north and west it presents a rugged appearance, and mountainous character. The country east of the Orontes and Damascus is level and fertile; and in many parts of Palestine and Syria there are valleys and tracts of great natural fertility. This region, so celebrated in sacred and profane history, is at present in a state little removed from general anarchy. Under the military despotism of Mehemet Ali, order was certainly maintained. His lieutenant, Ibrahim Pacha, was far from being a mild ruler, and his conscriptions and exactions were excessive and severe; but there was some security against internal and external depredations, while, under the administration of the Porte, all security has disappeared; life and property are no longer safe, and the mountaineers of Lebanon seem prepared, on every occasion, to pour down upon the inhabitants of the lower countries. Considering the uncertain state of Syria and Palestine, we shall not enter upon any details, except such as bear upon the mere commercial statistics of the country.*

Population.—We have only estimates of the population of Syria, which has been stated at about 2,000,000 of inhabitants, thinly scattered over many parts of its surface. Col. Campbell, who was consul-general in Egypt, estimates the population of Syria at 1,864,000 in 1836, viz.—997,000 Mussulmans, 22,000 Bedouins, 17,000 Mutualis and Yezides, 260,000 Catholics and Maronites, 345,000 Greek Church, and 175,000 Jews. Consul Werry, computing the number from the collection of the firdah or capitation tax, concludes that the population does not much exceed 1,250,000. At present, considering the loss of life during the late war, and the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha, and in consequence of the ravages of the Druses and other tribes, it is doubtful whether the number of inhabitants exceeds 1,250,000 for a region nearly 50,000 square miles in extent.

Mr. Moore, consul of Beyrout, gives the following statement of some of the towns in Syria, but he considers the estimate as merely approximate:

"Damascus, from 100,000 to 110,000; Aleppo, 60,000 to 85,000; Hamah, 44,000; Tripoli, 15,000; Beyrout, 12,000; Jerusalem, 10,000; Latakia, 5000; Nazareth, 2000; Bethlehem, 1500."

* Our authorities are British and Foreign Consular Reports, Dr. Bowring's Report, *La Syrie sous Mehemet Ali*, Marmont's Travels, &c.

And he deems that part of Mount Lebanon which is under the jurisdiction of the Emir Bechir to consist of—

"Mahomedans, 4000; Mutualis, 6000; Druses, 37,000; Christians, 120,000;—in all, 167,000."

The *Mahomedans* are the most numerous inhabitants in the secondary towns and villages, and they occupy also a great part of the agricultural districts; but they are rarely associated with the progress of arts or industry. The trade of the country is chiefly managed by Christians or by Jews.

The *Jews* in Syria are poor, except at Damascus, Aleppo, and a few other places, where many of the race are rich, and live and dress in comparative splendour. They are bankers, or, more properly speaking, discounters of bills and money-lenders.

The *Armenians* of Syria are active, industrious, and follow several pursuits, from those of domestic servants and coffee-house keepers, to those of traders, money-lenders, and bankers. They are generally punctual, trustworthy, and cautious. They have seldom had sufficient confidence in the power, or justice, of the government, to induce them to bring their wives or families from Armenia to reside in Syria.

"The inhabitants of Mount Lebanon are an active and laborious race, who turn to good account such parts of their soil as are suited to agricultural production. Their personal bearing is far more proud and independent than that of the Syrians in general. In many parts of the mountain-range the land is laid out in terraces, much resembling the almost horticultural cultivation of Tuscany and Lucca. The agricultural instruments are rude; the plough is ordinarily drawn by a pair of oxen, the peasant being very dextrous in its guidance over the rugged surface. Large quantities of mulberry-trees grow at various elevations. There is also an abundance of olive-trees, some vineyard-grounds, much wheat and maize, and many gardens filled with vegetables. There is no part of Syria in which there is so obvious an activity—none in which the inhabitants appear so prosperous or so happy. There was formerly a considerable manufactory of gold and scarlet cloth at Deir el Kamr (the Druse capital), but it exists no longer.

"The Druses still wear a garment in which much gold is mixed with the woollen tissue, and it is, I understand, a domestic manufacture. Looms are sometimes seen in their cottages, and they thus mingle (but not generally) the manufacturing with the pastoral life.

"They have also a manufacture of the high silver ornaments (or horns) which the women wear on their heads, and which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood. With but few exceptions, almost every individual Druse, as indeed all the male population of Lebanon, are proprietors of land, and are engaged more or less in agriculture.

"The manner in which some of the water-courses are constructed, and are still kept in order, does great credit to the sagacity of the Druses. There are streams that flow many miles along the sides of the hills, that have been conducted through mountains perforated for their passage, carried over wide valleys by admirable aqueducts, and which irrigate large tracts of land in their progress.

"The Arab tribes dwell, for the most part, either in the Desert or on the exterior ridge of Eastern Syria. There is of late years rather a tendency among them to engage in agricultural pursuits; and if taxation were light, and they could obtain security for person and property, in a generation or two I think their predatory and wandering life would be exchanged for that of the peasant."

Polygamy is common, and it is stated that a much greater number of females are born than of males: the latter have also been greatly diminished by conscrip-

tions, war, and the hostilities of the mountain tribes. In the towns, bad drainage and dirty habits occasion frequent diseases, especially plague and small-pox, which rapidly thin the population.

The following are Extracts from Reports of British and Foreign Consuls.

Colonel Campbell's Report—Syria in 1836.—"Syria, properly so called, was divided into four pachalics, namely, the pachalics of Aleppo, Damascus, Saida or Acre, and Tripoli; and, to complete the division of the countries subsequently conquered by the Egyptians, the district of Aintab was governed by a mutsellim, yearly appointed at Constantinople—that of Adana, from Beylan to Koulek Bogas, by a pacha of two tails, whose appointment was equally dependent on the Porte; but the titular pachas of the four principal pachalics were far from being the real rulers of the whole countries which were thus nominally placed under their orders. Abdallah Pacha, of Acre, whose fanaticism and cruelty are now proverbial, had obtained in the latter part of his government the pachalic of Tripoli in addition to that of Acre, together with the districts of Nablous and Jerusalem: but the authority was purely nominal over the mountainous districts of Lebanon, and the Emir Bechir was in fact the sovereign prince of that country. Abdallah Pacha had certainly no means to subdue him; and the emir, rather from a peaceable inclination than from real dependence, continued to pay his annual tribute. On the other hand, the celebrated *Abou Ghosch* ruled, without any control, over the mountainous districts of Samaria and Palestine, and arbitrarily taxed the pilgrims of every nation who visited the Holy Land.

"The pachalic of Damascus was still in a more disorderly state. Selim Pacha had been struggling, without success, with the people of that populous town. He was ultimately murdered by that lawless and fanatic populace, when the government fell into the hands of a Sheikh Tafètmi, one of the elders of the town, who continued to be the nominal governor of Damascus until the city became the prey of the Egyptians. During the period of his government, the city may be considered to have been in a state of complete anarchy, there being no sort of check upon the will of the populace.

"The Christians and Jews, under the governments of Abdallah Pacha, and of Sheikh Tafètmi, were subjected to every sort of violence and injustice, and the trade of these countries was almost annihilated from the total want of confidence.

"Sheikh Tafètmi left Damascus on the approach of the invading army: he repaired to Constantinople in the hope of obtaining employ. Being tired of the deceitful promises of the Ottoman ministers, he soon came to Cairo, where he obtained permission to return to Damascus, but has not been suffered to interfere with public affairs.

"The pachalic of Aleppo was ruled by Mahomet Pacha. This man, generally known for his apathy, left the whole burden of his public duties in the hands of his favourites; the rich inhabitants of Aleppo obtained, therefore, by bribery, a large share of power, highly detrimental to all the inferior classes, and essentially destructive of the public welfare.

"The districts of Aintab and Adana were much in the same condition. All the eastern frontier of Syria was open to the depredations of the Bedouin Arabs, and, in fact, every community in Syria sought for defence in its own means; a resource which, however necessary, contributed to arm the entire of its population, and thus became the efficient cause of the bloody struggles which have so often rendered its territories the theatre of civil devastation, of open resistance to lawful authority, and of depredation upon the innocent stranger. Such was the unsettled and miserable condition of Syria, when Ibrahim Pacha landed with his army at Kaifa, in November, 1831. The details of the rapid movements of Ibrahim Pacha, of his victorious and unexpected progress and success over the discomfited Ottoman armies, are too well known to require any observation from me. It was immediately after the treaty of Kutaya, in the month of May, 1833, was concluded, that Ibrahim Pacha, on his return from Syria, published his intention of organizing the government of the country in the manner which I shall proceed to detail.

"*Political Divisions.*—Soon after a civil governor-general of Syria was appointed to reside at Damascus, Sherif Pacha, who had been a long time the viceroy's kaya-bey at Cairo, was selected for that high and responsible situation: his conciliatory and dignified

manner, mixed with a natural but reasonable severity, rendered him a very fit person to contend with the fanatic population of Damascus; and great credit is due to his measures for the security and tranquillity, as well as the entire and open religious toleration which are now enjoyed in that city. All the other governors in Syria were placed under his orders. Syria was then divided into the following provinces:—*Aleppo.*—General Ismael Bey Mudir (or governor-chief). *Tripoli* governed by a delegate of the governor-general. *Adana and Tarsous.*—General Menekly Ahmed Pacha Mudir. *Saida and Jerusalem, and Nablous.*—Hussein Abd-el-Kedr Mudir. *Gaza.*—Sheikh Saayd-el-Mustapha Mudir. *Jaffa.*—General Ibrahim Bey Mudir.

"The Egyptian government left to the Emir Bechir the whole of the countries (of *Mount Lebanon*) which were under his orders before the conquest. Those mountainous districts are bounded in their length by the territory of Tripoli and Kanzyr, between Saida and Sour (Tyre), and in their breadth by the Mediterranean, with the exception of the sea-coast towns of Tripoli, Beyrout, and Saida, and on the opposite side by the plains of Balbeck. This space of land is about 110 miles in length, and 36 in breadth: it is divided into ten districts, and contains about 500 villages.

"The Emir Bechir pays an annual tribute to the Egyptian government of 1300 purses, that is, 650,000 piasters. This has lately been reduced by Ibrahim Pacha to 800 purses, or 400,000 piasters, as a mark of his Highness's satisfaction at the emir's conduct in the last disarmament of the Druses. Still the emir receives from the inhabitants, and for his account, the same taxes as are paid by the rest of the population of Syria.

"The Karatch (or toleration tax) called Djouali, in Mount Lebanon, is paid in the following proportions by persons from 15 to 60 years of age—By 77,000 Maronites, 15,000 Druses, 8000 Greeks, 2000 Turks, Mutualis, &c.: 102,000 individuals.

"The sheikhs of villages, the priests and the monks, who are all exempted from this tax, are about 5000 in number.

"The Roman Catholic religion is in favour in these mountains; the Maronites have acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope since the fourteenth century. They have a patriarch elected by their bishops, and confirmed by the Court of Rome. The Maronite clergy is composed of twelve bishops, and a curate in every village, besides a great number of priests: they have also three orders of monks, divided in about forty convents, six of which are for women. The Greek Catholics have also a patriarch, who assumes the title of Patriarch of Antioch, but who generally resides at Damascus, or at Ain Tress, near Deir El Kamar: they have also various bishops, and five or six convents. The Syrian Catholics have a patriarch of their own, who resides in one of the convents in Castravan; in another, near Deir Mzummar, there is also a patriarch of the Armenian Catholics.

"The Greeks of the Oriental Church have also a dozen of convents in Mount Lebanon, dependant on their patriarch at Damascus. The Maronite nation, although by far the most numerous in those mountains, has not always been the most powerful, nor, indeed, so warlike as the Druses, who form a Mahomedan sect. The Mutualis also, who descend from the Persians that commanded in Syria, are remarkable for their warlike disposition." This explains that sort of necessity which has been felt in these mountains, to be ruled by a foreign family, as that of the Chaabs (the Emir Bechir), whose princes, up to this moment, born Christians, live as Mussulmans, and die as Druses, to be in harmony with the different nations over which they rule. The Emir of Lebanon has always been considered by the Porte as a delegate of the Pacha of Ain, who had the nominal power to remove him at his will and pleasure. Each district of Mount Lebanon is under the government of one of the princes of the Emir's family, and every village has a chief selected by him, found among the richest inhabitants, who is invested with the authority of a justice of the peace, and collects the taxes for the Emir. The Emir has no other troops but his household and his farmers, and those of the families of his sons and relations.

"*Revenues.*—I believe the annexed return may be considered as correct; it has been given by Bahry Bey, the minister of finance and commerce in Syria, who resides at Damascus: it will be perceived that the total revenue of Syria, during the year 1250, amounted to 87,758 purses, or 43,879,000 piasters = to about 440,000*l.* In the present year a diminution of 530 purses will occur, in consequence of an equal diminution of tribute granted to the Emir Bechir. But, on the other side, the

progressive amelioration of the administration, continually tending to a better and more regular perception of the taxes in every branch, will doubtless produce an increase. Great credit is due to Ibrahim Pacha on this head. His attention is constantly occupied in examining the proceedings and returns of every branch of the public revenue; and any dishonest act on the part of the *employés* is certain to meet with an adequate punishment. Great regularity has been already introduced, and daily improvements are experienced by his direct orders. Still it must be said that the system which is now in force, of farming almost every branch of the public revenue, is defective in principle, and tends to put into private hands the means of introducing abuses. The above revenue, with the exception of the ferdah, is formed by the same imposts which existed in Syria under the government of the Sultan. The ferdah seems to be a war tax, known of old in the Ottoman dominions but which was never enforced except when the state was involved in war: it has been permanently enacted some ten years ago in Egypt, and introduced into Syria in 1834: it is paid by the male part of the population from 15 to 500 piasters per head, according to the means of the payer. No one is exempted from this tax, and the rich pay a larger sum of 500 piasters to make up for the insolvent.

"The *miri*, or land-tax, has never been fixed in Syria by an invariable rule, or by any admeasurement of the land. A 'dissertine,' which is the word used by the Syrians for a determined surface, is nothing else but the extent of land which can be ploughed by a pair of oxen in eight hours. In the perception of this tax it is said, for instance, that the government of Aleppo has to pay 300,000 piasters of miri, or 300 kerats of 1000 piasters each. This sum is then apportioned among the different villages according to their greater or less amount of population, or more or less extent of land. It is in this way that one village is perhaps taxed at two kerats (shares), another at two and a half or three, and so on: that is to say, that one pays 2000 piasters, the other 2500 or 3000 piasters, and it is the peasants themselves who make the repartition of the whole sum amongst the different villages. Under the head of 'different taxes,' are included—a duty of from 5 to 15 per cent on the transfer of real property, a duty on houses and shops and on windmills, a duty of 300 piasters on every silk-loom, and some other local manufactures, and a duty on salt, tobacco, oil, soap, trees, camels, horses, mules, tents, &c. (the habitations of the pastoral Bedouins). But besides these taxes the peasants complain of the continual demand of the government for provisions of every description, which are required for the army, and for which the price is fixed by the government itself at about half the market price: this (after the conscription) is one of the most loud and reasonable sources of disaffection, and certainly aggravates the population of Syria to an immense degree, since the whole of the Egyptian forces are subsisted upon this principle. The same observations apply to the continual requisition for beasts of burden for the transport of government stores, as well as in assisting in the removal of the different corps, when stations are almost periodically changed, and also for the requisition of workmen of all sorts, who, for about half the sum they could obtain near their own residence, are driven from their families and relations to great distances to the public works. It is, however, just to remark, that, both in point of labour, as well as in value of provisions, &c., the Egyptian government pays more than was paid by the Sultan's government.

"The taxes levied are—ferdah (capitation-tax), karadj, or karatch (toleration-tax), house-tax, and Baltz. This last is a tax levied by the Emir Bechir.

"In the districts of Jaffa and Nablous, independently of the above imposts, the following taxes are levied:

"On every olive-tree, 1 piaster. A yoke of oxen for arable land, 150 piasters. A yoke of oxen for vineyards, 30 piasters. A yoke of oxen for gardens and common purposes, 50 piasters. Sheep, 1 piaster per head. Mules, 20 piasters per head. Camels, 30 piasters per head. Other animals, 10 piasters per head.

"Besides the ferdah, at Nablous and its neighbourhood there is a poll-tax of 20 piasters per head: the ferdah in the above district is fixed at 32 piasters for each peasant.

"The miri, or land-tax, paid by agriculturalists, has not been altered.

"The mode of levying imposts is as follows:

"This chief pays the amount received by him to the chief of the district, who in turn transfers it to the governors.

"The ferdah and house-tax are common to all classes; the rate is 13 to 500 piasters per head.

"The karadj, paid only by the Rayas: the rate is from 22 to 60 piasters.

"Baltz, peculiar to Mount Lebanon, and levied for and by the Emir Bechir.

"At Aleppo, Adana, Tarsous, and dependencies, there is an ancient local tax called Sullian, which had been rescinded by the former government, but is now enforced.

"The ferdah tax for all Syria produces annually 25,000½ purses. The only taxes under the former government were karadj and miri. Besides the new taxes imposed, the old imposts have been, as near as may be, doubled, the miri excepted."

The estimated expenses of the government of Syria for the Turkish year 1251 (A. D. 1835 6), were—

"Tribute to the Sultan, 15,000 purses. Civil government, 4800 purses. Judiciary expenses, 970 purses. Karatch transferred to the Sultan, 1726 purses. Expenses for collecting the revenues, &c., 1250 purses. Repairs of bridges and roads, 240 purses. Repairs of schools and public institutions, 360 purses. War department, 12,000 purses. Fortifications, barracks, arsenals, &c., 15,000 purses. Expenses attending the levying of conscripts, 1500 purses. Pay of the army, 24,000 purses. Total, 76,846 purses.

"The above 76,846 purses, at 500 piasters each, are equal to 38,422,000 piasters, or about 400,000*l.* sterling.

"*Judiciary System.*—The administration of Justice in Syria has undergone, in a very short period, all the ameliorations which Mahomet Ali had introduced into Egypt during a long course of years; the Mekemehs were the only tribunals which existed in these countries. In every province a chief justice, called mufti, was yearly appointed by the Porte; and he, in his turn, had the appointment of the inferior "cadis," or judges. The Mekemeh takes its decisions from the Koran, and Christians are only admitted as witnesses. The depravity and venality of all these tribunals is beyond conception; and even at Constantinople there is a coffee-house known as the rendezvous of false witnesses, who can be bought at so much for the day. The muftis generally make their fortunes in ten years, for the appointment of the cadis does not depend upon their fitness for this situation, but on the sum which they can pay for the same. This institution is still in force in Egypt as in Syria, but the real benefit introduced by Mahomet Ali consists in having very much curtailed the prerogatives, for it was certainly not within his province to destroy its existence. The mortal stroke given to the Mekemeh is, that they cannot proceed in a case without an authority, in writing, from the governor. All cases, therefore, whatever be their nature, are represented by memorial to the head of the government, who has the right to decide himself, but generally declines, except in criminal cases. All questions relative to family affairs, state religion (Mussulman), real property, as houses, land, &c., are referred by him to the decision of the Cadi, by means of a decree on the original memorial of the plaintiff. All affairs of taxes, or revenue, commercial differences, and civil debts, are referred in like manner to the Shorah. The Shorah is a tribunal instituted by Mahomet Ali, and composed of some of the principal elders of the town and some of the merchants. They are not generally paid, but in some of the principal towns the members of the shorah receive a remunerating salary. The shorahs are not composed of Mussulmans only, but there is a competent number of Christians, and even of Jew members. The sentences of the cadi are, or may be referred to the mufti. Those of the shorah to the same tribunal of the larger towns, to the governor-general, and, in some cases, appeals have been received by Ibrahim Pacha, and even by his father. In Egypt a commercial court has been established besides the shorah.

"Criminal cases are invariably decided by the executive power; still death cannot be inflicted in Egypt without the previous sanction of Mahomet Ali, who, it must be admitted, is scrupulously minutious before he confirms the awful punishment; and the same prerogative is vested in Ibrahim Pacha, and I believe in the governor-general of Syria. It must, therefore, be admitted that great progress has been made in the judiciary system, under the Egyptian government. Venality exists to the same extent with regard to the mekemeh, but nothing of that description can be said of the different shorahs; at least their reputation stands high, and the people at large appear to be satisfied of their justice and equity. All natives who are not Mussulmans have reaped a great degree of secu-

rity and liberty by the ameliorations referred to, and have freed themselves of the wanton injustice of the mekemeh, and of the evil consequences of their fanaticism and partiality."

Since the evacuation of Syria by Ibrahim Pacha, the judiciary system has not in itself been changed in any important degree, but its venality and insecurity are said to have become more general.

Agriculture in Syria is in a rude state, and the fertile grounds only cultivated to a very limited extent. Ibrahim Pacha, who is, in Egypt, a great agriculturalist, endeavoured by his example, while in Syria, to improve and extend its husbandry. He did not succeed, from the scarcity of labourers and other causes.

In 1836, Colonel Campbell reports, "There can be no doubt that since the conquest of Syria by Mahomet Ali the agriculture of that country has made considerable progress. Ibrahim Pacha has employed large capitals of his own in agricultural pursuits, and many villages which, under the sultan's government, had been deserted, are now again inhabited, and their lands cultivated with considerable advantage. The principal produce of Syria, which under a more enlightened system, would certainly double its resources, is the silk. It is cultivated more generally in the districts of Saida, Beyrout, Lebanon, Damascus, Tripoli, Latakia, and Antioch, where extensive plantations of the mulberry-tree exist, and which have been greatly increased since the conquest.

"The mulberry-trees are planted in (quincunx) rows at four paces distant from each other. During the first eight years they give a greater or less quantity of leaves. After that term their produce, if cultivated with care, remains stationary, but soon begins to decrease if the cultivation be neglected. The plantations of mulberries require great care, and the ground between the trees is ploughed or turned up eight times each year, and the greatest attention is necessary to extirpate all weeds. When a person buys a plantation he reckons that three trees will give 20 rottoli of leaves. Then 130 to 140 rottoli of leaves are considered to suffice for the nourishment of worms enough to give one rottolo of silk, of 720 drachms. After the worms are hatched they are left twenty days in a room in osier baskets. The worms are kept four times fasting in all their existence; after eight days they fast four or five days: they are then removed to a larger habitation made of reeds and matting, and in which they make their cocoons or balls. The Syrians are ignorant of the manner of making their worms produce twice in a year: they are ignorant of any other plant (as in Europe) to serve as a substitute for the mulberry leaves, with which the worms may be nourished during the first four days. The miri, or land tax, is fixed in proportion to the quantity of seed (eggs) of silkworms which the cultivators can produce. Experience has shown that one ounce of eggs produces three rottoli of silk. In the district of Beyrout, at half an hour from the city, the miri is 33 piasters; besides three piasters more per rottolo, in virtue of a tax called Bisreye, which makes 30 piasters tax, in all, per rottolo. In the Lebanon the tax is infinitely higher: it amounts to nearly 100 piasters; and, although in the middle region of the mountains, one ounce of eggs gives somewhere about 50 per cent more silk than on the plain or at the summit, still the whole produce is often absorbed by the enormity of the tax. In the neighbourhood of Beyrout the mulberry plantations are worked in the following manner:—The proprietor takes a farm-servant, who, with his family, lives in the plantation, and does all the labour required for the cultivation of the mulberry-trees in the course of the year; but, during the two months in which the silk is produced, they are obliged to hire people, and, between women and children, 15 are required for each 1000 mulberry-trees. Labour is rather dear in Syria, a man is paid 5 piasters per day, a woman 4 piasters, and a young person 3 piasters. In conformity with a convention generally adopted, the farm-servant receives for his share one-fourth of the produce: of the remaining six-eighths, three-eighths are absorbed by the expenses of cultivation, one-eighth serves to pay taxes; so that the clear gain of the proprietor is only one fourth of the whole. And as a plantation which would give 20 loads of leaves, costs, in the present day, 6000 piasters, a capital employed in this branch would not yield more than 5 per cent. In one 'division' it is generally calculated that there are 1350 trees which will give 450 loads of

leaves, and will produce 64 rottoli of silk, which, at 200 piasters per rottolo, give a total of piasters 12,800

Deducting one-fourth for the farm-servant	.	3200
" three-eighths for expenses of cultivation		4800
" one-eighth for payment of taxes	.	1600
		—— 9600
Proprietor's net profit	.	piasters 3200

"In the Lebanon the mode of working is different, inasmuch as the proprietor cultivates the ground himself, in-stead of letting it out to a farm-servant. By this means he economizes one-fourth of the produce; but as the taxes, as I have stated already, are much higher, the gain of the proprietors, in *good* years, is not more than one-fourth, and in *bad* years, it hardly suffices to pay the expense of cultivation and the amount of the taxes. The total amount of silk produced in Syria may, for 1836, be quoted at 1700 cantars, of which 100 from the district of Saida, 200 for Beyrout, 100 for Tripoli, 700 for Lebanon, 70 for Damascus, 30 for Latakia, and 500 for Antioch: total, 1700 cantars.

"With regard to the cultivation of other produce, the system of farm servants may be said to be in usage all over Syria, but the conditions vary from those relative to the cultivation of silk. The proprietor makes with the peasants the following arrangements:—He supplies them with the seeds, and a certain sum of money to buy oxen, cattle, and instruments of husbandry: from the produce of the harvest he receives 10, 15, or 20 per cent, according as (after ancient regulations) the ground is more or less taxed. The remainder is divided into two equal parts, one of which the proprietor takes, and the other is for the peasants. These last are obliged to repay the money advanced to them, but not the seeds. The miri, or land-tax, is, besides, entirely paid by the peasants. With the exception of the complaints which the peasantry of Syria prefer with the rest of the population against conscription, and statute labour (corvées), and the requisition of their beasts of burden, and provisions for the army, they appear to be satisfied with the present system of government. M. Molinari, the Sardinian consul at Aleppo, who has the best means of information, and of whose impartiality I have no reason to doubt, says that the peasants are well off under the Egyptian government; that they will all become rich, because they are not subject to the vexations which they formerly suffered. The village of Dano, for example (he said), on the road to Antioch, had, under the Sultan's government, 200,000 piasters of annual expense; whilst at present, including the loss which it sustains in furnishing provisions for the army, the sum does not exceed 35,000 piasters. Property in Syria is not acquired and retained under the same principle as in Europe. For a certain sum right is acquired over lands for life, for which the miri is annually paid. This right is not transferable by inheritance, but may be ceded to the children or to any person by means of the requisite formalities, and in paying the sum demanded for a fresh firman.

"Besides silk, Syria produces 3600 cantars of cotton, 10,700 cantars of tobacco, 300 cantars of madder-roots, some three or four cargoes of sesame-seed, some scammony, some wool, sponges, and some oil. The grain, wheat, pulse, &c., do not generally suffice for the wants of the country, and a quantity of these necessaries are annually imported from Egypt, Caramania, and the Archipelago. If the government were to take into serious contemplation the want of proper public roads, especially between Beyrout and Damascus, Damascus and Aleppo, by Hamah and Homs, and between Aleppo and Scanderoon, it is calculated that about 80,000 beasts of burden, and some 30,000 men, out of those who are now employed in the transport of merchandize and the stores and provision for the army, would be restored to agriculture, and thereby augment considerably the agricultural produce of the country, which is highly susceptible of amelioration, as well as to be rendered a very wealthy and populous province.

"The soil at the lowest estimation of its productive power would yield sufficient to maintain ten for one of its present number of inhabitants. Regions of the highest fertility, uncultivated, towns amidst lands capable of the most profitable cultivation, import corn for daily use. Such is the case with Antioch in the immediate neighbourhood of the Turkish lands on the banks of the Orontes.

"The old Roman plough, drawn by bullocks, is generally used. In Mount Lebanon, the scantiness of soil requires a succession of terraces for cultivation, and spade husbandry.

"To the more important articles of export, may be added wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, sesame-seed, and other produce, consumed principally by the inhabitants.

"At Suediah, in the vale of Antioch, Latakia, Tripoli, and many other places, the cultivation of tobacco is one of the first importance, and is on the increase; and there is scarcely any place in Syria where it is not now grown, but the qualities are very various.

"The fellah at present of Syria earns little more than a bare subsistence. If left to themselves, and if they were convinced of security, the peasants would thoroughly cultivate the country."

PRODUCTS WHICH ARE EXPORTED FROM SYRIA.

Cotton-wool, silk, sheep's wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, the finer qualities of tobacco, and many other articles might be produced extensively for exportation under a government which established order, and maintained security. The import trade is limited from the want of exportable commodities for the European markets. Many articles can be imported into Mesopotamia and Persia from Smyrna and Constantinople, more cheaply than from Alexandretta and Beyrout, notwithstanding their greater adjacency, in consequence of the lower freights from Europe which are paid to ports which offer a return cargo. Some only of the vessels which bring manufactures from England can obtain return cargoes in Syria, and ships are consequently compelled to proceed in quest of freights to Smyrna. They sometimes load a cargo by proceeding to the different ports on the coast of Syria; but this is attended with uncertainty, delay, and expense.

"*Gums and Drugs*, formerly of great importance, are at present of little amount.

"*Gum Arabic* is received from Bagdad and Egypt; there are two sorts, red and white. The consumption in Aleppo is not more than 3 cantars, and it is a rare circumstance if a larger quantity is in the market. The pistaccio, apricot, and prune trees produce gums which are used in Syria; the two latter as a substitute for gum arabic

"*Tragacanth* is received from Anatolia, Marash, and from Mesopotamia: it formerly was obtained from Bagdad and shipped to Europe. At the present time that received from Karpout is mostly used at Aleppo, though some is received from Diarbekir; the first is worth 6 piaster per oke, and the second and third 5 piasters. Aleppo and its districts consume in the manufactories about 20 to 35 cantars annually, and about the same quantity is sent to Damascus.

"*Scammony* is a gum resin, the produce of a species of convolvulus or creeper plant, which grows in most parts of Anatolia and in Northern Syria: it is obtained by an incision made into the roots, which yield a milky juice, and is received in sea shells placed for that purpose: when kept it becomes hard. It is valued for its medicinal properties, and principally used by the medical faculty for its purgative and laxative effect. It is sold to the country and Jew dealers, who adulterate it, mixing four or five rottoli of starch to one rottolo of scammony, in which state it is sent to England; it is worth 250 to 300 piasters per rottolo. There is an inferior quality sold at 15 to 20 piasters per rottolo, which is also adulterated by the Jews. This drug is collected on the mountains of Karpout, Malatia, Diarbekir, Kaissariah, Marrash, Basna, Aintab, and Latakia. The amount does not exceed five or six cantars of pure scammony It is not consumed in Syria. The Aleppo scammony, commonly so called, and considered the best, is sent direct to England; a portion is also sent to Smyrna and other ports, from whence it is shipped to England. It being a drug collected in most parts of Anatolia, is shipped from many ports thence to Europe; but England takes the largest quantity.

"*Opium* is not cultivated in Syria.

"*Hare, Fox, and Jackal Skins*, are collected and received from Tokat, Kaïssariah, Karpout, Malatia, Diarbekir, Aintab, and Basna. There is no consumption for them in

Aleppo. They have been chiefly sent to the French and Italian ports, and are consumed by the hatters for making hats of fine quality.

"It is stated, upon official authority, that 300,000 skins of hare, fox, and jackal, are exported from Tarsous to different ports, but none to England.

"*Galls, or Gall-nuts*, called in Arabic, *Afis*, and in Turkish, *Mazi*, form one of the principal articles of export from Syria. They are abundant in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Persia. There are three species—viz., the white, green, and blue. They are chiefly produced in the mountains in the vicinity of Moussul, on the banks of the Tigris. The real Moussul galls are the best of any, but all that are gathered in the surrounding country are sold under the name

"The greatest quantity of galls shipped from Syria comes from the mountains of Moussul, which are the most esteemed. The annual gathering is calculated to be 7000, 8000 to 10,000 cantars; but in this quantity are included some small parcels of galls from the Singar mountains, and Giaour Dagh of Killis, amounting to about 60 to 70 cantars. The annual consumption in Aleppo is limited to 50 or 60 cantars; the rest is exported to Europe.

"The prices in Moussul have been as high as 2000 piasters.

"*Saffron.*—The finest quality comes from Persia, Odamish in Anatolia, and Erzeroom. It is worth almost 400 piasters per oke; the second, 150 okes, worth 300 piasters per oke; the third, about 350 per oke.

"These fine qualities are consumed by the manufacturers of gold thread, to which it gives a bright colour, and diminishes the use of a large quantity of gold.

"*Safflower* is produced in the gardens and fields of Aleppo at Hamah, Homs, and Nebk. The cultivation is not sufficient to produce a quantity for exportation."

Foreign Trade of Syria.—"The progressive augmentation of foreign trade since the conquest is not to be denied. The English trade has made, comparatively, more progress than all the rest; and since the firman of Rhamaan, 1251, has been put in force in Syria, we can fairly say that our commerce rests upon the basis laid down in the capitulations. Great activity prevails in the ports of Syria, and the general navigation is much increased: it is certainly superior to what it was under the former government. I have not been able, however, to procure regular returns from the different ports, owing to the very irregular state of the records. In 1831 the first British vessel direct from England arrived in Syria; nine in 1833, and eleven in 1834, of the burden of 2934 tons; their cargoes consisting of 9430 bales of English manufactures, 1553 pieces of Brazil wood, and 875,000 lbs. of cotton twist;—all those goods for the Damascus and Aleppo markets. The port of Beyrout is the most frequented. Scanderoun is likewise a place of importance to us, the whole of our goods destined for Aleppo being landed at that port. I also remark that a somewhat active trade had been opened by our merchants at Tarsous, from which they provide all the district of Adana, and even the central parts of Anatolia. I have not, however, been able to acquire much information regarding Adana and Tarsous during my tour in Syria, which did not extend to those provinces. The trade with Tuscany seems also to have made considerable progress, as well as that with Greece. But the people of the latter country, it must be owned, are often guilty of dishonest acts, and even frequent barratries, which has produced a strong feeling of distrust in regard to the Greeks in the whole commercial community of Syria. The French and Sardinian trades have considerably diminished, and this is ascribed to the preference given by Syrians, indiscriminately, to all sorts of British manufactures. The exportations from, and the importations to, Syria, may be reduced to the following amounts:

Exportation.	Piasters.	Importation.	Piasters.
To Austria	957,700	From Austria	1,581,500
France	6,525,000	Egypt	14,684,000
Egypt	12,090,000	France	6,682,000
Great Britain	570,000	Great Britain	7,261,600
Greece	246,650	Greece	124,400
Sardinia		Sardinia	3,700
Tuscany	3,133,520	Tuscany	9,022,000
Turkey	4,677,500	Turkey	8,841,400
Total	28,150,200	Total	48,200,600

"The above statement for the year 1835, leaving a difference against Syria of about 20,000,000 of piasters, or 1,000,000 of dollars which she must pay in hard money, or in ingots of gold or silver, &c. Her majesty's steamer now carries monthly from Syria for Malta and Europe considerable sums in specie.

Internal Trade of Syria.—"The augmentation of the produce of the soil, as well as the progress of foreign trade, have naturally exercised a beneficial influence on the internal trade of the country.

"Damascus, a populous city of about 120,000 souls, has much gained, especially by the introduction of British manufactures. It is now the chief emporium of the trade with Bagdad, Bussora, Persia, and all the adjacent countries; and in May last, no less than 6000 camels arrived at Damascus to buy European manufactures, and there were hardly goods enough in the market to load one-fourth of the arrivals. All the necessaries of life have tripled in price at Damascus; but every person gains more, and there is evidently an amelioration and greater prosperity in the country. In return for the manufactures sent from Damascus to Bagdad, &c., they receive silk, drugs of Persia, saffron, gums, shawls, pearls, ingots of gold and silver, gall-nuts, and a great quantity of timber. To the sort of submission into which the Egyptian government has been able to bring the Bedouin tribes, is chiefly owing the flourishing state of the trade at Damascus; for, as Mr. Farren himself explicitly stated to me in Damascus in the month of April last, the possession of Deir, which adds considerably to the means of controlling the Bedouins, has proved most efficient in ensuring the safe passage of the caravans between Bagdad and Damascus. These caravans do not pass through Deir, but follow a line of cisterns between Palmyra and Aza, the whole of which line would be completely opened to the Bedouins if Deir were not occupied by the rulers of Syria, and the Arabs overawed by the efficiency of their means of repression.

"Deir, as far as I have been able to learn, originally formed part of the pachalic of Aleppo, and the convent there of Armenian Catholics was founded by, and subject to the spiritual direction of the chief of that religion in Aleppo. It forms, at any rate, a part of Syria, and cannot in any way be said to belong to the district of Orfa or to Mesopotamia. In the course of time the power and authority of the pachas of Aleppo became very weak, and they were unable to enforce obedience to their orders on the part of the Annassi and other tribes of Bedouins who inhabited the desert round Deir, and who completely ruled over all that tract of country. In consequence, the Porte, many years ago, separated Deir from the pachalic of Aleppo, and placed it under the orders of Daoud Pacha, then pacha of Bagdad, who, being a man of energy, would, it was supposed, be able to bring these turbulent tribes of Arabs under order and subjection. Daoud Pacha was unable to do so; and for five years before the possession of Syria by the Egyptians, Deir and its district had been completely abandoned by the Pachas of Bagdad, who neither received tribute from it, nor in any way interfered with it, and it had again fallen into the hands of the same Bedouin tribes, who acknowledged no other master. Ibrahim Pacha, considering Deir as a part of Syria, and probably considering it a good boundary, took possession of it, then brought the Arabs under subjection, rendering thus the roads secure from their depredations, to the great benefit of all the Syrian frontier, as well as to our own trade with Bagdad and Persia through Damascus, which would otherwise be very materially injured by the precarious security, or rather insecurity of caravans.

"I have not been able to learn, either in Aleppo or elsewhere, that the Porte or Reschid Pacha have in any manner complained of the occupation of Deir by Ibrahim Pacha, and which Reschid Pacha would certainly have done, either directly to Ibrahim Pacha or the Porte, had Deir belonged, as Mr. Farren says it does, to the district of Orfa. The occupation of Deir may also be beneficial to the Euphrates expedition, as it is certainly preferable that the Bedouins on the line of that river should be subject to a power that will keep them in order, and be responsible for their conduct, rather than to have to deal with them directly, without hopes or means of redress against any means on their part. The trade of Aleppo has also increased to a considerable extent, and it is the place from whence they now supply all the north of Syria, Mesopotamia, and part of Anatolia. Another cause of the rapid increase of the internal trade, is doubtless the confidence felt by that part of the population especially, which is not Mussulman, in the present government.

"Without arguing the cause of this change, I will mention the fact, that a large number of individuals, whose only study was to make others believe that they were poor, have now brought forward their riches, which they have embarked in speculations. The very bad state of the public roads is a subject of deep regret; they are almost all impracticable, and were they to be placed on a tolerable footing, it would greatly contribute to increase the rising spirit of speculation, by facilitating intercourse, and add much, as I before observed, to the agricultural produce of the country.

"*Native Manufacturing Industry of Syria.*—With regard to native industry, it is not very extensive: their silk stuffs form the main produce of their manufactures: about 1200 cantars of the silk produced in Syria are consumed in the following manufactories:

"Aleppo 300, Damascus 500, Tripoli 100, Hamah 20, Beyrout 100, Lebanon 130, Saida 50.—1200 cantars. The manufactory of sword-blades, &c. at Damascus no longer exists. The celebrated Phœnician sources are here, and they are sufficiently powerful to put in motion the largest machinery."—*Colonel Campbell's Report.*

TRADE OF ALEPPO.

(*Haleb-es-shabba*) in the north of Syria, about 75 miles east from *Alexandretta*, or *Iskanderoon*, which may be considered its seaport.

The population at present is estimated at about 60,000, of whom 16,000 are Christians: as late as the year 1795, it is said to have had 250,000 inhabitants.

The houses and other buildings are described as of Saracenic architecture, built of stone, with flat roofs, spacious apartments, large windows, and richly-ornamented walls and ceilings. A great part, including the ancient palace and many of the mosques and other buildings, are described as ruins. The earthquake of 1822 caused multitudes of the inhabitants to desert Aleppo; before that time its manufactures of shawls, cottons, silks, gold and silver, &c., were of very considerable value. It is still the cleanest town in Syria, and the commercial entrepot for the trade between the west and Persia, and Upper Arabia; and between the latter and Asia Minor. Aleppo had, in former times, a considerable trade with England by its port of Alexandretta. The position of Aleppo, its large warehouses, its bazaars and its communication with the Euphrates, render it a place conveniently adapted for an extensive trade. The obstacles are insecurity of life and property, an uncertain government, and a vast country in the midst of which it is situated being laid waste by depopulation and by war. Under Ibrahim Pachaits trade was extending, and there was then some protection for life and property, and security was extended to travellers and to the caravans.

The following statements are condensed from consular reports, (English, French, and Austrian,) and from the consular returns, reports, and statements, imbodied in Dr. Bowring's report on Syria.

"IMPORTS from Great Britain into Aleppo during 1836 and 1837.

"Sugar 358 sacks, 484 barrels, sacks weighing about 25 rottoli, barrels weighing each about 50 rottoli; prices 10 to 12 piasters per rottolo in barrels, and 10 to 10½ piasters per rottolo in sacks. The sugar in barrels was English refined, crushed, and in sacks East Indian. Two-thirds of the above quantity were consumed in the city of Aleppo. Coffee, 792 bags, weighing about 30 rottoli = 23,760 rottoli; prices 16¼ to 17¼ piasters per rottolo; one-third consumed in Aleppo. Indigo, 170 cases, weighing about 50 rottoli =

8500 rottoli; prices 180 to 220 piasters per rottolo; two-thirds are consumed at Aleppo. Cochineal, 84 barrels, weighing about 70 okes = 5880 okes; prices 130 to 150 piasters per rottolo; one-half used at Aleppo. Copperas, 121 cases, weighing about 60 rottoli = 7260 rottoli; prices 200 to 350 piasters; one-half used at Aleppo. Tin bars, 163 casks, each 45 rottoli = 7335 rottoli; prices 28 to 34 piasters; one-third used at Aleppo. Tinplates, 84 cases of 225 sheets, prices 250 to 280 piasters per case of 225; two-thirds used in Aleppo. Pepper, 701 bags of about 15 rottoli each = 10,515 rottoli; prices 11½ to 12 piasters per rottolo; one-half consumed in Aleppo. Pimento, 40 bags at 30 rottoli each = 1200 rottoli; prices from 12 to 12½ piasters per rottolo; the half used at Aleppo. Sal-ammoniac, 49 cases, 31 barrels, weighing each 50 rottoli = 2450 rottoli; prices at Aleppo from 24 to 26 piasters per rottolo; one-third consumed at Aleppo. Rice, 540 bags, each weighing 15 rottoli, prices from 5½ to 6¼ piasters, consumed at Aleppo. Cotton water-twist, 3877 bales, each bale is valued from 2000 to 2200 piasters; one-third is consumed at Aleppo, and two-thirds sent to Mesopotamia, Armenia, and as far as Trebisond. Mule yarn, 600 bales, each bale valued at 3200 to 3400 piasters; two-thirds were consumed at Aleppo. Manufactures, 5336 bales and 53 cases; these consisted of all sorts of British manufactures; each bale is valued at from 3000 to 5000 piasters, and a few at from 6000 to 8000. Aleppo consumes half the manufactures imported, and the remainder is forwarded into Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Bagdad, and even to Persia.

"Imports from Germany to Aleppo, during 1836 and 1837:—Cloth, 44 bales, from Trieste, each bale containing 12 pieces = 528 pieces; value of each bale estimated from 8000 to 10,000 piasters; half the quantity was consumed at Aleppo. Tarbouches or red caps, 163 cases of 120 dozen each = 19,560 dozen; prices from 35 to 40 piasters per dozen; one-third consumed in Aleppo. Divers manufactures, 94 bales; principally printed handkerchiefs from Germany; each bale valued at from 5000 to 8000 piasters; one-third consumed at Aleppo. Glassware, 50 cases, consumed at Aleppo, or sold in retail to people from the interior.

"Imports from Italy to Aleppo, during 1836 and 1837:—Sugar, 73 cases and 100 bags, average weight, 50 rottoli; prices at Aleppo 12½ to 13 piasters per rottolo; two-thirds consumed at Aleppo; total weight imported, 8650 rottoli. Coffee, 321 bags, at 35 rottoli each = 11,235 rottoli; prices 17 to 18½ piasters; one-third consumed at Aleppo. Tarbouches, or red caps, 255 cases, generally Tuscan manufacture; each case 70 dozen = 17,850 dozen; prices from 70 to 120 piasters per dozen; one-third used at Aleppo. Pepper, 237 bags at 15 rottoli each = 3555 rottoli; prices 11 to 12 piasters per rottolo; half the quantity consumed in Aleppo. Pimento, 29 bags at 30 rottoli each = 870 rottoli; prices 12 to 12½ piasters per rottolo; one-half consumed in Aelppo. Indigo, 11 cases, weighing 50 rottoli = 550 rottoli; prices 180 to 220 piasters per rottolo; two-thirds consumed in Aleppo. Coral, 25 cases, of various qualities, cases valued at 10,000 piasters to 50,000 piasters each: about 8 cases to 10 were sold in Aleppo to the Persians and Bedouins, the remainder were sent to Bagdad and Persia. Cochineal, 82 cases, weighing about 70 okes each = 5740 okes; prices at Aleppo 130 to 150 piasters per oke; half used in Aleppo. Paper, 166 bales, each bale of 20 reams = 3320 reams; prices 25 to 40 piasters per ream; half consumed in Aleppo. Manufactures, 293 bales, of all sorts, of which a considerable portion British, bought in the Italian depots; each bale was estimated at 3000 to 5000 piasters; about one-third of which in 97 bales were used in Aleppo.

"Imports from France to Aleppo, during 1836 and 1837:—Sugar, 114 barrels, 766 cases, average weight 50 rottoli each, weight 44,000 rottoli; prices at Aleppo during these two years were 12½ to 13 piasters per rottolo; two-thirds were consumed at Aleppo. Coffee, 330 barrels, 725 bags, average weight 35 rottoli each; weight 36,750 rottoli; prices 17 to 18 piasters per rottolo; one-third consumed in Aleppo. Cochineal, 35 barrels, 68 cases, weighing 70 okes each; total weight 7210 okes; prices from 130 to 150 piasters per oke; half consumed in Aleppo. Tarbouches, 64 cases, from France, manufactured at Tunis; each case contained 50 dozen; prices 200 to 400 piasters per dozen; half consumed at Aleppo. Pepper, 135 bags, each weighing 30 rottoli; = 4050 rottoli; prices from 11 to 12 piasters per rottolo; half consumed in Aleppo. Pimento, 129 bags, weighing 30 rottoli each, = 3870 rottoli; prices from 12 to 12½ piasters per rottolo; half consumed in Aleppo. Indigo, 4 cases, weighing 50 rottoli each; prices 180 to 200 piasters per rottolo; two-thirds con-

sumed in Aleppo. Manufactured silks (from Lyons only), ten cases were imported during the years 1836 and 1837; each case contained 10 pieces, each piece, 35 pikes; prices 10 to 60 piasters per pike: not used at Aleppo or Mesopotamia, but purchased generally by the Persians. Wrapping-paper, 280 bales; each bale 30 reams, sold at 10 to 12 piasters per ream; half consumed at Aleppo. Cloth, 398 bales, imported during the two last years; each bale contained 12 pieces; the cloth from France is of such different qualities, each bale was valued at from 4000 to 6000 and to 8000 piasters; half the quantity used in Aleppo. Divers manufactures, only 9 bales imported during the two years, principally prints of Swiss manufacture. Ordinary payments in Aleppo, for manufactured goods, is by bonds or promissory notes, due at a given period. It was not usual to discharge them in full when the time stipulated for payment arrived. A part was paid, and written on the back of the bond; many months often passed before the whole was paid. The custom has been and continues to be, for collectors to go round, according to circumstances, to gather in what they can on account of those bonds. They are used often by the holders to make other payments with, but they are not endorsed, and the risk is transferred to the party who consents to receive it.

"*Christian Merchants.*—There were about 30 Christian houses which have traded with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. The whole amount of capital possessed by their establishments was calculated to be from 14,000,000 to 18,000,000 of piasters. There were 7 Christian houses whose capitals exceeded a million of piasters.

"*Mussulman Merchants.*—About 70 Mahometans have traded with Europe. The lowest estimated capital of one among them was 100,000 piasters, the highest from 1,300,000 to 1,400,000 piasters. The whole amount of Mussulman capital engaged in the European trade was calculated at from 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 piasters, 65,000 to 75,000*l.* sterling. There were 15 Turks who traded in European commodities, but not direct with Europe.

"*Jewish Merchants.*—There were 10 Jewish mercantile houses in Aleppo that traded with Europe, and estimated to employ in the trade from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 of piasters. The wealthiest of these was supposed to have about 1,000,000 piasters engaged in business.

"*Bankers.*—There were, independently of the above, several rich bankers; the merchants from Bagdad, Mousoul, Diarbekir, Orfa, Constantinople, and Smyrna, who were settled in Aleppo, were not included among those enumerated in the foregoing lists.

"*Shopkeepers.*—There were more than 50 shopkeepers, who sold the manufactures of Aleppo. The whole amount of capital engaged in this trade was not believed to exceed from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000 piasters. Twenty-one shopkeepers sold silks. Nineteen shopkeepers were engaged in the sale of cloths from France and Belgium. The capital employed by this class is from 330,000 to 410,000 piasters. There were 70 shopkeepers who sold British manufactures; their capital was estimated from 750,000 to 880,000 piasters.

"*Druggists.*—There were 35 druggists. Estimated capital 325,000 to 420,000 piasters.

"A large proportion of the trade of Aleppo was and is carried on by the general system of credit established there. The merchants collect their receipts by a system of incessant dunning, employing chiefly native Christians, dragomans. There are four British mercantile houses established at Aleppo."

Extract from statement drawn up in ? 38, by Mr. Heugh of Aleppo.

"The language usually spoken is Arabic; every European merchant has his *magazinier*, who speaks generally one or more European languages, and who acts as dragoman, assists in making sales, and collects the money. Nearly all sales are made through brokers. The best brokers speak Italian, as well as the language of the country.

"The magaziniers are all Christians, the brokers are nearly all Jews.

"The brokerage is generally paid by the seller. The charge for brokerage here is one per cent; the charges of the British houses, on sales made, amounts to about 7½ per cent for commission, storage, and del-credere, exclusive of carriage, porterage, petty charges, and brokerage, which make the total charges on sales about 13½ per cent.

"Sales are generally made on a credit of four months; but this credit is extended, according to the times, from eight to twelve months, and, in some cases, even eighteen months or two years, where the buyer is quite sound, but cannot be forced to pay.

"Accounts are kept in piasters and parras, but the payments are made in Turkish and European coins; and from the immense variety of coins, and the want of any proper facilities for transferring money, there is an enormous consumption of time, in the collection and counting of money.

"There are scarcely any bills on Europe to be had, but the course of exchange made by remittance in specie averages 104 to 106 piasters per *l.* sterling.

"The following are the values of European coins, as published by the government, and as they pass current among the merchants:

	Published Rates, piasters.	Current Rates, piasters.
Sovereign	97½	103
German dollars	20	20¼
Spanish ditto	21	21¼
Dutch ducats	45 13/20	47
Venetian	46 18/20	47½

"The mode of selling twist is per bundle of 10 lbs. English. Gray cotton, per piece, or per English yard; white and printed cotton, per piece; handkerchiefs, per dozen; shawls, per piece; tinplates, per 2 boxes; tin, in bars, per rottolo; sugar, per oke; pepper, per oke; coffee, per rottolo; cochineal, per oke; Indigo, per rottolo; broad cloths, per pike; velvets and silks, per pike; dye roots, per cantar of 187½ okes.

"Produce is bought nearly all for cash, a little on credit, and a few barters are made.

"Galls are bought, per cantar of 187½ okes; cotton, ditto; wool, ditto; silk, ditto.

"There is an allowance on sugar of two per cent for tret on coffee, and 10 per cent on pepper, and five per cent tret on indigo and cochineal: all on the real tare.

"In purchasing galls the buyer pays the brokerage, &c., and has an allowance of five per cent tret in lieu of it. Cotton and wool are bought net, or, if in hair bags, the bags are weighed as wool or cotton, and no charge made. Silk is bought at net weight.

"*Weights.*—The cantar of Aleppo is 187½ okes; the rottolo of Aleppo is 100th part of 1 cantar; the oke of Constantinople, used for cochineal, is about 2¾ of a lb. avoirdupois: the Egyptian is 4 per cent lighter. The 1000 drachms of silk are 7 lbs., the pike is 27 inches.

Prices current in Aleppo, in 1838.

ARTICLES.	Value in Coin of the Country.	Value—English Money.
	piasters.	*s. d.*
Pepper	54 per oke	0 3¾ per lb.
Sugar, crushed	8 „	51 0 per cwt.
Brazil, white	6¼ „	40 9 „
Coffee, ditto	19 per rottolo	60 0 „
Mocha	25 „	80 6 „
Indigo, copper, and violet, fine	270 „	8 10 per lb.
Ditto, good	230 „	7 6 „
Ditto, low	170 „	5 6 „
Cochineal, silver	114 per oke	8 6 „
Tin, in bars	36 per rottolo	133 0 per cwt.
Twist, 12-14	76 per 10 lbs.	14 0¼ per lb.
Ditto, 16-24	80 „	15 0¼ „
Ditto, 20-30	84 „	16 0¼ „
Domestics, 45 inches 36 yards, weighing 11¼ lbs.	110 per piece	16 9 per piece
„ 33 „ 24 „ 6¼ lbs.	62 „	10 0 „
Galls, in sorts	1200 per cantar	55 0 per cwt.
Ditto, black	1500 „	68 6 „

"The exchange is calculated at 105 piasters per *l.* sterling; and all charges, tares, and trets, on this side are taken off.

"Prices in 1842. Coffee, 2400 piasters per cantar; lead, 800 ditto; shot, 1200 ditto: sugar, crushed, 1100 ditto of 187½ okes = 504 lbs. English, = per cwt. nearly 10*s.*

sterling; olive oil, 800 piasters per cantar; sheep's wool, 600 to 800 ditto; silk of Bassora, scarce and dear; gum arabic, very scarce.

AVERAGE Annual Consumption of Aleppo, and the Places it supplies.

ARTICLES.	ALEPPO.		OTHER PLACES.	
	Quantity.	Weight or Measure.	Quantity.	Weight or Measure.
Twist	400 bales	120,000 13,560 lbs.	550 bales	165,000 16-30 lbs.
Gray cotton	500 "	500,000 yards 22-72 inches	500 "	500,000 yds. 27-72 inches
White ditto	500 "	375,000 " 21 40 "	300 "	375,000 " 24-40 "
Shawls	25 "	5,000 pieces	50 "	10,000 pieces
Muslins	30 "	60,000 yards	70 "	140,000 yards
Printed cotton	10 "	1,500 pieces	60 "	3,000 pieces
Ditto handkerchiefs	10 "	3,000 dozen	90 "	27,000 dozen
Tin plates	....	100 boxes		
Ditto in bars	15 bills.	90 cwt.	90 bills.	360 cwt.
Sugar, refined	400 packages	50 tons	400 "	50 tons
Cochineal	100 cases	111,360 lbs.	100 "	11,360 lbs.
Indigo	75 "	10,920 "	125 "	18,200 "
Pepper and pimento	500 bags	350 cwt.	500 bags	350 cwt.
Coffee	400 "	500 "	800 "	1,000 "
Broad cloth	50 bales	600 pieces	100 bales	1,200 pieces
Dyewoods	....	10 tons	....	10 tons
Copperas	....	10 tons	....	10 "
Sal ammoniac	15 bales	30 cwt.	60 bales	120 cwt.
Ironmongery	30 "			
Earthenware	50 "			
Window glass	150 "			
Tarbouches	70 boxes	8,400 dozen	70 boxes	8,400 dozen
French silks and velvets	20 "	10,800 yards		
Paper, writing	100 "	2,000 reams	100 reams	2,000 reams
Ditto, packing	200 "	1,500 "	50 "	375 "

" *Wages of Labour, Food, &c.*—A mason per day 12 piasters, really 8 piasters; a carpenter, 12 piasters, really 8 piasters. Shoemakers, tailors, printers, and dyers.—These trades have no fixed rate of labour, but are associated each among themselves, and divide the profits. A weaver is paid per pike 5 to 10 piasters, and can make from 1 to 2 pikes per day. A porter may make 8 or 10 piasters per day. A servant has 60 to 200 piasters per month. A mason or carpenter, when employed by any inhabitant, must furnish to government a man to work as long as he works for his private employers. The private employer pays 12 piasters per day, the government 4 piasters. So each man receives in reality only 8 piasters per day, although it costs the inhabitant 12 piasters.

ARTICLES similar to those manufactured in Britain, but imported into Aleppo from other European States, at lower Prices than they can be supplied by Britain.

" *Paper.*—For writing and packing the stuffs of Aleppo. It is furnished from Italy about 15 per cent cheaper than it can be from Britain. The quality of British paper is better: but after allowing for the difference of quality, the Italian paper is cheaper.

" *Cloth.*—All kinds of cloths and cassimeres. The prices here show a loss on English cloths, whilst a large trade is done in them with France.

" *Steel* is supplied cheaper and better from Trieste than from England.

" *Velvets.*—Satins and silk from Genoa and Leghorn. Cotton crapes from Lyons.

" *Alum*, from the interior of Asia Minor.

" *Cambrics.*—Switzerland about 7½ per cent cheaper than British.

" *Pullicate Handkerchiefs.*—From France and Switzerland about 12 per cent cheaper than the same quality of Scotch.

" *Turkey red printed Garments.*—From Switzerland fully 20 per cent cheaper than the nearest quality of British. The quality of the Swiss is also better.

" *Striped and plain Nankins.*—Better from Switzerland than from Manchester, and fully 5 per cent cheaper.

" *Manufactures of Aleppo. Soap.*—There were in 1838 in Aleppo 30 soap manufactories, and in Edlip half that number, employing about 1000 men, at wages of from 5 to 10 piasters per day. The quantity produced varied from 500 to 1500 tons annually, according to the crop of oil

"*Stuffs.*—Aleppo was famous throughout the east for her woven goods. Those which are still manufactured, consist of silk stuffs, with gold and silver thread; silk and cotton, flowered and striped; and the striped cottons, called nankins. Few modern improvements have been introduced into the machinery; the fabrics are, many of them, beautiful, and costly when silver and gold are used. There are in all about 4000 looms employed, and about 4800 persons, men and children, earning from 3 to 12 piasters per day. Of the 4000 looms 300 are employed in producing stuffs of silk and gold and silver thread, yielding per annum about 6000 pieces; averaging, per piece, 150 piasters each, which gives a total value of 900,000 piasters.

	Piasters.
"1700 looms are employed in making the stuffs of silk and cotton, producing about 340,000 pieces per annum, of the average value of 40 piasters per piece, giving a total value of	13,600,000
"1000 looms are employed in making the cotton stuffs, of which they produce annually about 500,000 pieces, worth 12 piasters per piece, giving a total of	6,000,000
"Besides these there are about 1000 looms employed on low muslins, used for printing on; they occupy about 1200 persons, at rather lower wages than the others, and produce annually about 500,000 pieces, worth 10 piasters per piece, giving a total of .	5,000,000
Total piasters . .	25,500,000
Total sterling .	£250,000

"These stuffs are sent east, north and south, and form a large part of the trade of Aleppo. All the British twist imported consumed was in these looms.

"The rich stuffs are worn by brides and wealthy women; all other sorts are used for the every day outer garments of men and women.

"*Dyeing and Print Works.*—There were about 100 dyeing and print works in Aleppo, employing about 1500 persons, who earn from 5 to 14 piasters each per day. The dyeing is chiefly that of silk and cotton yarns used for stuffs, and, in fact, all fast colours. The printing is also on fast colours, but in a very rude state. Compared with the other manufactures here, the chief business is printing the handkerchiefs worn by women and lads, tied round the heads, and for veils for the women when they go out of their houses.

"*Gold and Silver Thread.*—There are 15 workshops of gold and silver thread, in each of which about four persons are employed.

"The ports of Aleppo are Alexandretta or Scanderoon and Latakia. The conveyance of goods to and from the coast is by mules and camels. The journey to and from the latter is done in winter, by camels, in 7 to 8 days; by mules, 5 to 6 ditto. In summer, by camels, 5 to 9 days; by mules, 4 to 5 days.

"The charge of carriage varies from 60 to 120 piasters per cantar of 1871 okes.

"The journey from Latakia occupies from two to three days more, and the charge of carriage is from 30 to 50 per cent higher.

"*Caravans.*—The caravans between these places vary from 10 to 100 mules or camels. There are muleteers who are continually employed on these roads, so that there is always abundance of opportunities for the transmission of goods, except when a seizing by government takes place. The communication with Mousul and Diarbekir, Bagdad, &c., is not so frequent, and the caravans are generally accompanied by the merchants who load them.

TABLE showing the per Centage which the expense of Carriage amounts to on the following Articles by the different Routes.

ARTICLES.	Between Aleppo and Scanderoon	Latakia	Tarsous and Adana.	Marash, Aintab, and Killis.	Orfa.	Diarbekir and Merdin.	Moussoul and Bagdad.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent	per cent.
Twist and heavy cotton goods	1 to 1½	1½ to 2½	2 to 3	½ to 2½	½ to 2½	2½ to 4	3½ to 5
Other British manufactures, cochineal, indigo, and spices	½ to ¾	¾ to 1	¾ to 1½	¾ to 1	¾ to 1	1 to 1½	1½ to 1½
Sugar, coffee, pepper, and metals	¾ to 1	6 to 10	7 to 12	7 to 10	6 to 10	10 to 16	20 to 30
Galls	¾ to 1	6 to 10	7 to 12	7 to 10	6 to 10	10 to 16	20 to 30
Silks	½ to ¾	½ to ¾	¾ to ¾	¾ to ¾	½ to ¾	¾ to 1	1½ to 1½
Cotton	6 to 12	9 to 15	11 to 18	9 to 15	9 to 15	15 to 24	30 to 45
Wool	9 to 14	13 to 22	16 to 27	16 to 22	13 to 22	22 to 36	45 to 67

"*Quarantines.*—There was, and we believe there is still, a quarantine established at about two days' journey beyond Adana on the frontiers of Syria. The effect of this quarantine has been to shut out from the markets of Tarsous and Adana all the population of the interior of Asia Minor. The caravans which formerly came from Tarsous and Adana, from the country on the north side of the Taurus, have for some years gone to Smyrna and Constantinople, in order to avoid from 7 to 20 days in quarantine on a journey of 4 days.

"The same is true on the frontiers towards the Euphrates. These quarantines are absurd from the fact they can almost always be passed by paying money; a *bakshish*, or a bribe, usually procures an immediate pass.

"*Posts.*—The communication with Europe was during the possession by Ibrahim Pacha carried on by post sent to Beyrout, to meet the steamer from England, once a month, and by Tatars to Constantinople about once every six weeks, but there was no regularity in their time of starting. The post used to go to Constantinople in 7 days in winter, and 5 days in summer; the postage was about 4*d.* for a single letter. The Tatar went to Constantinople in 12 days in good weather, and in bad weather he was frequently 20 days on his journey; the postage, by him, for a single letter was about 9*d.* He carried money at the rate of one-half per cent for gold, and one-third for silver. There were also two opportunities per month by horse post, for the conveyance of money to Beyrout; one was in the hands of the British merchants, and its rates of carriage were three-eighths per cent for gold, and one-eighth for silver. Since the evacuation of Syria by Mehemet Ali, the same system was presumed to continue; but there is less security and regularity.

"Aleppo, as an entrepôt, supplies not only the surrounding country, but also parts of Armenia, south from Arabkir. To the north it supplies Marash and its neighbourhood; to the east and south-east, Orfa, Diarbekir, Merdin, and Moussul are supplied from Aleppo, and it sends a caravan, once a year, to Bagdad.

VALUE of the following Articles imported from England during the Years 1830 to 1837 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.	piasters.
Twist	4,000,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	1,600,000	3,500,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
Gray cottons	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	2,300,000	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,250,000
White ditto	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	2,100,000	2,900,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
Shawls	700,000	650,000	600,000	580,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	480,000
Muslins	325,000	400,000	595,000	450,000	610,000	535,000	560,000	235,000
Printed cottons	1,530,000	1,200,000	1,900,000	2,500,000	3,300,000	1,725,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
—— handkerchiefs	90,000	130,000	160,000	180,000	230,000	710,000	870,000	270,000
Woollens	....	....	....	....	....	....	200,000	
Tin plates	10,000	15,000	20,000	23,500	25,500	36,500	37,500	10,500
—— in bars	105,000	60,000	225,000	120,000	180,000	318,000	240,000	180,000
Sugar	46,000	51,000	72,000	36,000	21,000	228,000	450,000	180,000
Cochineal	525,000	617,000	915,000	740,000	915,000	1,050,000	975,000	1,050,000
Indigo	1,530,000	1,330,000	1,625,000	1,115,000	2,200,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	500,000
Pepper and pimento	162,450	135,200	143,000	121,000	200,000	95,000	85,000	152,000

"Formerly the import of British manufactures into Aleppo was done chiefly through Leghorn. The value of British manufactures imported in 1837, was 11,811,000 piasters, the value through Leghorn was only 191,000.

"The direct import trade from Great Britain to Aleppo was begun in 1828. In 1832 the late British Consul-general opened a house here, and in 1833 and 1835, three or four British houses were established, and if the security of the local business, and of the transit trade were insured, Aleppo might again become a great depot for commerce.

"There is no possibility of getting correct, or even approximate accounts of the exports. They are made on Aleppo account from Tarsous, Latakia, and Alexandretta. The trade between Aleppo and these places is carried on chiefly by natives, who purchase from importers, sell the goods to the producers in advance for the coming crops of silk, cotton, wool, &c., receiving payment in these articles, and resell them to the importers, for shipment at the nearest port.

"The products of Syria, and those brought into Asia Minor, and exported on Aleppo account, are cotton, grown on the plains of Tarsous, and Adana, in Caramania: silk, raised near Antioch; silk, brought from Tocat; Wool, grown around Aleppo, or brought from Tarsous and Adana; Galls, brought from Killis, Merdem, Diarbekir, and Moussoul; camels' hair, brought from various parts of the interior.

"The average price of cotton during the three years ending 1837, was 1000 piasters per cantar; average exports 2700 cantars, value 2,700,000 piasters, of which three-fourths was exported to Marseilles and Leghorn.

"Of silk—Antioch produced about 9,000,000 drachms.

"About three-fourths was exported to Marseilles and Leghorn; to Great Britain *none;* the remainder was retained for the consumption of the country. The average price for the three years 1835 to 1837, was 400 piasters per 1000 drams; the average exports 6,750,000 drams—equal to 2,700,000 piasters.

"Of Amasia silk, from Tocat, there came to Aleppo, in 1830, 180 bales; in 1831, 165; in 1832, 190; in 1833, 60; in 1834, 80; in 1835, 12; in 1836, 40; and in 1837, 60 bales, containing each 25,000 drams; giving an annual importation of 2,487,500 drams, worth, on an average, 450 piasters per 1000 drams = 1,119,150 piasters; of which was shipped one-third (373,050 piasters), and two-thirds are retained for use here. *Wool* from Tarsous and Adana 1500, and from Aleppo 850 cantars.—Total 2350 cantars.

"The average price during these three years was 600 piasters per cantar; the average exports 1750 cantars, value 1,050,000 piasters.

"*Galls* from Killis, 150 cantars; from Merdem and Diarbekir, 500 cantars; from Moussul and Bagdad, 700 cantars.—Total 1350.

"The average prices during these three years were 1700 piasters per cantar; and the average exports were 1050 cantars = 1,785,000 piasters.

"The cotton of Syria is very short in the staple, and very full of seed; the manufacturers of France, Italy, and Switzerland, consume a much greater quantity of such cotton than England does, it being chiefly used for lamp and candlewick. The silk is reeled so very long (about eight feet diameter) that it is impossible to find purchasers for it in Britain. The quality is estimated in England at 5 to 10 per cent better than Persian.

"Wool is adapted for the purposes of British manufacturers, but its price has generally been too high to permit shipments to be made to Britain.

"Galls are the only article sent to Britain in any considerable quantity.

"ALEXANDRETTA—(*Scanderoon*).—The bay of Scanderoon affords the only safe anchorage, at all times of the year, on the coast of Syria, and is defended from all winds. It is the natural port of Aleppo, and of all northern Syria. British imports and exports, and the greater part of the foreign, pass through it;—except what is carried by small vessels of very light draft of water during the summer; at which season, on account of its greater salubrity, they go to Latakia, a small port, about 40 miles to the south of the Gulf of Scanderoon, but capable of containing only three or four vessels, and very unsafe except during the fine summer months. Another great advantage that Alexandretta possesses is the much less cost of carriage and the greater facility of procuring animals than at Latakia.

"The drawbacks to Alexandretta are the marshes in its immediate vicinity, which produce intermittent fever during the summer months, and consequently deter vessels availing

themselves during that season of a safe and commodious port. One, and the most considerable marsh, was, eight years since, drained effectually at the instigation of Signor Martinelli, the then agent and factor, since which time the place has been much more healthy: such marshes as remain being all above the level of the sea might be very easily drained at a small expense, which would then render the place as healthy as most other parts of Syria, and open a safe retreat for vessels at all times of the year without danger of their crews suffering from sickness; this is particularly applicable to British vessels, which are all copp[illegible]ed, and also unable, from their draft of water, to avail themselves of the port of Lavakia during the unhealthy season from June to September.

"The Bay of Alexandretta possesses also an advantage from its proximity to Tarsous and other parts of Caramania, the whole coast of which is destitute of any port, and is the country where most of the cotton and wool of Syria is produced.

"The British imports at Alexandretta for the year ending 31st December, 1836, were, for the first six months in British vessels, comprising together a register tonnage 1086 of the approximate value, calculated at the prices of Great Britain 85,401*l.*, as detailed in the six months' return; and for the last six months, six British vessels comprising together 869 register tons, in value 65,827*l.*

"The exports to Great Britain in British vessels were for the first six months in three vessels, comprising together 392 register tons, in value 16,790*l.*; and for the last six months in two vessels 255 register tons, in value 8250*l.*, the decline of which may be attributed to the advices of the high prices of galls received from Great Britain at the latter end of the year 1835 causing a larger supply of that article to be sent during the spring of 1836 than the market could consume.

"The imports by foreign vessels for the first six months of 1836, were 1 French vessel of the register burden of 240 tons, value about 300*l.*; 1 Sardinian of 160 tons, value about 1200*l.*

"The foreign exports for the first six months were 2 French vessels, comprising together a register tonnage of 360, value about 20,000*l.*; 3 Sardinian vessels comprising 460 register tons, value about 18,000*l.*; for the last six months there were not any foreign imports, and the exports were 1 French 112 tons, value about 7500*l.*, and Tuscan loaded for Leghorn 1, of 188 tons, value 12,500*l.*

"It is to be observed that the British vessels coming to the coast of Syria are all entirely loaded, their cargoes being nearly equally divided between Beyrout and Alexandretta, the larger portion rather for the latter place, and that of the 14 vessels arrived during the year, 5 only were enabled to find return cargoes, the remainder having recourse to Smyrna or Alexandria, but 8 out of 10 go to the former place, whereas the foreign vessels come out with frequently not more than two-thirds of a cargo, and frequently much less, depending on the return, which they are almost invariably enabled to find between Beyrout, this place, Tripoli, and Cyprus; this is accounted for by galls, silk, and cotton being the staple articles of export, but which are not suited to the British market, the high price of the first preventing its more general use, which is caused almost entirely by the expensive land-carriage they are subject to from Moussul, where the greatest part are collected: a portion comes from the banks of the Tigris to Aleppo.

"The direct importations for the supply of Alexandretta and that of the surrounding country, consist principally of grain, rice, and salt; the former coming mostly from the plains about Tarsous. The rice and salt are imported from Damietta, on the coast of Egypt.

"The only staple article of export, the produce of the district of Alexandretta, is dips, or beshmet, made from grapes into a consistence resembling honey. The production of that article, which is all made in the mountains, is about 350 to 400 cantars per annum; of which about 200 to 250 are exported principally to Tarsous and Karamania. It forms a great article of food among the natives of the country. It is sold in the place at from 350 to 400 piasters per cantar; each cantar is equal to 500 lbs. English.

"The district of Alexandretta extends from Cape Kanzyr, the southern point of the gulf, as far as Byas, the N.E. extremity, and comprises the towns of Beilan, with a population of about 1500 persons; Arzous, about 250; and Alexandretta, 250, with 20 villages, containing a population of about 1500 to 1800. The inhabitants of Beilan are principally Turks, with a few Armenians; those of Alexandretta are about half Greeks and

half Turks, and Fellahs, who observe the feasts and outward ceremonies of the Turks, but are idolaters in their religion. The cultivation of the villages is very precarious, and frequently not sufficient for the consumption of the district. About 40,000 trees were felled in 1836 in the mountains for Mehemet Ali: the greater part were fit for ship-building purposes. They consisted generally of mountain pine, very tough and close grained, with a few oaks of rather inferior quality. For the transport of which 50 vessels, forming together about 20,000 tons, arrived from Alexandria during the course of that year. The sum allowed by the government for each man's daily pay was 3 piasters = 7½*d.* sterling (the common price for labourers being 5 piasters).

"*Duties.*—On every loaded beast coming to, going from, or passing through Alexandretta, there is a tax of 26 paras. Till this year only 6 paras.

"On every kilo of grain imported, 18 piasters: on every cantar of dips made, 6 piasters.

"The British imports, during the year 1837, were in 12 vessels, tonnage 1574, estimated value of 149,773*l.* sterling.

"The exports to Great Britain, during the year 1837, were only by one vessel, tonnage 109, estimated value of 1710*l.* sterling.

"The foreign imports at Alexandretta, for the year 1837, were in four French vessels, tonnage 659, estimated value 15,439*l.* sterling; and exports by four French vessels for Marseilles, tonnage 562, estimated value of 4140*l.* sterling. Two Austrian, and three Sardinian for Genoa and Leghorn, of the united tonnage of 676 register, and estimated value of 13,550*l.* sterling.

British and Foreign Trade at the Ports within the Consulate of Aleppo, during the Year 1837.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Number of Crews.	Intrinsic Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Number of Crews.	Intrinsic Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
PORT OF ALEXANDRETTA.								
British	13	1,720	100	16,177	12	1,574	93	1,713
French	7	1,017	61	15,439	6	892	54	8,965
Austrian	1	180	16	.....	1	180	10	1,650
Tuscan	1	140	8	.....	1	140	7	1,035
Sardinian	2	270	16	.....	2	270	16	8,195
Total, 1837	24	3,327	197	189,616	22	3,056	181	21,455
" 1836	16	2,258	110	137,228	15	2,119	124	17,774
PORT OF LATAKIA.								
French	10	1,328	85	21,151	10	1,321	88	11,861
Austrian	2	424	22	19,770	1	500	11	600
Sardinian	1	600	36	8,612	1	600	18	3,000
Tuscan	1	620	37	13,836	5	721	36	3,600
Greek	1	245	25	1,100	1	245	25	900
Turk	3	320	27	.....	3	320	27	50
Arab	56	5,456	360	21,742	56	5,470	409	11,119
Egyptian	10	1,440	100	4,182	9	1,440	93	2,500
Total, 1837	92	11	883	97,593	911	10,422	813	33,731
" 1836	106	12,112	1083	121,247	104	11,641	1036	29,114
PORT OF TRIPOLI.								
French	8	1,151	76	6,800	2	170	18	10,500
Tuscan	1	100	9	2,500	2	304	24	6,570
Greek	2	140	14	900	1	70	8	1,000
Arab	70	7,670	151	9,992	6	640	45	4,000
Total, 1837	11	1,061	254	22,172	11	1,184	94	17,270
" 1836	36	4,029	257	14,140	16	2,084	117	37,110
PORT OF TARSOUS, 1836.								
British	2	340	24	In ballast	2	340	24	1,484
French	5	912	56	..	5	912	56	2,812
Austrian	1	172	12	.....	1	172	12	2,000
Greek	55	4,600	470	25,000	55	4,600	470	15,500
Arab	95	6,050	580	33,000	95	6,050	580	32,000
Divers	8	670	70	1,500	8	670	70	1,000
Total	166	12,937	1212	61,500	166	12,937	1212	54,796

NAVIGATION and Trade of Alexandretta and Outports in 1841.

ALEXANDRETTA, LATAKIA, & TRIPOLI.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
ALEXANDRETTA				£				£
British	20	2,841	157	117,119	19	2,197	170	29,817
French	33	4,912	327	11,779	33	4,912	327	50,091
Sardinian	9	1,193	90	15,865	9	1,193	90	11,761
Tuscan	4	612	36	7,091	4	612	36	9,711
Austrian	4	645	35	1,245	4	645	35	4,265
Arab	11	10,302	1409	14,500	171	10,302	1409	11,067
Greek	17	1,660	157	2,500	17	1,660	157	2,150
Total	339	21,965	2211	232,035	258	21,841	2294	111,388

Of the 20 British arrivals, 9 vessels had manufactures, 2 manufactures and colonials, 3 colonials, and 6 twist. Of the 19 British vessels which departed, 9 had galls, 1 with yellow berries, 8 were in ballast, and 1 had tombak.

TRADE OF DAMASCUS.

Damascus, one of the oldest and most beautifully situated cities in the world, has a population estimated at from 120,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. About 12,000 of whom are Christians and about 13,000 are Jews. It is 180 miles south-east of Aleppo, and 70 from Beyrout. This city is surrounded by a country of great natural fertility at the foot of the *Anti-Lebanus*; and the rivers and clear streams of Damascus flow through and round the city, as in the days of Abraham and Ahab. The buildings are mean, but the houses of the rich are described as gorgeous in the decorations and furniture of their apartments. They have sparkling fountains and flower-gardens attached to them. An European costume is seldom seen in this most Oriental, in its manners, of Turkish cities.

There is a great Khan, or huge building, frequented daily by the various merchants, and in this edifice and in 30 inferior Khans, purchases and sales are conducted by the merchants, who have their countinghouses near them. Sales are made very generally for ready money, or to the regular caravan merchants on credit, often until they return the following year. Bazaars are numerous, and arranged for the respective tradesmen, such as goldsmiths, jewellers, druggists, hardware and cutlery dealers, ready-made clothiers, pipe-dealers, &c.; public cooks of whom there are more than 500, grocers, dyers of woollen stuffs, saddlers, shoemakers, leather-dealers, &c.

Caravans.—Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia, two or three times a year; to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyrout weekly. *Damascus* is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to, and separate on their return from, Mecca.

"There is a tribunal of commerce for the settlement of business disputes. It consists of 9 Mussulmans, 2 Christians, and 1 Jew. It is said that the Mahomedan majority has seldom acted unfairly to the Christians.

IMPORTS arrived and received at the Custom-house of Damascus.*

ARTICLES.	1836				1837			
		Without Teskere	With Teskere	TOTAL	Without Teskere	With Teskere	TOTAL
Loaf and crushed sugar	okes	109,219	11,398	121,117	100,024	12,700	112,724
Copperas	do.	3,911	...	3,911	12,250	...	12,250
Indigo	do.	10,295	...	10,295	1,728	...	1,728
Pimento	do.	3,118	...	3,118	3,511	...	3,511
Pepper	do.	18,810	1,600	20,410	21,787	1,460	23,247
Tin, in bars	do.	1,501	...	1,501	1,055	...	1,055
Cochineal	do.	5,971	1,361	7,332	8,741	2,800	11,541
Coffee, from Mocha and Europe	do.	75,122	...	75,122	80,200	...	80,200
Sal-ammoniac	do.	1,128	...	1,128	3,201	200	3,401
Corals	do.	15	...	15	117	50	167
Cotton twist { hund'ws 21,046 / ditto 11,381 }	do.	75,761	39,861	115,622	102,228	35,282	137,510
Long cloths	pieces	21,115	8,560	32,041	21,375	1,557	23,932
Prints	do.	21,209	14,136	36,045	21,115	9,339	30,547
Woollen cloths	do.	1,362	2,039	3,401	1,580	1,021	2,829
Muslins	do.	20,626	5,147	25,773	20,029	5,140	25,169
Rice, baskets of 10 rotolos each	...	...	11,700	11,700	...	12,000	12,000
Silk, from Lyons	pieces	...	...	...	...	1,161	1,161
Writing paper	reams	17,547	3,401	20,948	7,000	2,800	10,350
Wrapping ditto	do.	5,943	...	5,943	2,150	...	2,150
Red skullcaps	dozens	11,007	1,125	13,132	9,500	1,775	11,291
Tinplates	boxes	28	28	56	173	16	209
Iron	cantars	128	...	128	...	...	...
Indigo, from Bagdad	okes	...	7,119	7,119	...	1,021	1,021
Tobacco	do.	192,000	...	192,000	117,270	...	117,270
Tobacco, produce of Damascus	do.	11,000	...	...	51,000	...	...
— from the mountains	do.	1,500	...	230,250	121,150	...	199,522
— from different places	do.	11,250	...	...	11,102	...	...

* The Teskere is a custom-house piece, for goods passing from the seaport or frontier to the interior—certifying that the duty has been paid.

"*Mahomedan Merchants.*—There are in Damascus 66 Mahomedan commercial establishments which trade with Europe. The whole amount of their capital is estimated at from 20 to 25,000,000 of piasters—200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* sterling. Of these houses, eight are believed to possess a capital exceeding 1,000,000 of piasters. There are two (Abderachman Ashim and Mahomed Said Aga Bagdadli) who trade with Bagdad, whose capital is estimated at from 1½ to 2,000,000 piasters; and one house (Hadji Hussein Chertifchi) which is supposed to have from 2 to 2,500,000 piasters in trade. The larger houses generally trade with Europe and Bagdad; those of smaller capitals with Constantinople and Smyrna. There are about a dozen engaged in the Egyptian trade with Cairo and Alexandria, one or two with the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and a few with Jerusalem, Nablous, and other parts of Palestine. There is one of the principal houses whose commercial relations extend as far as the East Indies.

"*Christian Merchants.*—There are 29 Christian merchants at Damascus engaged in foreign trade, the whole of whose capital is estimated at 1½ to 5,500,000 of piasters. By far the wealthiest of these establishments is that of Hanah Hanouri, having a capital of from 1½ to 2,000,000 of piasters, and carrying on a trade with England, France, and Italy, besides being a considerable manufacturer of Damascus stuffs. Several others of the Hanouri family are engaged in foreign commerce, and are among the most opulent of the Christian merchants. A great proportion of the Christian commercial houses have connexions with great Britain. They are less opulent than the Mussulmans or the Jews.

"*Hebrew Merchants.*—As a class the Jewish foreign merchants of Damascus are the most wealthy. There are 24 Hebrew houses engaged in foreign trade, and their capital is estimated at from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 piasters, making an average of from 600*l.* to 700*l.* sterling each. Among them there are no less than nine houses whose capitals vary from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of piasters. The two most opulent are believed to be Mourad Farhi and Nassim Farhi, whose wealth in trade exceeds 1,500,000 each. Most of the Jewish foreign houses trade with Great Britain.

"*Retailers of British goods.*—There are 107 shopkeepers who retail British goods in Damascus. The whole amount of their supposed capital is from 1,600,000 to 2,100,000

piasters, so that the average capital possessed by each is only from 150*l.* to 180*l.* sterling. Their bazaars are kept up to a great extent by of those who sell them goods on credit.

" *Woollen Shopkeepers.*—There are 15 sellers of woollen cloths by retail. They are the most affluent body of the shopkeepers, and are deemed to have from 650,000 to 800,000 piasters employed in all: making the average of their capital—from 400*l.* to 500*l.* sterling; the wealthiest of them having about double that amount, and the lowest among them being supposed to possess from 200*l.* to 300*l.*

" *Stuff Manufacturers.*—There are 14 Mahometans engaged in the stuff manufactures of Damascus; their capital varies from 200*l.* to 1200*l.* sterling, and the whole amount engaged is from 600,000 to 750,000 piasters, giving on an average from 400*l.* to 500*l.* sterling. The two most opulent of these manufacturers are dervishes.

" There are 45 Christian establishments for manufacturing Damascus stuffs. Their total capital is from 1,100,000 to 1,500,000 piasters, or an average from 220*l.* to 335*l.*

" The number of looms for silk and cotton stuffs in Damascus is about 4000; each of which produces weekly from 4 to 5 pieces, of 11 pikes in length by 1 in width, containing about 100 drachms of silk, and 100 drachms of cotton twist of Nos. 16 to 24. The price of the piece varies from 80 to 95 piasters. The price of labour is from 8 to 10 piasters per piece.

" The number of looms for cotton stuffs is about 400, which make each about 7 to 8 pieces per week, requiring about 200 drachms of cotton twist, Nos. 16 to 24; each piece is 11 pikes long and 1 broad. The price is 20 to 21 piasters; the labour, 6 piasters per piece.

" *Grocers and Druggists.*—Grocers and druggists are numerous, and are computed to be about 80, having one with another, on an average, a capital of about 10,000 piasters each.

" *Currency.*—Value of monies, according to the firman proclaimed in Damascus, April, 18, 1838:—

	Piasters.	Paras.
Old Gahadi	60	24
New Gahadi	50	33
Old Fyzzanickly	43	10
Old Selimi Fundnckli	36	12
New Fundnckli or 4 Tubi	34	9
Selimi, from Constantinople	25	13
Old Mahbub of Egypt, Mustafeni	24	1
Egyptian Mahbub, Old Mahmudi	20	24
Old Adli	17	16
New Adli	15	28
White Rubia Zariffa	3	3
Red Rubia Zaritla	2	28
Old Gazi	20	5
Mamduchi, or New Gazi	17	10
Old Jusseli	174	4
New Jusseli	173	11
Old Beshlik	16	22
Juzbuck	11	23
Beshlik, with crescent of 5	2	24
Altimishlik	3	1
Iklik	9	39

" At these rates coins are ordered to be received and paid as legal tenders.

" It is calculated that a miskal of gold of good quality of 24 kerats, is worth 13*s.* in England. The miskal weighs 1½ drachms of 24 kerats.

" 100 drachms of silver, pure, is worth in England 2*l.* 16*s.*; a quintal of England of 112 lbs. weighs here 44½ okes.

" 100 English yards are = 130 pikes, country measure.

" The exchange in London is calculated at so many piasters per pound sterling, the recent rates being about 100 piasters, so that the piaster is = 2*d.*

" On France the exchange is calculated at about 4 piasters per franc.

" The oke = 400 drachms = 2¾ lbs. English, or 40 okes = 1 cwt.
And 800 do. = 1 ton.
640 do. = 252 gal. liquid measure.
720 drachms = 1 rottolo = . . . 5 lbs. English.
100 Habbies of Jaffa = . . . 39 quarters.
1¾ pike = ... 1 yard.
The Syrian cantar is 180 okes of Constantinople = 504 lbs.

" *Quarantines and Boards of Health.*—The plague has rarely appeared at Damascus. Beyrout being the principal port of Syria is the principal quarantine station. The establishment was, until lately, under the control of a Board of European consuls, and after-

wards under the care of the governor, and is specially managed by an Italian. We are not acquainted with its management since Ibrahim Pacha's retreat.

"The Board of Health at Aleppo, which watched over the sanatory state of that district, and superintended the quarantines, which were fixed by its authority on the northern frontier, from Aintab to Bir, and extends the same superintendence by a quarantine into the defile of the Taurus. The Syrian quarantines exhibited the absurdities, the exactions, and the extortions of the lazzaret system in Europe."

BEYROUT is the seaport of Damascus, from which it is distant about 70 miles. It is little more than a deep roadstead, with good anchorage, the mole being neglected. Its population is estimated at about 15,000, and its bazaars are large, and generally well supplied with merchandize. The consul states in his report, written before the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha,—

"The internal trade of the country has increased within the same period, as native capitalists now venture to embark their fortunes in commercial speculations, which formerly they did not venture to do. It would, however, be an error to suppose that the *international consumption* of European goods in Syria has materially augmented. No direct commerce is carried on betwixt Tyre, Sidon, or Acre, with England or other British ports, as no British subject, with a capital adequate to important commercial operations, resides in those places; but an internal, and I have reason to believe an increasing trade exists between those places and Beyrout for articles of British produce.

"The importations in transit, forwarded to Damascus, not being for the consumption of that city only, go by the caravans to Bagdad, whence they are distributed in the adjacent countries. Those, again, destined for Aleppo find their way into Asia Minor, especially to the towns of Orfa, Diarbekir, Malatiah, Sivas, &c.

"Beyrout is certainly, at present, the most flourishing commercial city in Syria in proportion to its size; and, as my personal observations have hitherto been confined to this place, I may be inclined to overrate the general commercial prosperity of the country. A wealthy class of Christians reside here, whose habits, both as regards dress and the consumption of other luxuries of civilized society, exceed those of the generality of their countrymen. This body of Christians were, under the former government, refugees to Mount Lebanon, and have now returned to Beyrout since the Egyptian invasion. If any Christians feel a leaning to the present government, it is those who have found a security to their property under it, which they did not previously enjoy; even these feel that they possess, by a most precarious tenure, their advantage."

According to all the information which we have since received, misrule, corruption, and insecurity, have succeeded the security of the military despotism, and severity of Ibrahim Pacha's government: and this is confirmed by the consul, who states that the articles imported, have, in 1842, increased in quantity, but being of a coarse kind, not in value; that there is no safety or security in the interior, and that the system of selling on credit has been greatly limited: a proof of commercial insecurity.

"With respect to the moral state of Syria, Mr. Moore, the consul, states it must be considered as one of degradation—where man is no longer looked upon as a free agent, and treated accordingly, it cannot be otherwise; and we need not be surprised if we meet with little of either rectitude or principle, or dignity of conduct in the native Syrian; whilst the reverse of this is too frequently found—intrigue, pusillanimity, and falsehood, forming the component parts of his character. In a commercial point of view, the position of Syria is highly favourable: its coasts afford facilities for the external supply of its wants, whilst its topographical position, as respects part of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Bagdad, Persia, and Arabia, is equally advantageous for furnishing these countries with our produce.

"In a manufacturing point of view, Syria has lost, in proportion to her importation of

foreign goods, as well as on account of her diminished population, and the gradual impoverishment of the country. Agriculture has equally declined for the two latter causes."

Colonel Campbell observes—

"Since the government of Ibrahim Pacha was established in Syria, the police has become much more efficient, and the government has been more regularly obeyed;—that a far greater toleration of religious opinions has been introduced, and the punishment of offences has been more prompt and certain. The position of Syria, divided from Asia Minor by the Taurus, and by the desert from the Euphrates, having more intimate relations with Arabia and Egypt than with any other parts of the world—no Turkish spoken, but Arabic, the universal language, would have all tended to cement the union with Egypt. In the former agents of the Turkish government, and those interested in its abuses—in the roider hordes who hover about the frontiers—in those who dread, and naturally dread the conscription—and in the intolerant Mahomedans—there are, of course, elements of great discontent, and desire for change. There is evidence of great improvement both in agriculture and commerce. Thirty-seven thousand mulberry-trees have been planted in the district of Beyrout, Sayda, and Tripoli—a large part of the plains of Esdredon and Bekan planted with olive-trees. The imports of cotton-twist increased from 200,000 lbs. in 1832, to 875,000 lbs. in 1835. Religious prejudices are weakened on the part of the Mahomedans towards Christians in general. Religious hatred and strife among Christian sects *not* lessened. There is a great change in the Mussulman feeling as to their invincibleness. The loss of the Morea—the success of the Russians—the battle of Navarino—stoppage of Ibrahim Pacha at Kutaiah, by the influence of the Great Powers—the greater contact with Europeans, both on part of governments and people—the comparison of the intelligence, wealth, activity, intercourse of Christians with Mussulman authorities—have all tended to lower Mussulman pride and confidence.

"Mr. Moore, consul at Beyrout, gives the following rates of wages in the Beyrout districts: Field laborer 5 to 6½ piasters = 12*d.* to 15*d.*; artisans, masons, and carpenters, 14 to 15 piasters = 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*

"The annual cost of clothing for one of the labouring classes is 3*l.* to 4*l.*; food, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; lodging, in town, 2*l.* to 4*l.*; lodging, in country, 1*l.* to 2*l.*—The habitation generally consists of two rooms.

"*Ports of Syria.*—Exclusive of Alexandretta and Beyrout.

"*Mersin*, the port of Tarsous, is safe for a limited number of small vessels.

"The port of *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea*) is small, the entrance to it very dangerous and intricate, with ruins falling into it; not more than two or three vessels can now anchor in it, and, except in the summer months, it is always considered unsafe.

"The port of *Tripoli* is very small, and cannot be considered an harbour, except for vessels of a moderate tonnage. The anchorage in the road-stead can only be made use of in summer.

"The bay of *Akka* or St. Jean d'Acre is large, but much exposed. It is frequented chiefly by French, Italian, and Austrian vessels. British vessels seldom touch there. The anchorage at Hypka, under the southernmost point, affords some little shelter.

"The ancient ports of *Jaffa*, *Tour* (Tyre), and *Sayda* (Sidon), are now all choked up, and offer no security to shipping.

"The harbours on the coast of Syria are many of them susceptible of being sufficiently improved for the safety of trading vessels; but no undertaking requiring permanent security for capital and enterprise can be entered upon, while the condition of the country in regard to its administration remains under the Turkish pachas.

"In a recent report of the consul at Beyrout, he states that internal disorder, and insecurity in respect to person and property, still prevail in Syria."

STATEMENT by Mr. Consul Moore of Arrivals of Merchant Vessels under British Colours, during the Years 1824 to 1837 inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	REMARKS.
1824	15	Three only of these vessels have the tonnage registered, making ..... 401 Tons.	Only one vessel has the number of crew registered, making 10 men.	The registration of vessels began in the year 1824, but not with every particular. It is impossible to give an accurate statement of the tonnage, crews, and places from which the vessels arrive, as they were not regularly registered previous to the arrival of Mr. Consul Moore. The departures are the same as the arrivals, and the ports of destination are not regularly registered.
1825	19	One only of these vessels have been registered, making 602 ,,	Not registered.	
1826	17	One only registered, 111 ,,	Only four vessels have the crew registered, making 33 men.	
1827	11	Not registered.	Not registered.	
1828	15			
1829	17	One only of these vessels has the tonnage registered, making ..... 111 ,,	Only three of these vessels have the number of crew registered, making 23 men.	
1830	22	One only of these vessels has the tonnage registered, making ..... 11 ,,	Not registered	N.B.—Great difficulty exists in obtaining lists of the foreign navigation.
1831	26	Two only of these vessels have the tonnage registered, making ..... 203 ,,	Ditto.	
1832	19	One only of these vessels has the tonnage registered, making ..... 106 ,,	Ditto.	
1833	28	Tonnage.....1186 ,,	Only six vessels have the number of crew registered, making 50 men.	
1834	22	Ditto.....1765 ,,	Only four vessels have the number of crew registered making 36 men.	
Total....	209			

BRITISH Trade within the Consulate of Beyrout, during the Year 1835.

ARRIVED						DEPARTED			
Name of Vessel.	Date of Entry.	Tons.	Men.	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Where bound	Nature of Cargo
Delos	Jan. 15	131	7	Liverpool	Cambric, 55 bales; cotton twist, 967 do.; calico, 151 do.;	Grewent ..	142	Liverpool.	Inferior quality of silk, 29 bales; cotton, 102 do.; sheep's
Caroline	Jan. 30	136	7	do.	Longcloths, 221 do.; indigo, 51 Dennet	Grace ...	166	London.	wool, 10 do.;
Royal William .	March 13	127	7	do	cases, mat. Ital.			Glasgow, Greenock, or Liverpool.	sheep skins, 15 do.; goat skins, 2210 do., hare skins, do. hides, 962 do., madder roots, 75 barrels; gum Fragacanth, 15 do.; gum Arabic, 3 do., gum Cubine, 1 do.; galls, 220 do., carpets, 1 bale; soap, 47 cases; oil, 4 barrels; clay, 221 do.; fruit, 12 cases; tobacco, 8 barrels; sponges, 8 ditto.
Emerald	May 31	150	9	do	shawls, 130 bales,				
Iris	June 4	125	7	do.	prints, 24 do.;	Caroline . ..		London	
Mary Hallet ...	July 24	143	10	do.	ponchos, 733 do.; shirtings, 45 do.,	Plym	128	....	
Plym	Aug. 31	128	7	do	madapolams, 527; handkerchiefs, 81 do.;				
Pera	Sept. 2	111	9	London and Liverpool	small shawls, 21 do.; cloth, 1 bale				
		1120	63				116		

N. B.—No direct trade exists between Tyre, Sidon, Jaffa, and Acre (the outports under this jurisdiction) and Great Britain. The vessels cleared out for England took in part of their cargo at Alexandretta.

Navigation of the Port of Beyrout, in Syria, during the Year 1825.

ARRIVED.

From Whence.	British.		Austrian.		French.		Greek.		Sardinian.		Tuscan.		Ottoman.		Russian.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Archipelago	2	364	...	...	...	...	3	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	132	6	638
Candia	...	...	1	251	...	...	2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	426
Caramania	3	312	2	330	...	...	18	2391	...	...	...	...	25	1,570	1	150	49	4,761
Cyprus	1	83	1	105	...	...	9	746	1	106	...	...	36	2,935	...	...	48	4,125
Constantinople	2	200	1	230	...	...	16	1691	1	176	...	...	4	348	6	867	32	3,195
Macedonia & Thrace	1	127	...	...	...	...	3	299	...	...	...	...	2	240	1	173	9	879
Anatolia	2	220	...	...	...	...	16	1158	1	64	...	...	9	715	...	80	29	2,276
Syria	1	105	11	1071	...	...	12	1065	11	1497	...	...	877	22,895	1	115	866	27,571
Austria	...	...	2	1037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,037
France	...	...	...	...	13	2017	...	...	1	119	1	165	...	...	...	...	15	2,271
Great Britain	8	1128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,128
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	682
Sardinia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	313
Tuscany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	921	1	150	...	...	...	...	10	1,127
Egypt	4	581	7	1351	1	111	8	711	1	581	1	158	212	21,210	...	...	237	24,112
Total	27	3173	32	6141	14	2128	97	7361	30	1720	3	713	1125	52,483	11	1576	1481	74,661

DEPARTED.

Where to Cleared.																		
Archipelago	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131	3	214
Caramania	...	...	3	693	...	...	11	1189	1	200	...	...	26	1,950	2	300	43	4,332
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	893	...	...	3	166	18	1,200	1	111	33	2,372
Constantinople	1	110	1	122	...	...	2	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	406
Egypt	1	102	...	...	...	...	4	513	...	...	...	...	11	5,560	...	...	16	6,175
Macedonia & Thrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87	...	...	...	...	1	118	...	...	2	185
Anatolia	3	361	...	...	...	...	1	201	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	629
Syria	8	1411	11	2220	16	1962	25	2116	1	2219	3	508	532	16,360	7	912	614	27,613
Austria	...	...	6	1137	...	...	1	109	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,417
France	...	...	...	...	9	1535	3	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,765
Great Britain	5	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	717
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	389
Tuscany	...	...	3	1123	...	...	16	873	4	1353	3	508	...	...	...	...	23	3,757
Total	18	2701	28	5195	19	3497	79	5811	13	3991	9	1182	614	25,738	11	1547	807	50,172

British and Foreign Trade, at the Port of Beyrout, during the years ending the 31st of December, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1841.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1835.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED				DEPARTED				REMARKS.
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	
1835.				£				£	
British	13	1 635	101	unknown	12	1,513	91	...	Tonnage, Departures, Number of Vessels, and Number of Crews, not registered previous to Mr Consul Moore's arrival.
Maltese	4	701	33	do	...	....	....	....	
Ionian	2	...	21	...	...	....	....	....	
Egyptian	121	...	...	estimated at obtained	31	....	82	65,250	
French	25	2 017	121	66,925	16	1 388	174	....	
Austrian	20	1,153	200	....	17	1 617	....	....	
Russian	19	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	
Sardinian	31	1,748	341	57,380	32	1,852	309	67,260	
Greek	104	7,701	...	1,211	109	7,743	....	1,400	
Total, 1835	331	21,217	865	125,119	310	17,112	650	133,910	
Total, 1836	356	21,251	3490	....	352	21,700	3458		
Total, 1837	672	15,001	4346	....	672	15,001	4346		
1841.									
British	33	5,231	310	....	33	5 231	310		
Arab	132	7,166	964	....	132	7,166	964		
Turkish	77	10,369	1719	....	77	10,369	1719		
French	21	3 322	221	....	21	3,322	201		
Austrian	26	3,566	577	30,000	26	3 566	577	23,000	
Sardinian	14	2,391	140	unknown	14	2 391	140	unknown	
Russian	1	320	11	2 000	1	320	11	in ballast	
Greek	64	5 576	350	34,714	64	5,576	350	5,124	
Total 1841	341	38,181	4142	66,714	341	38 131	4320	28,124	

"During the three first years 13 British vessels arrived and departed.

"Of the 35 British arrivals in 1841, 31 vessels had general cargoes, 1 wheat, 1 provisions, and 2 had Syrian produce. Of the 35 British departures, 23 were in ballast, 8 had in part and in whole general cargoes, 3 had Syrian produce, and 1 had galls.

"*Sales and Payments.*—Sales are generally effected at a credit of three or four months, but the term is only nominal, as none of the buyers pay when it is expired. For the most part buyers only *begin* to pay in about a month after the stipulated credit is past, and six, eight, and even twelve months not unfrequently pass over before the final liquidation of the debt can be obtained, and in very few instances can interest be obtained for the excess of credit. With buyers, who prove more than ordinarily dilatory in their payments, we are often obliged to apply to our consul to exert his official influence in forcing them to pay; and when the debtor is a 'Rayah' (subject of government) this method generally is pretty successful, but there are very few of the buyers indeed who, from some ground or influence equally unintelligible, have not claimed and obtained the protection of some foreign power, and the difficulties which the consuls, who find it to their advantage to afford this protection, throw in the way of obtaining this liquidation of a long protracted account, are of the most serious and vexing description. When the party owing and failing to pay is a 'Rayah,' the consul has only to address himself to the governor, who, on hearing the circumstances of the case, gives an order that the amount due be instantly paid; and if this order be not attended to within a reasonable time, he proceeds to punish the delinquent. The case is far different with a debtor who has succeeded in obtaining the protection of a foreign power, as in this case all complaints must be made to the party protecting; and in every instance we have found their conduct such as to impress us with the idea that they find it their interest, as they make it their practice, to screen the delinquent as much as in their power. And this protection system is by no means limited in its extent; for of the whole Christian commercial community of Beyrout we only know of one who is not protected by some consul or another.

"The constant tendency of the current coins to rise in amount is a source of the most perplexing uncertainty as also of considerable loss to us. It appears to us there is a continual traffic in moneys going on. Certain coins frequently disappear, and are only again brought into circulation when their increased value offers a fair remuneration to the speculator or holder. This tendency of the currency to increase in value affects us in two ways. First, it offers a premium to the debtor to protract his payments as much as possible, as the coin, which if he pays to-day will bring only a certain number of piasters, will in all probability be worth 3 to 5 per cent more, if he can manage to withhold his payment for a month or two longer. Secondly, in the loss we sustain by the increased value of moneys: for instance, we sell to-day at a price based upon the Spanish dollar being worth 21 piasters, but we are unable to obtain payment before five to eight months, when the dollar has advanced perhaps to 21½ or 22 piasters; and thus we lose 2½ to 5 per cent, besides receiving no compensation in the way of interest, and our calculations rendered doubly precarious—on the one hand by the uncertainty as to the time we shall be paid in full, and on the other, by the uncertainty of the value the coins may have when we are paid. The different seraffs are in the constant practice of buying up all the coins which are in demand for exportation, and by curtailing their circulation in the first instance, they contrive to increase their value: and in the second, by becoming the principal holders, we are forced to pay them an advance on the current value. Many of the coins are also 'clipped,' and of short weight: it is true they make a reduction of so much per grain for every grain of short weight, but that reduction in general is below the current value of the coin, and thus they gain by paying coins of short weight. For instance, the Dutch ducat, before the proclamation, was in circulation at 46½ piasters: the full weight of the coin is 53 grains, and the reduction allowed for short weight is $\frac{10}{40}$ per grain, leaving a very considerable gain to the payer, as the following statement will show:

53 grains value at full weight	46	20
53 grains at $\frac{10}{40}$ (the rate allowed for short weight) .	39	30
Difference . .	6	30

Or nearly 14 per cent profit by paying coins of short weight: this could be easily obviated

by fixing the value of every grain of short weight considerably above its proportion compared with the value of the coin.

"The British trade with Syria is by no means a reciprocal one, as all, or the greatest portion of the returns, must necessarily be made in specie; and a continual drain of this nature helps, in a degree, to increase the value of specie adapted for remittances, and likewise influences the fluctuations to which it is subject. The country produces ample means for paying for its importations in cotton, silk, and other exports, but owing to the very inferior quality of the former, and the unsuitable manner in which the latter is prepared, they are not adapted for the English market. The export trade is principally carried on with France and Italy, and to those markets is sent by far the largest portion of the cottons, galls, silks, gums, madder-roots, wools, &c. exported from this coast. The best information which we have been able to procure states the annual production as follows:

"*Cotton:* Acre and Nablous, about 2204 tons.
Tarsous and Adana . 2500

1700

"*Silk*, in all about 600,000 okes, or equal to 1,650,000 lbs. English. Since 1831 we do not think any silk, except some few bales of *waste*, has been exported to England.

Exportation of Silk from Beyrout in 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836.

DESCRIPTION.	1833		1834		1835		1836		Totals 4 Years	
	Bales.	Francs.	Bales.	Francs.	Bales.	Francs.	Bales.	Francs.	Bales.	Francs.
To France	141	262,150	651	1,102,500	330	567,000	980	1,890,000	1906	3,903,150
Egypt	317	545,240	611	1,220,000	572	900,150	300	1,023,285	2112	3,696,285
England	..	..	11	22,000	4	..	4	5,220	47	93,220
Greece	..	..	2	4,000	..	..	..	..	2	4,000
Tuscany	250	362,000	131	262,000	72	140,125	231	541,227	596	1,054,352
Turkey	1	6,000	10	21,000	27	40,350	..	..	11	67,350
Austria	9	16,200	13	26,000	6	10,287	7	30,185	15	82,272
Total in each year	584	911,150	1041	2,010,500	1013	1,556,062	1760	3,077,121	4411	8,494,533

"The commerce of Beyrout and Damascus is greatly dependent upon that of Bagdad."—*Extract from a statement drawn up for Dr. Bowring by a mercantile house at Beyrout.*

Exclusive of spices, sugars, drugs, and dyestuffs imported into Syria for the use or consumption of the country, or to be forwarded to *Bagdad*, the trade in such articles as are manufactured in the United Kingdom, requires some notice. British commercial houses were established in 1833. Before that time the manufactures of the United Kingdom were imported into Syria through some of the Italian ports. The markets promised a constantly increasing demand, as the countries to the east became more and more in connexion with Aleppo and Damascus. The disturbed state of Syria has no doubt been injurious to the sales of British manufactures; but there are many foreign articles, especially French woollens, which compete profitably, and even undersell those of England, in Syria as well as in the Levant.

Goods were formerly shipped by the manufacturers to agents at Beyrout or Aleppo, and sold on credit. This system was followed by that of Syrian houses giving their orders for goods to the British agents at Beyrout; payments are made partly in advance, and partly on the delivery of the articles ordered.

The trade in cotton *domestics* had increased considerably during the more secure state of the country under Ibrahim Pacha. In 1836, there were about 20,000 pieces of different measures imported from England into Aleppo, and nearly double the quantity was imported the following year.

Damascus requires for its use and sales 600,000 pieces, or about 800 bales. In 1836 and 1837, 5336 bales, and 53 cases of British manufactures were imported from the United Kingdom; 2 bales only from France, consisting of Swiss prints; 293 bales of all kinds from Italy, of which a considerable part were British fabrics. The remainder was sent by the caravans to Bagdad or Mesopotamia; 94 bales were imported from Germany principally. The red caps, or *tarbouches*, worn, are chiefly from Italy, and the *Consuls* report that no *woollen cloths* are imported from England; that a trial was made, but did not succeed, and France supplies Syria with Languedoc woollen cloths; Belgian woollen manufactures are also finding a market there.

"In 1836 and 1837 Aleppo received from France 398 bales, imported during the two last years, each bale containing 12 pieces; but the cloth from France is of such various qualities that it is difficult to name a price; each bale is valued at from 4000 to 6000 piasters, and as high as 80,000 piasters: half the quantity for the consumption of Aleppo, and the remainder is exported to the East: only a bale or two are imported from Italy. Germany sent 14 bales through Trieste, each bale containing 12 pieces = 528 pieces; the value of each bale is estimated at from 8000 to 10,000 piasters, according to quality. Half of the above quantity is consumed at Aleppo, and the remainder goes into the interior.

Damascus imported in 1836 . . . . . 6401 pieces.
and in 1837 2819

"No manufactured silks are received from Great Britain. Aleppo imported, in 1836 and 1837, from Lyons, only 10 cases during the two years, each case containing 10 pieces, each piece of 35 pikes; ruling prices 10 to 60 pi. per pike. French silks are not consumed at Aleppo or in Mesopotamia, but they are generally purchased by the Persians."

The low prices and the *dyes* of the light cloths of Carcasson adapt them for all the Eastern markets.

Paper for *writing*, and for windows instead of glass, is imported from Italy and France; glassware from Bohemia by way of Trieste.

"Of some of the staple articles of Great Britain, such as earthenware, iron, iron-plates, tin-plates, tin, loaf-sugar, lead, lead-shot, sheet-lead, the consumption generally is increasing; and should a regular and uniform system of government analogous to European countries, on a liberal basis and principles, be eventually acted on, it may reasonably be expected to increase still further.

"*Loaf-sugar* is not imported from Great Britain into Syria in the quantities it is susceptible of being consumed; the French loaf-sugar interferes, and competes successfully in its consumption. No obvious reason prevents the competition of Great Britain with other countries in this article.

"The trade in colonial articles imported is subject to more open competition from America, and from the ports of France and Italy; which latter has hitherto, during the peace since 1814, nearly destroyed the trade between Turkey and Great Britain in coffees and raw sugars; little of these articles is now imported from Great Britain into the sultan's ports, and none whatever into Syria. Cochineal and dyewoods are also imported from the same quarter; and of all the colonial articles, East India indigo is the only one which remains as an article imported in a tolerable quantity direct from Great Britain. The Americans also import this article, and it finds its way from India, *viâ* the Persian Gulf and

Bagdad, into Syria; some may go to Mesopotamia, to Diarbekir, but not further into the sultan's dominions through either that channel or by the sea from Syria.

"The articles of British manufacture forming the bulk of trade are longcloths or gray domestics, cotton yarn, muslins, and some nankins. The two first are of large importation for consumption; the former interferes with the manufacture of similar goods formerly made in Syria, and has entirely superseded the importations *viâ* the Persian Gulf of a similar quality from the East Indies.

"Cotton yarn in its application for the manufactures of the country is, like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways; it being of great consequence as an article of production by the British manufactories, at the same time furnishing the manufacturers of cotton alone, and of cotton and silk goods of this country, with an article in general consumption, used for long under-garments, which checks the increased consumption of British prints. The manufacture of the finer cotton and silk goods of this description has sensibly declined, but still a large quantity of ordinary goods, both of cotton, and cotton and silk, is consumed."—*Consul's Report.*

CHAPTER XIII.

DIARBEKIR AND TURKISH KURDISTAN.

Diarbekir is the capital of the pachalic of the same name, situated on the Tigris. It formerly, as well as *Orfa*, possessed a considerable share of trade, and goods are still forwarded to both from Aleppo. Diarbekir has greatly suffered, and its condition has been deteriorated by the depredations of its neighbours the Kurds. The population is estimated at about 30,000, and the neighbouring country is naturally very fertile. It formerly had several manufactories, and its bazaars have been usually well filled with merchandize.

Turkish and Persian Kurdistan.—Kurdistan lies chiefly in the upper basin of the Tigris, and extends for some distance over the adjoining mountains. The number of inhabitants is uncertain, and variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,200,000. They are Mahomedans of the sect of Omar, and acknowledge little or no allegiance either to Persia or to the Porte. The Turkish Kurds live chiefly in fixed habitations, and attend near the towns and villages to some agriculture, and to certain trades. The Persian Kurds are a nomadic people, and often plunder their neighbours for the means of living: sheep and goats afford them, as well as the Turkish Kurds, the means also of sustenance. Agriculture is in the most rude state, and there is but little trade carried on with the country.

The inland trade of Syria with *Orfa*, *Diarbekir*, *Merdin*, *Moussoul*, *Bagdad*, and other places by caravans, have long been of great and important value. As many as 5000 camels have been employed by these caravans, each camel carrying about 500 lbs.

There are several Turkish and Christian merchants at *Orfa*, *Diarbekir*, and *Moussul*, who exclusively carry on the trade from Aleppo to those places.

Three-fifths of the capital employed, about 50,000 dollars, and of the credit accounts in the trade between *Aleppo* and *Orfa*, is stated by the consul to be for British manufactures, chiefly cotton twist, calicoes, prints, muslins, and nankins; the colonial goods, &c., employ the remaining capital and credit. The returns from *Orfa* to *Aleppo* are in specie. The duty paid at *Orfa* by the *Rayas* is 3 per cent on the invoice cost of goods. The cost expense of transporting goods from *Aleppo* to *Orfa* is from 80 to 100 piasters per Aleppo cantar. *Orfa* supplies *Aleppo* and the north of *Syria* with wheat and barley, and there is an active intercourse between *Syria* and *Orfa* by *Bir* over the Euphrates.

The commerce from *Aleppo* to *Diarbekir*, and *Merdin*, is in the hands of the Turkish and Christian merchants of the latter country, and conducted on the same plan as in the trade with *Orfa*, and the capital employed is about 100,000 dollars, but a credit business is also carried on. *Diarbekir* is said not to take, however, more than 35,000 dollars from *Aleppo*, 25,000 of which are for British manufactures, and about 10,000 for colonials. The returns are partially made in galls, but the payments are chiefly in money. These merchants also frequently obtain, through the European Aleppo agents, goods direct on their own account from Great Britain. The expense of carriage from *Aleppo* to *Diarbekir* is from 200 to 250 piasters per cantar. The custom paid at *Diarbekir* is the same as at *Orfa*, 3 per cent on the value of goods.

CHAPTER XIV.

PACHALIC OF BAGDAD.

The extensive Turkish province now comprehended in the Pachalic of Bagdad embraces those once populous regions of antiquity, including Babylonia, Chaldea, a great portion of Assyria and the whole of Mesopotamia. Its most fertile parts lie between the Euphrates and Tigris, and the whole extends over a surface of more than 100,000 square miles. Yet it is doubtful if the population of the whole Pachalic exceeds 1,200,000 inhabitants. Here once stood the cities of Nineveh, Babylon, and many others which do not now contain a single inhabitant. The Euphrates and the Tigris afford abundant water for inland navigation, as well as for irrigating the lands; and wherever cultivation appears, the crops are said to be generally abundant. These consist of wheat and most

other kinds of grain; tobacco, hemp, flax, &c. The administration is generally weak, extortionate, and corrupt, and property is said to be insecure. The Kurds and Arabs acknowledge scarcely any authority. Under the *Porte*, no security and no improvement can be hoped for, in this beautiful and naturally fertile country.

Trade of Bagdad.—This city is conveniently situated on the banks of the Tigris, about 190 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. The population is said to be yearly decreasing, and not at present, as estimated, above 65,000. Bagdad has for many ages been the great entrepôt for the trade of the nations east, west, north, and south of this once famous emporium. The following abstracts, condensed from consular reports, embrace nearly all the information we possess relative to its present state.

"The trade of Aleppo and Damascus with Bagdad, the former through the desert, across the Euphrates at Anna or Hit, and the latter across the desert, by way of Tadmor, also traversing the Euphrates at Hit, is chiefly carried on by Mussulmans and Christians; some few Europeans are engaged in it; but hitherto British merchants have seldom adventured on it. There is not often more than one caravan of from 700 to 1000 camels annually between Aleppo and Bagdad, and one of from 1000 to 1200 or 1500 yearly between Damascus and Bagdad.

"It is difficult, or rather impracticable, to state the quantities of the different articles forming this commerce. Those sent to Bagdad are chiefly cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, woollen cloths, some dyes, and an assortment of the different articles noted in the list, all of which vary extremely as to quantity and prices according to the state of the respective markets: these articles are received from Europe generally.

"The chief articles received in return, independently of remittances in specie, which generally form the principal return are Persian and Hussineeh Tombak, galls, buffalo hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, some Mocha coffee, and an assortment of the other articles.

"The cost of carriage varies from 350 to 450 piasters per cantar, between Aleppo and Bagdad, and from 350 to 400 piasters per cantar between Damascus and Bagdad. The chief cause which enhances the price of carriage across the desert is the insecurity of the route from the menaced incursions of the Arab tribes, which frequently obliges the body of merchants of Bagdad to compromise and give considerable sums and presents to the chiefs of the Shammahk and Anazee tribes at Bagdad, who become responsible for their respective hordes not plundering the caravan on its passage through their districts. These presents vary according to the value of the caravan. The Aghali Arabs, who act as guards, and accompany the caravan, receive presents, and are paid as a kind of military and protecting escort.

"The customs duty paid at Aleppo and Damascus is paid indiscriminately both by Mussulmans, Christians, and Europeans.

"It is stated, on the authority of information obtained from the chief merchants interested in the trade between Damascus and Bagdad, that the trade of the former has considerably suffered from the declining state of the Bagdad market, arising from Persia no longer supplying herself to the extent it formerly did from Bagdad; Persia now receiving her chief supplies, in the northern provinces, *viâ* Trebisond, from Great Britain and Constantinople, and in the southern, direct from India and the Persian Gulf."

Mousul is situated in the pachalic of Bagdad on the banks of the *Tigris*. Population about 30,000, of whom one-third are said to be Christians. It has been long in a declining state, and the streets are narrow, dirty, and gloomy.

"In the trade between Aleppo and Mousul there are about 25 Turk and Christian merchants engaged, whose capital is stated to be from 170,000 to 200,000 dollars. Mousul takes annually from Aleppo to the value of about 150,000 dollars, of which the

greater part is for British manufactures, and the rest in colonials; but since the occupation of that town and district by the Sultan's pacha, from the fines and severity imposed on the population, the trade has declined. The returns are principally made in galls, and some specie; the article of galls being one of considerable importance in which many merchants engage. The trade is considerably greater than of old, and offers to those engaged in it the means to carry it on, on a credit system, as the Moussul merchants are considered the wealthiest in Mesopotamia. The carriage is from 350 to 550 piasters per cantar on all goods, whether by camels or mules. The inland duty to this place is heavy, but it gives a free passage to other places—that is to say, all goods except copper, as iron, lead, soap, pepper, and pimento, pay to the Sultan's customs, on passing through Bir, a 'badgi' of 100 piasters per camel or mule load, and on their arrival at Moussul pay 'badgi' 200 piasters per load, with 2½ per cent on invoice cost. Other goods pay 'badgi' 50 piasters per load at Bir, and 100 piasters per load at Moussul, with 2½ per cent on invoice amount.

"There is a trade between Moussul, Merdin, Diarbekir, and Orfa, with Erzeroom, Karpout, and Trebisond, which cannot be specified or calculated; but it consists in most of the articles received from Europe, and in articles of the country. It appertains to the jurisdiction of the Erzeroom consulate, and the trade is susceptible of extension, both in regard to the produce of those countries in galls, sheep's wool, Persian yellow berries, from Kaissariah, goats' wool, buf-calve and other hides, and for the consumption on that line of country, of cotton-twist, calicoes, manufactures generally, and colonials, which trade is carried on in the same way as the trade between Mesopotamia and Aleppo."

CHAPTER XV.

TURKISH ISLANDS.

THE Islands which appertain to Turkey in Europe and Asia, are adapted by climate, soil, position, and harbours, to maintain a population in agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, which might render them, probably, as independent and powerful as the whole Ottoman empire in Europe is at present. The principal islands are Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Samos, Khio or Scio, and Mytilene.

CYPRUS.—This island is 61 miles from the coast of Syria, and 15 from Asia Minor. Its length is 131 miles. Breadth varying from 6 miles near Cape St. Andreo, to 20, 25, and 36 miles in the wider parts. The ancient Olympus, now Mount St. Croce, rises in the centre, and two principal ridges extend along a great part of the island. The country has been greatly neglected and oppressed. Malaria prevails during hot weather, from the absence of drainage. In winter cold winds blow from the mountains of Asia Minor and Syria. The soil is naturally fertile, and at one time maintained a population of nearly 1,000,000. Cotton, grapes, and all kinds of grain and fruits grow; but agriculture is in a most rude state. The corn crops are said to be nearly monopolized by the pacha and bishop. Sheep and cattle thrive. Copper abounds, but the mines are closed. Various minerals, and asbestus, are said to be abundant. Salt is made

on the sea-shore. Game and fish are plentiful. *Nicosia*, in the centre of the island, is the capital, population uncertain; but estimated at 48,000, more than half of which are Greeks.

Baffa, the ancient Paphos, is a sheltered port. *Famagousta* is also a well-sheltered, but neglected port, and the town nearly in ruins. *Larnica* has good anchorage in a bay, from whence wheat and other grain is exported.

Statement of the population of Cyprus in the year 1841, calculated from the number of contributors to the *Cefaliatico*, or personal tax, allowing five individuals to each family: Greeks, 70,000; Turks, 30,000; Catholics, 400; Maronites, 450; Armenians, 100. Total population, 100,950.

STATEMENT of the produce of the Island of Cyprus, taken upon an average of five Years.

ARTICLES	Quantity.		Quantity in English Weight.	Price
Wheat	kiles	300,000	quarters 12,500	per quarter 20s.
Barley	do	600,000	do. 75,000	do. 9s.
Carrubia	cantars	15,000	cwt. 61,875	per cwt. 5s.
Colocynth	okes	1,000	do. 7½	do. 13s.
Commanderia wine	cases	3,000	gallons 90,000	per gallon 6d.
Red ditto	do.	300,000	do. 1,150,000	do. 1d.
Cotton	cantars	2,500	cwt. 12,031	per cwt. 50s.
Hemp	okes	50,000	do. 2,100	do. 9s. 6d.
Linseed	do.	20,000	do. 800	do. 9s.
Madder	cantars	1,200	do. 5,062	do. 21s.
Pitch	okes	100,000	do. 2,625	do. 14s.
Salt	do.	2,000,000	do. 105,000	do. 5d.
Silk	do	15,000	do. 393	do. 20d.
Wool	cantars	1,000	do. 4,031	do. 20s.
Tobacco	okes	100,000	do. 2,625	do. 50s.
Oak wood	no	150,000	do. 1,017	do. 37s.
Sesame	do	100,000	do. 2,625	do. 1ss. 6d.
Cheese	number	12,000		each 2½d.
Rosins	okes	150,000	do. 1,017	per cwt. 9s. 6d.
Lambskins	number	30,000		each 5d.
Vinegar	okes	200,000	gallons 60,000	per gallon 5d.

TRADE of Cyprus for the Years 1838 and 1839, translated from Bulletin of Minister of Commerce, Paris 1842. Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered at, and Cleared from, the Island of Cyprus in each of the Years 1838 and 1839.

COUNTRIES.	1838				1839			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Syria	151	16,181	131	13,892	121	11,212	121	11,126
Caramania	12	1,392	35	3,014	29	1,960	27	1,872
Egypt	17	2,215	19	1,849	16	1,217	9	621
France	2	1,041	19	2,250	9	1,191	21	3,149
Algiers	1	200	..	..	1	110	..	..
Tuscany, Leghorn	2	1,233	12	1,037	1	320	2	1,045
Sardinian States, Genoa	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..
Austria, Trieste, and Venice	1	318	1	670	1	500	1	110
England	..	..	2	340	..	..	2	378
Malta	1	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	53	4,161	44	6,220	73	7,745	70	7,781
Smyrna and Archipelago	54	4,415	50	5,881	45	3,972	14	1,208
Coasting Trade	21	2,371	31	2,275	78	1,898	31	2,109
Total	361	40,152	335	33,650	268	24,516	255	24,267

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Island of Cyprus in the Years 1838 and 1839, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

COUNTRIES.	1838		1839	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
Syria	15,000	14,500	1,200	2,150
Caramania	11,200	100	800	900
Egypt	1,800	500	1,100	611
France	1,810	11,720	6,780	29,220
Tuscany, Leghorn	7,040	6,500	3,120	3,760
Sardinian States—Genoa				
Austria, Trieste, and Venice	1,720	1,810	1,720	1,610
England		410		2,111
Malta	200			
Turkey	30,500	1,810	3,720	1,310
Smyrna and the Archipelago	2,150	720	2,150	710
Coasting trade	1,720			
Total	81,000	71,000	20,800	43,000

The principal articles composing the trade in 1839 were as follow:

Imports.	£	Countries whence imported.	£	Exports.	£	Countries whither exported.	£
Tissues of cotton	3,710	Tuscany	1,820	Silk	11,072	France	11,000
		Austria	1,800			Genoa and Leghorn	272
Tissues of wool	2,000	France	2,320			Austria	300
		Tuscany	172			France	10,111
Sponge	2,000	Smyrna	1,000	Cotton wool	12,780	Genoa and Leghorn	1,111
		Syria	1,000			Austria	250
Rice, vegetables, and dried fruits	1,720	Syria	1,000			London	500
		Egypt	800	Grain—wheat and barley	1,810	Constantinople	1,810
Sugar	1,800	Austria	800				
		France	700	Madder	1,800	England	1,500
Metals, raw and manufactured	1,612	Tuscany	580			France	1,500
		Constantinople	180	Wool	1,000	Smyrna	1,111
Coffee	1,361	France	900			France	710
		Austria	100	Sponge	2,000	France	2,000
Cotton thread	1,300	Constantinople	800	Wines	2,040	Syria	1,200
Pottery, delfware and glasswares	1,210	France	72			Austria	300
		Austria	172	Leather and hides	700	France	180
Gunpowder	1,040	Tuscany	1,000	Tissues of cotton	1,111	Constantinople	240
Grain—wheat, barley, and meal	*210	Caramania	210	Specie—gold and silver	810	Genoa and Leghorn	110
		Constantinople	1,000			France	300
Specie—gold and silver	3,000	Smyrna	170				
		Syria	160				

* The imports of grain in 1838 amounted in value to 11,210*l.*, of which 8,000*l.* was from Constantinople, and 12,200*l.* from Syria and Caramania.

† In 1838, the export of this article amounted in value to 7,000*l.*, of which 5,000*l.* was to Constantinople, and 2,000*l.* to Smyrna.

The direct trade between the Island of Cyprus and France in the Years 1838 and 1839 was as follows:

Imported from France.	1838		1839		Exported to France.	1838	1839.
	£	£	£	£		£	£
Tissues of Wool	1,000	1,120	2,000	2,416	Cotton wool	11,720	10,111
" Cotton	100		111		Silk	11,500	11,000
Coffee		721		650	Madder	1,000	1,700
Sugar		500		540	Sponge	2,000	2,000
Pottery, delft & glasswares		500		500	Wool	1,000	710
Metals (iron, steel, and tin		172		172	Wines	100	100
Leather and hides, tanned		210		100	Hides, raw, and leather	200	100
Cochineal and Indigo		210		200	Specie, gold and silver	800	300
Fish, cod		150		208	Other articles	200	110
Other articles		100		500			

The following is a summary of the trade of 1839 as compared with 1838:

Navigation (tonnage).	Increase.	Decrease.	Trade (value).	Increase.	Decrease.
General trade, entered		33 per cent.	General trade, imports		61½ per cent.
" cleared		40 "	" exports		23 "
Trade with France, entered	12½ per cent.		Trade with France, imports	21 per cent.	
" cleared	19½ "		" exports		10½ "

In the general import trade some manufactured articles have experienced a decrease.

Corn exhibits a remarkable falling off. In 1838, corn was imported to the value of 44,240*l.*, to supply the bad harvest; and in 1839, only to that of 240*l.*

In the export trade, the decrease has been chiefly in native cotton stuffs, cotton wool, grain, madder, wool and wines.

The variations in the trade with France are too insignificant to be mentioned.

Generally speaking, the export trade of the island of Cyprus is more important than the import trade. This is owing to the surplus of agricultural produce in the island, as well as to the few wants of the inhabitants, and the state of comfort in which they are placed. A contrary result occurred in 1838 it is true, but that was owing to the bad harvest of corn, when the island was obliged to draw upon Turkey, Egypt, and Syria, to the amount of more than 44,000*l.*

The political events which have for some years agitated most of the countries of the Levant, have doubtless tended to restrain the commercial transactions of the island of Cyprus with foreign countries; but the quarantine to which its produce is exposed at Beyrout has an equal effect. In consequence of the quarantine arrangements, vessels coming from Europe, instead of proceeding straight to their destination, make for Beyrout, and there discharge their cargoes, which are then conveyed to Cyprus in coasting vessels, as the produce of Syria, whereas they are generally the products of the various states of Europe, and especially of France.

STATEMENT of the Value of the principal Articles exported from the Island of Cyprus, distinguishing the Trade with each Country in the Year 1841.

ARTICLES.	[illegible]	France	Austria	Russia	Tuscany	Greece	Turkey	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	301	301
Carobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,450	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,450	10,100
Cobs Oats	59	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113
Cummin Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	1,651	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,651
Red Wood and Dye Stuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500	4,500
Cotton	[illegible]	8,000	10,000	[illegible]	8,500	[illegible]	240	10,940
Oil of Olive	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
Provisions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	6,500
Hemp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	170
Leopard and Lion Skins	[illegible]	85	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	210
Madder	600	800	1,000	[illegible]	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,633
Pitch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450	450
Salts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	1,500
Silk	[illegible]	2,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	212	[illegible]	400	3,112
Skins	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	235
Wool	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	300	1,800
Sundries	[illegible]	1,500	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	150	1,000	3,538
Total	600	12,500	11,000	21,450	11,062	150	11,000	55,500

STATEMENT of the Value of the principal Articles imported into the Island of Cyprus, distinguishing the Trade with each Country in the Year 1841.

ARTICLES	France	Austria	Tuscany	Greece	Turkey	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barrels [illegible]	500	250	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	750
Barrels [illegible]	[illegible]	100	500	[illegible]	1,000	1,600
Flour [illegible]	500	250	150	[illegible]	1,000	2,550
Coffee	250	75	75	[illegible]	600	1,000
Sugar	1,100	150	150	[illegible]	500	1,900
Rice [illegible]	500	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000
Powder and Shot	1,100	50	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	250
Salt Fish	50	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	625
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs	200	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
Cottons and Calicoes	150	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
Dressed Leather	1,000	100	200	15	[illegible]	1,615
Paper	100	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	170
Planks	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Soap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	270	270
Rice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175	175
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130	130
Velvet	25	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
Red Caps	[illegible]	50	150	[illegible]	100	300
Cast and Sheet Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	600	600
Worked Copper	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Sails	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60
Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger	150	50	50	[illegible]	100	350
Shawls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500
Sundries	175	150	[illegible]	125	500	1,015
Total	3,750	2,000	2,247	155	11,065	23,222

RHODES, so famous and rich in ancient times, and afterwards so highly important, under the knights of St. John of Jerusalem,—and with a climate mild and healthy, and a soil capable of yielding in abundance the richest products of grain, vegetables, and fruits, is now a wretched and thinly inhabited island.

It is 41½ miles long, and varies from 11 to 18 miles in breadth. Dr. Clark, and all other recent travellers, extol its natural beauties and advantages, and the fragrance of its orange and citron groves. The island of Cos, and several other smaller Turkish islands, are described as of equal beauty and fertility.

SAMOS is about 30 miles long, and 7 to 9 broad. It is fertile, and produces, even with bad culture, wheat and other grain, cotton, silk, wine, olives, oranges, figs, &c., and exports corn, grapes, and raisins. Population about 50,000, chiefly Greeks, are described as miserable, who voluntarily surrendered to the Turks.

SCIO is somewhat larger than *Samos*. Population, variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000. It is mountainous, with fertile valleys. Dr. Clark calls it the paradise of modern Greece. It however grows a little corn, silk, mastic, lemons, oranges, wine, olives, cotton, almonds, &c. *Khio*, the capital, is described as the cleanest town in the Levant. With the exception of the period which immediately succeeded the Greek revolution, the island has, generally, been subjected less to Turkish rapacity than any other of the Greek islands. It has numerous Greek and Roman Catholic churches. Previous to 1822, there were several silk and damask manufactories. The part which some of the inhabitants took in the Greek revolution, and who put a small Turkish garrison to the sword, led to a large Turkish force being landed, who massacred, it is said, 20,000 of the population, pillaged and laid waste the whole island, and carried off nearly 20,000, chiefly women and children, as slaves. Its commerce and industry forsook the island in consequence, and the principal inhabitants who escaped the massacre fled to Greece.

MYTILENE (Lesbos) is 32½ miles long by 17 to 18 broad. It is fertile, and yields corn, olives, grapes, figs, cotton, silk, building-wood, oil, fruits, and pine timber, and pitch are among the exports. The population is estimated vaguely at 40,000, nearly half of whom are Greeks. Under a mild and just government this once rich and populous island would soon become of great commercial value in the amount of its exportable produce. This observation applies to *Marmara, Imbro, Scarpanto*, and numerous *smaller islands* belonging to Turkey.

CRETE, usually named Candia by Europeans, and *Kriti* by the Turks, is about 161 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 7 miles in one narrow place at Istrona, to 9½ in the next, and to 49 from Cape Matala to the town of Candia. The average breadth may be computed at 21 miles. It is divided into the three provinces of Candia, Canea, and Retimo; each of which are divided into districts; in all 20 districts. Under Mehemet Ali the country was justly governed, comparatively to its administration under the rule of the Turks; and, in 1837, when he visited the island, he abolished many absurd restrictions on

trade, and especially that which prevented foreigners having any trading intercourse with the interior. Under Turkey, despotism and extortion were the characteristics of the pachas and their dependant agas; and since the resumption of the government by the Porte, we fear that neither the security of the people, nor the prosperity of the island, is likely to advance.

Crete is capable of maintaining more than 2,000,000 of inhabitants: the population at present does not probably exceed 150,000.

TRADE OF CRETE. The following are condensed statements, taken from various consular reports; and from Dr. Bowring's Report on Candia, and also from statements published at Trieste in the Austrian Lloyd's Journal.

"In fourteen months of the two years 1817 and 1818, the following vessels were loaded with olive oil: 54 French with 76,540 barrels; 22 Austrians, 22,155 barrels; 8 Sardinians, 11,200 barrels; 2 Ionians, 1153 barrels; 2 Greeks, 8781 barrels. Total, 119,779 barrels of Venice; worth at that time about 131,800*l.* sterling.

"A considerable commerce in raisins, carobs, and wine was carried on. 45 manufactories of soap existed, which supplied Constantinople, Smyrna, and other parts of Turkey.

"The Turks and Greeks who carried on this trade brought back in return manufactures, &c., for the consumption of the island.

"France furnished direct some cloth, &c., and Austria supplied nails and glassware.

"As soon as the Revolution broke out in Greece the Spakiotes and the rest of the mountaineers flew to arms, and soon succeeded in driving the Turks into the fortresses, where immense numbers fell victims to the plague, which committed great ravages for nearly five years. The Turks having been subsequently reinforced by several thousand Albanians took the field, and with some little success.

"Many of the peasants left the island, others retired to the summits of the mountains with their wives and children, but others, less fortunate, fell victims to the Turks, their houses were burnt, and their lands laid waste, and thousands of olive trees were felled to supply the troops with fuel. Whenever the possessions of the Turks fell into the hands of the Greeks they were treated in the same manner; and, although seven years have elapsed since the restoration of tranquillity, the ruined farms and villages in every direction show to what an extent this destructive system was carried.

"From 1821 to 1830 little trade existed, but this little was very lucrative.

"The Greeks had in general the command of the sea, and prevented the arrival of supplies; the few cargoes therefore which reached their destined port left large profits. As long as the Greeks were masters of the country they established a council at the village of Margarites in the province of Retimo, and any merchant wishing to load a cargo of oil, sent thither an agent to treat with the council for the price; after which a place was fixed for the delivery, to which the vessel went, and the quantity was then delivered by the peasantry in presence of the troops of the council.

"The allied powers having decided that Crete should be given to the viceroy of Egypt, the Cretans, in 1830, laid down their arms, the government of the island was confided by the viceroy to Mustapha Pacha, an Albanian, who had commanded a body of men here during the whole of the Revolution. To assist him in the discharge of his duties three councils were established, one in each province, composed of the cadi, treasurer, douannier, and other functionaries of the province, also a Turkish and Greek representative for each of its districts, chosen, not by the persons they represent, but by the pacha, from whom also they receive a salary. A president with a high salary, and who was either an European or Asiatic Turk, was also appointed by the viceroy to each council: this person was considered the governor of the province when the pacha was absent.

"When the viceroy took possession of the island he declared to the council and to the inhabitants, that he would impose no new taxes, but content himself with those established by ancient usage: he had so far departed from this declaration in 1833, that a variety of new taxes, amounting to nearly 1000*l.* per annum, were levied.

"The Greeks and Turks collected in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Canea, and made representations to the consuls of England, France, and Russia. As soon as the viceroy heard this, he sent a number of troops, and the assembly separated; about 32 were taken and hung in several parts of the island.

"The population previous to 1821 was about 260,000, nearly one-half Mussulmans, the rest Christians. In 1830 the above number was reduced by emigration, plague, and civil war, to less than one-half. In 1832, according to a census taken by the metropolitan, the Greek rayahs amounted to about 60,000, and the whole island contained, in 1838, at least 153,000 souls, exclusive of 1501 Albanian and Arab troops.

"The proportions may be considered as follow:

Greek rural population				100,000
Turkish				27,000
	Cities of Candia.	Retimo.	Canea.	
Turks	9,000	3,000	5,000	
Greeks	2,580	700	1,800	
Jews	20	20	200	
	11,520	3,720	7,000	
Foreigners, principally Hellenes and Ionians	480	280	1,000	
	12,000	4,000	8,000	
				24,000
Black male and female slaves				2,000
				153,000

"The number of Greeks, both in town and country, has greatly increased: this is to be attributed to the return of many of the emigrants, to the absence of plague, or any other unusual malady, and to the number of marriages which took place immediately on the return of tranquillity, and which still continue, because the peasant finds it advantageous to have a wife who will prepare his meals and aid him in the management of his farm. Children, as soon as they attain the age of seven or eight, are also an advantage, being useful in watching the flocks, collecting olives, and many other trifling occupations. Children are much more numerous in proportion than adults; there is scarcely a family in which there are not three or four under the age of eight.

"Owing to the loss of life amongst the males during the revolution, and the departure of those who have entered the service of the viceroy, the females greatly exceed in numbers the males; about 600 Greek marriages take place in a year, and the proportion of births to deaths may be taken at three to two.

"A chain of mountains runs from one extremity of the island to the other, having on each side many fertile valleys and plains. Those which have rivulets running through them are, from June to the end of September, very unhealthy, fevers being prevalent in them; so that although very productive, and offering facilities for the conveyance of produce to market, most of the peasants prefer residing in the hills, where the land is less fertile, but where they are sure of enjoying uninterrupted health.

"The productions of the soil are—

"*Oil.*—Although great numbers of olive-trees were cut down during the revolution, the population is still insufficient to attend to them all; the only culture they receive is the having the ground in which they stand ploughed. The fruit is allowed to drop of itself, it is then collected by the women and children employed for that purpose, who receive for their trouble one-third of what they collect. If the crop be good, one-fourth is generally lost for want of hands to gather it up.

"In the district of Apokorona the fruit is beaten from the trees, but this is considered to injure them, and certainly they are smaller here than in any other part of the island. The fruit as it is collected is put into heaps, and, as soon as the quantity is sufficient, it is taken to a mill of the rudest and most simple description, where it is bruised; after which it is put into a wooden press, worked by two or four men. The oil from this first pressure

belongs to the owner of the olives, out of which the government receives a seventh. The mass is then again put into the press, and an oil of an inferior quality extracted, in quantity about one-third of that produced by the first pressure; this oil is divided into sevenths, one of which is taken by the government, two divided among the workmen, and the remaining four belong to the owner of the mill. The first sometimes undergoes a third pressure, and the oil then produced, after deducting the seventh, is divided equally among the workmen and the owner of the mill. Those persons who have not mills of their own are obliged to take their olives to those of the government; and no person is allowed to erect a new one except in a village which may not have been worked since the revolution. From want of care, the olive is much neglected in Europe, except for making soap. The villagers bring it in skins and sell it to people who keep magazines; it is then put into large wooden reservoirs: the purchasers have in general advanced money to the peasants months before the *recolte*, for which they receive the counter value in oil. Two millions of gallons of oil is considered an average crop, and an abundant one will produce more than 3,000,000.

"Silk is produced in small quantities, a good crop will not amount to more than 8000 okes; it is considered equal to that of Adrianople.

"*Wine and Raisins.*—The vines were almost totally destroyed during the revolution; great numbers, however, have since been planted; the produce of wine is sufficient for the consumption, and the quality is as good as that of any wine of the Archipelago. The raisins exported from Candia are of inferior quality, and used for distillation.

"*Carobs.*—About 2000 tons are produced annually in Candia and Retimo.

"*Tobacco.*—This article has not till very lately been attended to.

"*Oranges and Lemons.*—Of these there are great quantities, and they form a considerable article of export.

"*Cotton, flax, wax, honey, boxwood, almonds, and chesnuts* are also produced. All, except the two first, are exported in small quantities.

"*Corn.*—Sufficient *corn, barley, oats, beans*, &c., for eight or nine months' consumption is grown. The wheat and barley are of very fine quality.

"*Sheep and Goats.*—About 600,000 sheep and goats are fed on the mountains, each of which gives on an average half an oke (1¼ lbs. English) of coarse wool. Their milk is made into cheese: each female gives about one oke (2½ lbs. English) in a year: the milk of cows is never used, there being a prejudice against it.

"*Horned Cattle.*—Of horned cattle there may be 50,000, used principally for ploughing. These pay no tax whatever, neither do horses, mules, or asses; of these the number is at least 20,000; no improvements have been made in agriculture for centuries.

"*Returns of Produce.*—Arable land, if sown with wheat, produces six to twelve fold. Barley and oats in proportion. The cultivation increases with the population.

"*Manufactories.*—There are now at Candia nine, at Retimo six, and at Canea eight soap manufactories at work, and they can produce 6000 tons of soap annually; hitherto not much more than one half of that quantity has been produced. Each manufactory has in general one caldron, which will contain 90 cwt. of oil, and produces on an average 140 cwt. of soap; it is usual to let out the premises to any person who is desirous of making that quantity, an operation which takes about fifteen days. The average cost of the manufacture, exclusive of oil, amounts to about 7*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

"The quality is highly esteemed all through the Levant, especially that made at Candia; at Trieste it always obtains the highest price of the market. Owing to the employment at Marseilles of an alkali called *soude factice*, oil is taken thither from the island at an expense of 50 per cent, there converted into soap, which is sold in the market of Trieste at a lower price than it can be furnished at direct from the island.

"A small quantity of leather for the use of the island is made at Retimo.

"*British Goods.*—The average consumption of British manufactures and metals amounts to 21,850*l.* They reach us principally from Syria and Trieste. This latter place also furnishes some of Austrian manufacture. Some colonials also reach us from England by these routes, but the quantity is uncertain.

"The few European establishments here attend to the trade in oil and other exports, but only on commission, as they prefer putting out their own funds at interest on good security at 2 per cent per month, and sometimes at even more.

"*Corn* is imported partly from Russia, by way of Constantinople, and partly from the shores and islands of the Archipelago.

"*Oil* is purchased for cash, soap at a credit of two and three months; to obtain the other articles of export it is necessary to advance money to the grower several months before the delivery of the goods.

"A frequent intercourse is kept up between the different parts of the island by means of small Turkish boats, and the provinces of Retimo and Candia receive in this manner, from Canea, frequent supplies of manufactures, &c.

"*Freight.*—The freight is always excessively low, about 5 piasters per bale.

"*Charges.*—The charges on purchases and sales are, 2 per cent commission; 1 per cent warehouse rent; 1 per cent brokerage.

"*Custom-house Certificates.*—The only custom-house regulations are, that a vessel previous to sailing must procure from the custom-house a certificate that the duties on her cargo have been paid. For this certificate European vessels pay 20 paras, and Ottoman one piaster; the port dues vary from 12 piasters to 1 piaster for each vessel.

"*Teskeres* only.—In our calculations, goods which have once paid duty in any port of the Ottoman empire may be sent by the importer to any other port without any further duty being demanded of him, for which purpose they are generally accompanied by a *teskere* (custom-house certificate).

"*Smuggling.*—Although the duties on silk and wax did not exceed 6 per cent, the greater part of these articles were smuggled, as the only penalty for so doing was double duty, which, of course, was not a sufficient punishment to put a stop to a practice, detrimental not only to the government, but to the regular trader.

"*Money.*—The money of the country is the same as that of Constantinople. Remittances to and from the island are made in specie; and as the exports usually exceed in value the imports, there is a number of foreign coin, principally English sovereigns, and Spanish and Imperial dollars. There is also a good deal of old Turkish coin.

"Bills are rarely offered for sale. Now that the Austrian steamers have rendered our communications with Constantinople quick and certain, the price of coins here must follow the courses of exchange in that city.

"*Weights.*—These are the oke and 1 quintal of Constantinople; the former equal to 2 lbs. 13 oz. 5 drms.; the latter is 44 okes, equal to 126 lbs. English.

"*Measure.*—The archeen, equal to 27 inches, for woollen cloths; the endaze, equal to 25 inches for other goods.

"*Land Measure.*—The archeen of 33 inches English; the dekanin, 44 square archeens. Vineyards only are sold by this measure; the misuri, or measure, which implies the quantity of land that will contain a measure of seed, when sown.

"*Corn Measure.*—The kilo of Canea equal to that of Constantinople; the misuri of Retimo equal to the Winchester bushel; the misuri of Candia, of which 140 are equal to 100 kilos of Canea.

"*Oil Measure.*—The mistach of 8½ to 9 okes, according to the purity of the oil.

"*Wine Measure.*—The mistach of Canea weighs 14 okes; Retimo, 12 okes; Candia, 8 okes.

"SEAPORTS.—*Canea.*—This is the one most frequented, as it is larger than the other two, and has not been so much filled up with sand; it is formed by a mole 1160 French feet in length. It has undergone repairs, and a lighthouse has been erected at its extremity. The entrance, which is very narrow, is about 24 feet deep. At the anchorage there is only 18 feet water at the deepest part. A vessel drawing more than 12 feet ought not to enter without a pilot. The entrance faces the north, and if the wind blows strong from that quarter, vessels cannot go out; it would scarcely be safe even for a steamer to attempt it if there were any considerable swell.

"*Suda.*—This port is by land, three miles distant from Canea, and is about seven miles long, and perfectly safe in all weathers; it has several small islands at its mouth, on one of which is a small fortress, which commands the entrance.

"*Candia.*—This is formed by a mole, but it is so filled with sand that only smallcraft, drawing eight feet of water, can enter. Vessels loading from Candia anchor in one of the three ports of the small island of Standia, opposite the town, at a distance of seven miles.

The middle port of this island is best adapted for merchantmen, whilst the one at the east end is most fitted for vessels of war.

"*Retimo.*—The port of Retimo is formed by a mole, and is still smaller than that of Candia. Any vessel receiving oil from this port usually anchors at the fortress of Suda, about two miles distant. Both of the ports have been cleared out a little, and attempts are making to render them still deeper.

"*Spinalonga.*—The port of Spinalonga, at the east end of the island, is good; but the entrance is subject to sudden squalls. The small port of *Agio-Nicola*, a few miles south of Spinalonga, is, next to Suda, the best harbour in the island: but the nearest village to it is at five miles distance. There is also a small port on the southern part of the island, called Lauro.

"*Roads.*—These are, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the three towns, little more than paths, not better than those in the island of Sicily. They are, as in the latter, traversed by mules and asses. The bridges are impassable.

"*Goods* are carried from one part of the country to another on the backs of horses and mules; there are no public carriers, and every person wishing to send any thing to a place, must hire a beast, for which he must pay from five to nine piasters per day until he returns it to its owner. A horse or mule will carry from 2 to 2½ cwt., an ass 1 to 1½ cwt.

"*Landed Property.*—Almost every peasant has (or at least had under Mehemet Ali) his own farm, and the few who have not, cultivate those of the *agas*, who furnish the farm-house, the seed, and all the necessaries of husbandry. The produce, after deducting the seventh paid to government and the seed furnished by the aga, is divided in equal proportions between him and the cultivator. Olive trees are not included.

"The Greeks have been continually purchasing the lands of the Turks, and to make up the purchase money for any particular piece of land, they have borrowed it at an interest of from 20 to 30 per cent per annum.

"The expenses of repairing or rebuilding their houses has exhausted the pockets of the peasants. They enjoy but few comforts; their houses are invariably built of stone and covered with a sort of clay, beaten down so as to prevent the rain from making its way through it. Their clothing on working days is generally of coarse white cotton or linen cloth, manufactured from the raw material by their wives and children, who also manufacture wool into cloaks, coverlids, and sacks; the latter are required in great numbers to contain the soap exported from the island. Foreign cotton or linen manufactures are of too weak a texture to stand the wear and tear on the mountains; they are, therefore, not much worn, except on holidays.

"*Food.*—Barley bread, cheese, and olives, also beans, pulse, and vegetables cooked with abundance of oil, are their usual food. The poorest family consumes 12 mistaches (about 40 gallons) of oil in a year. The average consumption of bread may be taken at 1½ lbs. a day for each individual; frequently a grown-up person will consume nearly 3 lbs. per day. This will occur principally in Lent and the other numerous Greek fasts, which are rigidly observed. The consumption of animal food is small. Wine and spirits are drunk as long as the vineyard of each family may happen to supply it.

"*Wages of Labour.*—2½ to 3 piasters (6*d.* to 7½*d.*) per day is paid, with food, or 4 to 6 piasters (9½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*) per day without it. The price of food varies so much from a variety of causes, such—whether the article be grown on the spot or brought from a distance—whether the roads be very bad or not—that one can scarcely quote any others than oil, which is 45 piasters per mistache, and cheese 3 piasters per oke. It is also equally difficult to quote prices of clothing. Each peasant spends from 24 to 40 piasters per annum in boots, without which they never stir out, and some do not take them off once a week; these cost 8*s.* to 14*s.* per pair. They take the produce themselves to the markets of the capitals, and, owing to the bad roads, this takes them two or three days in the provinces of Retimo and Canea. They are frugal and hospitable, and are extremely fond of their children; their principal vices are lying and stealing.

"Their *Amusements* are, attending the fêtes of the different villages and monasteries, where they dance and play upon a small instrument resembling a guitar, which they accompany with their voice.

"The number of *Holidays*, including Sundays, is about 100. They have not the same

intelligence and activity of body, which the Greeks of the other islands generally have. They are, however, fine strong men.

"The price of labour and food in the cities is as follows:—Common labourers, carpenters, &c., 5 piasters, equal to 1*s.* per day; head carpenters and masons, 8 to 10 piasters, equal to 1½*s.* to 2*s.* per day; household servants, 300 to 500 piasters, equal to 3*l.* to 5*l.* per annum; women 100 to 300 piasters, equal to 1*l.* to 3*l.* per annum, and one or two suits of clothes a year, and as many shoes as they may require. One suit of clothes will cost 80 to 100 piasters.

"*Prices of Food at Canea.*—Beef, per oke, 2 piasters; mutton, 2½ piasters; goats' flesh, 2 piasters; bread, 1 piaster; olives, 2½ piasters; rice, 2½ piasters; butter, 9 piasters; ceci and beans, per oke, 1 piaster; wine, 2 piasters; spirits, 6 piasters; cheese, 3½ piasters; oil, 5 piasters; barley, per kilo, 10 piasters; wheat, 18 piasters. The prices at Candia and Retimo are lower.

"*Clergy.*—Previous to 1830 there were 12 bishoprics. The expense of supporting such a number of clergy was too great for the island; the bishoprics reduced to 8, including the metropolitan, who resides at Candia. The patriarch of Constantinople received annually from Crete 250,000 piasters. There are as many as 30 monasteries in the island, possessing large estates; their edifices shared the fate of all others during the Revolution. The monks or *caloyers* are now few in number, but they have been gradually restoring their monasteries. The clergy are very ignorant; most of the priests were, in 1838, unable to write, and the peasantry were in the lowest state of ignorance. The Musulman population were on a par with the Greek as to education.

"No provision exists for the poor, and they are few in number. *Lands* here, as in other parts of Turkey, are of two sorts, *mulk* and *rakouf*; the latter are those which have been given to mosques and have been sold by the *mutevelli* (executor), on condition that they revert back to the mosques in case the proprietor die without issue. These are frequently transferred from one person to another by paying to the mosque a small sum at each transfer. *Mulk*, on the contrary, descends freely to whomsoever may be the heir.

"QUARANTINES.—In May, 1831, quarantines were established. A committee was formed at Canea, consisting of the consuls, and Dr. Caporal, a French medical man, who was appointed by the government as president.

"By 1835 the consuls, unable to agree amongst themselves, one by one withdrew, and the direction since that period has been solely in the hands of the doctor. Although the plague has at various times been in the lazaretto at Suda, and although the Egyptian fleet, with this disease on board, was for a long time anchored in that bay, the malady has not obtained a footing in the island. A vessel, with a foul bill of health, having susceptible goods on board, must proceed to the bay of Suda, where she must discharge them into the lazaretto, to be aired for 31 days. If she has no susceptible cargo on board, and be destined for Candia, she may proceed direct to the island of Standia. At one of these two places the vessel must perform 11 days' quarantine, and is then allowed to proceed to the destined port, where she finishes her quarantine, which is usually 21 days. Vessels with clean bills of health may proceed direct to their destined port.

"The quarantine dues for vessels are, two paras for every ton not exceeding 100; one para for every ton beyond 100; half para for every ton beyond 200; thus a vessel of 300 tons would pay 350 paras.

"If the vessel intends taking a pratique, a guardian is put on board her, who receives 3½ piasters per day with provisions, 4½ piasters without, for goods. Susceptible goods pay one per cent *ad valorem*, and pay of guardian as above. The lazaretto for passengers at Canea is a small but excellent establishment; the expenses are extremely moderate. The employés of the sanità are mostly *Cerigots*. The receipts exceed the annual expenses; but the expenses of the lazaretto at Suda, &c., amounting to 1800*l.* sterling, have not yet been made up.

"*Revenue of Crete.*—When the island was taken from the Greeks by the Turks, the lands were divided into compartments, each of which was to pay the one-seventh of its produce to government. The revenues of some of these departments were appropriated to certain officers of the pachalics, others were applied to the maintenance of mosques and to facilitate the collection of the rest. Government farmed to contractors its right to receive

the tithes, upon condition of their paying, besides the original purchase-money, a fixed annual amount either of money or of produce.

"Each department was called a *mukatta*, and the receiver of the tithes was the *mukatta' aga*. He enjoyed his privilege for life, and at his death the *mukatta* was again sold to the highest bidder, the annual amount to be paid remaining always the same. The children of the deceased, who were generally bidders, always had the preference. These mukattas were frequently transferred by the aga to his children during his lifetime, or sold by him to another, and the Porte received, at each transfer or sale, a sum of money on making out the necessary documents.

"The receipts at the custom-house were dealt with in the same manner.

"The aga, of course, possessed great influence in his own particular district.

"There is also in each village a *soubache*; generally one of the Albanian irregulars, and whose duty it is to overlook the *grammatico*, of which there is also one in almost every village.

"We have already seen how the seventh of oil is taken; when government finds it to its advantage to receive the tithe in kind, the proprietor is obliged to convey it at his own expense to a place designated. Frequently the amount is taken in money, and then almost invariably at a price exceeding the value of the article at the place of production. The *seventh of corn* was taken after it had been thrashed out, but government, believing that this exposed it to being cheated, takes every seventh sheaf; and the proprietor is obliged to thrash it out immediately, and convey both corn and straw to the magazines of the government before he can attend to his own. *Fruits*, instead of paying the seventh, formerly paid 2 to 3 paras per tree.

"*Silk* in some districts paid nothing; instead of it mulberry-trees paid a slight tax. In lieu of the seventh of wine and spirits, a small sum was exacted from each village.

"Mehemet Ali levied a seventh on all these articles, except oranges and lemons; he has also raised the tax on sheep and goats.

"The tax gatherers, who receive but a small remuneration for their trouble, make up the difference by helping themselves out of what belongs to the government.

"*Capitation Tax.*—This tax was formerly levied at the rate of 4, 8, and 12 piasters, according to the pecuniary means of the individual; the rate has increased to 16, 30, and 60 piasters, payable by all rayah males above the age of 13; the average amounts to a little more than 30 piasters per head.

"*Octroi.*—This is the third head of revenue, and produced, under Mehemet Ali, rather more than one million."

Octroi on Animals entering the Three Cities.

DESCRIPTION.	Candia.	Retimo	Canea
	piasters.	piasters	piasters
Oxen and cows, each	1 to 4	2 to 3½	1½ to 3
Sheep and goats, each	½ to 2½	1	1½
Lambs and kids, each	1 to 1½	½	¾ to 1
Pigs	1½ to 1½	1	1½
Farmed at	115,000	19,450	45,000

Various other Articles were subjected to the octroi.

GOVERNMENT OF CRETE.

BEFORE the Greek revolutions there were three pachas in Crete: viz.—1 pacha of three tails in Candia; 1 pacha of two tails in Canea; and 1 ditto in Retimo. These were often removed at the caprice of the sultan, or the demands of the janizaries, who had great power in the island; and as the country was always heavily taxed by the new pacha, the change was never profitable to the island.

The European Christian merchants had to send their remonstrances to Constantinople, and when they even prevailed so far as to have the pacha removed, his successor was found to be equally unjust. The Turks in Crete were haughty and insolent towards the Greeks and other Christians: the janizaries turbulent and unmanageable. The Greeks were kept in a state of degradation, and when the revolution broke out in continental Greece, the spirit of revolt extended to Crete, and would have succeeded, notwithstanding the fury of the janizaries, if Mehemet Ali had not garrisoned the principal cities with the Arnaut troops and two regiments of regulars, which he sent under the command of Mustapha Pacha and Osmer Bey. A great number of Greeks fled from the island in consequence. Mustapha Pacha was named seraskeir, or governor of Crete, and although we cannot defend the taxes imposed in many cases by Mehemet Ali, or his seraskeir, yet the government of the island was more justly and equally administered under him, than at any previous period of Turkish rule. He created mixed councils of Greeks and Turks. He advanced money and cattle to the peasants whom the war had ruined: he pacified both Turks and Greeks; and many of the latter who had fled to the Morea and Greek islands returned. He extended positive liberty to the Christian church; he established printing and lithographic presses; he directed free access to the customs' books, to ascertain the state of duties paid on the trade of the island; he directed the gratuitous vaccination of children; and he abolished a most obnoxious grievance, the tax on cattle. During the rule of his government order and security were certainly maintained in Crete.

Soon after the government of Crete was transferred from Mehemet Ali to the Porte, an attempt was made by the inhabitants to achieve their independence. The country has, in consequence, been subjected to severe military rule, and industry and trade seriously injured. There is but little hope of improvement under the present government, and being inhabited chiefly by Greeks, near the continent and islands of the kingdom of Greece, dissatisfaction will continue to prevail among the Christian population, to whose appeals in 1840 and 1841, their fellow Christians in Europe did not respond. The unsatisfactory state of continental Greece, has certainly contributed to prevent that sympathy for the inhabitants of Crete, which might naturally, if not reasonably, be expected.

By a report for 1842, on Crete, it appears that since the withdrawal of this island from the government of Mehemet Ali, the cleaning out of the ports have been abandoned, and that *Candia* and *Retimo* are filling up; that Mustapha Pacha is fully alive to this, but says he has no funds left at his disposal to employ in public works; and that the export duties have, to the great injury of the island, been raised to 12 per cent.

AVERAGE Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Island of Crete under Mehemet Ali.

REVENUE	Average Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Average Amount.
	piasters.		piasters.
Taxes on agricultural produce	5,675,800	Salary of Mustapha Pasha, the Governor	2,500,000
From this is to be deducted the proportion belonging to the Mukatta Agas, which may be estimated at a fourth, but they do not receive this exemption on the new taxes, it may, therefore, be estimated at a fourth of 5,200,000	1,300,000	Pay, rations, &c., of one regiment of Arab regular troops	1,000,000
		Ditto, 1200 Albanians	1,000,000
		Expenses of the three councils, including Salaries	600,000
		Expenses of Treasury	120,000
	4,375,800	Expenses of Mehkeme, printing office, and custom-house	100,000
Amount of payments of corn, &c., made annually by the Mukattas	500,000	Expenses of collecting tithes	140,000
Capitation tax	600,000	Repairing fortresses and other public works	1,000,000
Duty on oil exported	1,611,750		
Ditto, soap	417,500		
Duties on other exports	98,333		
Ditto, on imports, 3 per cent on 10,000,000	300,000		
Ditto, of octroi	1,000,725		
Receipts at Mehkeme, supposed at	75,000		
Total	9,179,000	Total	18,100,000
Sterling	£717,250	Sterling	£81,000

AVERAGE Annual Quantities of Agricultural Produce taxed in the Island of Crete, with the Average Price, Rate of Tax, and Amount paid by the Farmer thereof.

ARTICLES	Quantities.	Average Prices.	TAX	
			Rate.	Amount.
		piasters		
Oil ..... mistachi	650,000	33	1 10th	3,250,000
Wheat ..... bushels	700,000	13	..	455,000
Barley ..... do.	600,000	8	..	600,000
Oats ..... do.	300,000	8	..	120,000
Beans, vetches, &c ..... do.	700,000	10	..	700,000
Flax ..... okes	60,000	5½	..	17,000
Cotton ..... do.	8,000	7	..	28,000
Silk ..... do.	7,000	120	..	210,000
Carobs ..... quintals	35,000	8	..	70,000
Valonia ..... do.	5,000	10	..	25,000
Almonds				
Chestnuts	....	....	....	25,000
Walnuts				
Orange, lemon, and other fruit trees	....	....	2-10 per tree	1,000
Wine ..... mistachi	250,000	....	1 10 per oke	250,000
Spirits ..... okes	250,000	....	5-10 ..	50,000
Sheep and goats ..... number	600,000	....	9-10 to 12-10	280,000
Horned cattle ..... do.	50,000	....		
Horses, mules, and asses ..... do.	20,000	....		
Wax ..... okes	15,000	15	No tax paid on these.	
Honey ..... do.	60,000	3		
Wool ..... do.	200,000	2		
Tanned ..... hides	3,000	12		
Cheese ..... okes	100,000	2½		
Vineyards ..... dennums	12,000	....	33-10 per dennum	18,500
			Total	5,675,000
		At the exchange of	90 piasters per £ sterling	56,750

One mistachi of oil is equal to about 3 imperial gallons. The mistachi of wine varies from 3 to 5 gallons.
The dennum is about 10 square yards.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals in 1831 were 18 British vessels (none from England), 66 Ionian, 20 Austrian, 16 French, 2 Russian, 3 Sardinian, 261 Greek, and about 100 Ottoman.

Vessels which arrived at, and departed from the Island of Crete, in 1836 and 1837.

COUNTRIES.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	1836		1837		1836		1837	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	11	1,591	7	916	11	1,591	7	916
Ionian	62	1,511	67	1,774	62	1,511	66	1,507
French	6	947	5	562	5	379	6	1,015
Russian	9	1,251	10	1,133	9	1,251	10	1,133
Sardinian	13	1,500	11	1,134	13	1,500	11	1,134
Greek	795	29,961	593	19,121	694	27,806	497	18,993
Ottoman	135	5,993	124	6,911	119	5,491	123	6,900
Swedish	....	....	2	452	....	....	2	450
Papal, &c.	2	150	....	....	2	150		
Austrian	22	3,876	22	3,894	22	3,876	24	3,937
Total	944	47,505	771	35,902	941	49,256	735	31,195

Merchandize imported into Crete, in the Year 1837.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.	Turkey.	Greece.	Austria.	Egypt.	France.	England, Malta, & Ionian Islands.
			£						
Cotton twist	50,000 lbs.	15d.	3,250	750	2,025	375			
Calicoes, unbleached	4,000 pieces	20s.	1,800	600	1,200	600			
Imitation shawls	8,000 do.	7s.	2,800	700	1,400	700			
Cotton goods	value		11,963	2,500	4,563	3,500	....		400
Cloth	500 pieces	9l.	4,500	270	2,250	1,000	....	180	
Hides and leather	value		4,000	2,000	3,000	500			
Coffee	45,650 okes	1s. 4d.	2,220	....	1,220	600	....	250	150
Sugar	91,000 do.	1s. 4d.	5,450	750	1,200	1,000	250	1,000	1,250
Other colonial produce	value		1,150	300	750	300			
Tin, iron, and steel	do.		1,200	....	600	600			
Copper utensils	do.		750	250					
Nails	300 barrels	3l.	900	....	300	540			
Earthenware and pottery	value		1,000	300	....	200	....	300	200
Glass, cord, paper, &c.	do.		1,200	....	400	400			
Cutlery	do.		800	....	600	200			
Tobacco	171,000 okes	4½d.	6,020	6,020					
Snuff	value		300	200					
Planks and building timber	do.		3,500	1,000	....	2,500			
Firewood	do.		2,000	2,000					
Red shalloops	do.		1,000	1,000	600	....	1,100		
Codfish and other salt fish	do.		2,100	1,500	....	....	....	210	
Raw cotton	13,750 okes	1s. 4d.	1,100	500	100	....	50		
Barilla	14,550 qrs.	9s.	6,350	....	....	135	4,100	115	
Rice	314,000 okes	3½d.	7,135	140	....	....	6,975		
Butter	41,000 do.	1s. 3d.	3,010	....	....	....	3,010		
Horses and mules	110 number	9l.	990	990					
Coals	630 tons	22s.	1,400	....	....	....	....	....	1400
Oil, wool, and other articles	value		1,500	500	500	....	....	....	500
Wheat	100,000 bushels	3s. 4d.	16,000	10,720	5,280				
Barley	200,000 do.	1s. 4d.	14,000	11,000	3,100				
Beans, peas, &c.	30,000 do.	2s.	3,000	2,000	1,000				
Total in 1837	....	....	127,661	47,070	32,530	15,730	19,763	2862	2507
Total in 1836	....	....	131,854	23,377	34,275	22,672	....	6316	6317

Merchandize exported from Crete in the Years 1836 and 1837.

COUNTRIES To which Exported.	Oil.	Soap.	Silk.	Wax.	Barley.	Almonds.	Carobs.	Valonia.	Cheese.	Oranges & Lemons.	Wool.	Linseed.	Chestnuts.	Raisins.	Total value.
	gallons.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	kilos.	cwt.	cwt.	tons	cwt.	boxes.	lbs.	bushels	£	cwt.	£
Malta and England	54,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	11,125
The Baltic	93,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,564
Austria	22,551	1,000	11,000	70	..	90	3,000	225	..	..	..	650	..	3,500	13,211
France	111,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,665
Greece	..	25,000	..	45	2,000	..	..	..	75	300	..	650	100	..	11,134
Sardinia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753
Turkey and Egypt	..	37,000	11,000	..	21,000	270	10,500	..	150	200	..	975	..	2,200	70,130
Total	327,391	63,000	22,000	115	21,000	360	21,000	225	225	500	..	2275	250	13,950	
1836 Average prices	2s. 2½d.	27s.	11s.	71. 6s	3d.	18s.	2s. 3d.	4l	21s.	12s	..	21.6d	..	6s. 6d	
1836 Total value £	35,117	101,250	12,100	425	250	270	2,362	1,800	270	300	..	245	250	4,550	161,193
1837 Total	50,000	30,000	10,000	10	21,000	500	11,250	200	225	2,000	112,000	2000	450	11,000	
1837 Average prices	2s. 1d.	25	10s	7 10s	3½d	10s	2s 6d.	10l	21s	10s	7½	1.6d	..	2s	
1837 Total value £	7,292	37,625	5,511	1,111	250	1000	2,755	2000	1125	1000	1,400	150	250	1,100	61,110

An Account of the Average Annual Consumption in Crete of British Manufactures.

	Piasters.
70,000 lbs. cotton twist, Nos. 12-30, at 80 p. per bundle of 10 lbs. each	560,000
4,000 pieces gray calicoes at 100 p. each	400,000
3,500 pieces Madapollams at 70 and 90 p.	280,000
500 pieces long cloths, at 70 p.	35,000
8,000 pieces imitation shawls, at 30 p.	240,000
30,000 yards of nankins, at 2 p.	60,000
2,500 pieces plain and worked muslins	100,000
1,200 pieces prints, at 70 p.	84,000
1,500 pieces cambrics, at 100 and 130 p.	180,000
500 dozens printed shawls, at 120 p.	60,000
	2,069,000
600 quintals iron, at 80 p. quintal	48,000
20 barrels tin, in bars, at 2,400 p.	48,000
80 boxes tin plates, at 200 p. per box	16,000
100 sacks lead shot, at 20 p. per sack	2,000
	2,183,000
At the exchange of 100 per £ sterling	£21,830

Trade and Navigation of Crete during the Year 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
CANEA.				£				£
British	2	274	19	6,250	3	374	27	1,100
Ionian	91	2,100	623	8,000	91	2,145	623	35,700
Turkish	113	6,007	1021	70,000	97	5,631	771	17,100
Greek	317	13,845	2364	42,250	293	10,579	1946	79,300
Austrian	21	3,511	293	10,000	21	3,611	312	21,450
French	5	400	40	1,500	1	113	10	ballast.
Russian	6	1,122	98	7,000	5	922	69	1,100
Tuscan	2	224	13	500	1	107	9	1,000
Sardinian	2	200	16	600	2	200	16	500
American	1	212	14					
	560	27,795	4173	85,850	515	23,993	3775	160,700
RETIMO.								
Greek	13	200	76	1,000	71	791	122	3,100
CANDIA.								
Ionian	1	81	7		1	81	7	120
Turkish	50	1,561	310	10,000	61	2135	467	8,000
Greek	93	1,539	500	13,000	129	4061	911	21,100
Austrian	1	251	20	500	3	252	20	3,531
Russian	2	541	35		2	541	35	1,500
Jerusalem	1	81	9	60	1	81	9	
	150	7,186	964	23,560	268	7933	1473	42,651

"The imports consist of barilla from Malta; the Ionian islands and Sicily; barilla and rice from Egypt; manufactures from Syra and Trieste; corn and tobacco from Turkey.

"The exports to France consist wholly of oil; about 50,000 cwt. of soap have been exported principally to Turkey, of which the value is about 75,000*l*.

"It is expected that the trade of 1841 will greatly exceed previous years owing to the large crop of olives; the value of the oil of which, for exportation in 1841, is supposed will be about 180,000*l*.

"By the new convention between Great Britain and the Porte, the duties on all pro-

duce, except oil and wine, will be greatly increased: most articles of agricultural produce pay also to the government a tax of the '*Seventh*,' which is conveyed in kind, at great expense, to the government stores. In other parts of Turkey only the *tenth* is paid.

"The duties of 9 per cent to be levied by the new tariff, in addition to the tax of the '*seventh*,' will seriously affect the agricultural interest here.

"The duties having been taken off soap (except those paid here) will give a great increase in the trade in this article, and prevent its being smuggled as heretofore.

"On the other hand, the high duties on silk, wax, articles of small bulk, but of great value, will offer great temptation to smuggling, and but little of them will leave the island in a legal manner. The Ionian vessels are principally employed in the exportation of soap.

"The oil produced in this island does not rank high in the British market, owing to inattention on the part of the shippers: attempts are, however, now making to establish a trade in this article with England, which will probably succeed.

"Valonia, also, will now no longer be purchased for the Egyptian government and will form an article of export to England.

"One great advantage which may accrue to this island from the new treaty, is that it may become an entrepôt for the product of the neighbouring islands as well as the coasts of Asia and Barbary, from which places goods may be imported and reshipped to Europe, without *any* payment of duty, which has not hitherto been the case."—*Extracted from Commercial Report which accompanied the Consular Returns.*

Trade and Navigation of Crete during the Year 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes	Vessels	Tons.	Crews	Value of Cargoes
CANEA.				£				£
British	2	243	31	1,650	3	352	26	
Ionian	63	2,809	238	10,251	44	1,866	196	27,266
Turkish	148	6,173	1,125	2,500	144	7,163	1,242	11,700
Greek	236	11,936	1,196	34,000	231	10,305	1,157	20,100
Austrian	14	1,178	109	12,180	14	1,806	129	19,150
Sardinian	4	1,211	87	1,100	2	1,610	21	1,500
French	35	3,311	264	2,600	34	2,986	242	11,000
Russian	16	1,518	124	1,150	14	1,351	114	1,000
Jerusalem	1	172	9	250	1	172	9	200
American					1	212	14	1,100
	521	29,581	3,032	107,631	543	30,358	3,150	129,075
RETIMO.								
Ionian	9	35	18	Ballast	7	35	18	
Turkish	11	295	64	2,150	5	167	31	80
Greek	21	847	121	7,250	15	901	104	1,130
	41	1,177	203	9,400	27	1,103	153	1,210
CANDIA.								
British					3	412	28	17,250
Ionian	7	244	56	1,650	11	417	89	7,950
Turkish	51	1,620	318	5,000	63	2,748	434	15,000
Greek	84	3,551	630	15,000	102	5,025	738	28,500
French	1	266	22		6	156	19	13,250
Austrian	1	264	21	2,000	5	340	47	4,000
Russian	5	176	69	2,250	7	272	70	2,500
Jerusalem	1	80	16	250	1	80	16	Ballast
	150	7,000	1,170	27,150	198	9,450	1,440	11,250

In 1842 it does not appear that any improvement has taken place in British trade. Of 666 vessels which arrived in the port of Canea 2 only were British (in ballast, they departed with oil, &c.), 115 were Ionian, 170 Turkish, 330 Greek, 14 Austrian, 3 Sardinian, 14 French, 17 Russian, 1 Syrian. The invoice value of all these imported cargoes is stated by the consul at 137,376*l.*; of exported cargoes, 129,850*l.*

Of 117 vessels which arrived at Retimo, none were British, 3 were Ionian,

2 French, 37 Turkish, 69 Greeks, and 6 Russian. Invoice value of cargoes imported 24,201*l.*; of cargoes exported, 21,234*l.*

Of 220 arrivals of vessels at the port of Candia none were British, 1 was Ionian, 91 Turkish, 112 Greek, 9 Russian, 3 French, 2 Austrian, and 2 Sardinian. Value of imports, 30,972*l.*; of exports, 43,835*l.*

CHAPTER XVI.

FINANCES OF TURKEY.

If principles, which have been promulgated since the time of the founder of Islamism, had been justly practised in the Ottoman Empire, perhaps no country would have enjoyed a more independent treasury, or a people more equally taxed. Mr. Urquhart who bestows the highest praise on the Turkish municipal system, in his work on Turkey and her Resources, says,

"Since the reign of Mahommed the second, the collection of the revenue has been by farm (iltizam), which are put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder. The system has undergone multifarious modifications and changes, the farms have been increased, diminished and subdivided, new branches of revenue have been introduced, and old ones newly appropriated; and all these modifications have applied to the subdivisions of the revenue, both generally and territorially. In some districts, certain of the *iltizam* are farmed, as a matter of course, yearly by the pacha—in others there are farmers for life; in some districts there are distinct farmers for the different branches, in others the whole taxes are at once compounded for; but all these distinctions vanish in practice, which resolves itself, as I have already said, into a sum of so much demanded from each district or village, which the peasants are allowed to collect as they please: the mode may, therefore, vary in each village, but the object in all is to adjust taxation to property.

"Taxation may be reduced to these five heads: 1st. Poll-tax, divided into three classes, ala, evsat, edna, under Solyman the Second, (or first, according to the Turkish historians,) and fixed at ten, six, and three lesmines, or piasters, on adult males not professing the Mahomedan religion.

"The number of papers yearly issued is 1,600,000; but many districts compound for a certain number, and then the amount is added to the general property assessment.

"2d. Land-tax, one-tenth of the produce, or by assessment; the tenth is either paid to government or affected to military fiefs; a portion of these applied to the support of the governors, the remainder to the body of spahis; 450,000 men are thus calculated to be supported. The tributary lands are farmed at from one-third to one-half of the net produce.

"3d. Nouzoli and avarisi, assessed-taxes in towns where the population is not agricultural.

"4th. Customs; 3 per cent on foreign commerce, export and import; internal transport duties at gates of towns and bridges.

"5th. Excise upon gunpowder, snuff, wine, and duties on various articles of late introduction, chiefly established to meet the expenses of the new organization under Selem the Third. I omit those branches of revenue which are not of universal application.

"The local and municipal expenses, independent of arbitrary exactions, amount at the very lowest to three times the sum received by the government; and I have no doubt the people would be benefited if the government were to quadruple its demands, allowing the municipal authorities the entire management of the finances.

"But the Turkish government has deviated from the Arab type which Mahomet

adopted, and which as the fundamental principle of the financial system of Islamism, deserves particular notice, no less than for its beautiful simplicity and comprehensiveness."

The fiscal evils of Turkey,—the extortions (*avanias*) of the pachas,—and the small proportion of the taxes collected, which finally reached the Sultan's treasury, caused the Hatti-Sheriff, so often referred to in our statements relative to Asia Minor, &c., to be promulgated on the 3d of November, 1839. The following is a translation of this law, which has been very generally promulgated:

"Every one knows that in the beginning of the Ottoman empire, the glorious precepts of the Koran and the laws of the empire were held as rules always revered, in consequence of which the empire increased in strength and greatness: and all its subjects, without exception, attained the highest degree of welfare and prosperity. Within the last 150 years a series of events and variety of causes have, from not abiding by the holy code of laws, and the regulations that arose from it, changed the welfare and strength into weakness and poverty. Thus it is that a nation loses all its stability by ceasing to observe its laws. These considerations have constantly presented themselves to our notice, and since the day of our accession to the throne, the public weal, the amelioration of the state of the provinces and the relief of the people, have never ceased to occupy our thoughts. Bearing in mind the geographical position of the Ottoman empire, the fertility of its soil, the aptitude and intelligence of its population, it is evident that by bringing into operation efficacious means, we may obtain by the assistance of God! the object we hope to ensure, perhaps, in the space of a few years. Thus, full of confidence in the Almighty, and relying on the intercession of our prophet, we deem it necessary to seek by new institutions, to procure to the states which compose the Ottoman empire the happiness of a good administration.

"These institutions should have three objects in view—first, to guarantee to our subjects perfect security of life, honour, and property: secondly, the regular levying and assessing of taxes; and, thirdly, a regular system for the raising of troops, and fixing the time of their service.

"For, in truth, are not life and honour the most precious of all blessings? What man, however averse his disposition to violent means, can withhold having recourse to them, and thereby injure both the government and his country, when both his life and honour are in jeopardy? If, on the contrary, he enjoys in this respect full security, he will not stray from the paths of loyalty, and all his actions will tend to increase the prosperity of the government and his countrymen. If there be absence of security of property, every one remains callous to the voice of his prince and country. No one cares about the progress of the public good, absorbed as one remains with the insecurity of his own position. If, on the other hand, the citizen looks upon his property as secure, of whatever nature it be, then, full of ardour for his interests, of which, for his own contentment, he endeavours to enlarge the sphere, thereby to extend that of his enjoyments, he feels every day in his heart the attachment for his prince and for his country grow stronger, as well as his devotedness to their cause. These sentiments in him become the source of the most praiseworthy actions.

"The assessment of regular and fixed taxes is a consideration of vital importance, since the state, having to provide for the defence of its territory, can only raise the means necessary for the maintenance of the army by contributions on the people. Although, thanks be to God! the inhabitants of this country have lately been freed from the curse of monopolies, formerly improperly looked upon as a source of revenue, a fatal practice still remains in force, although it cannot fail to give rise to the most disastrous consequences—it is that of venal corruption, known under the name of Iltizam. According to this system of civil and financial practice, a district is abandoned to the arbitrary rule of one individual, but too often notorious for his rapacity, and the most cruel and most insatiable disposition; for, should this farmer of the revenue not be a virtuous man, he will have no other care but that tending to his own advantage.

"It becomes, then, necessary for every member of the Ottoman society to be taxed according to a fixed rate, in proportion to his means and circumstances, and that nothing

further should be exacted from him, and that special laws should also fix and limit the expenses of our army and navy.

"Although we have already observed the defence of the country is a most important consideration, it becomes the duty of the inhabitants to supply soldiers to that object; it becomes essential to establish laws to regulate contingents which each district is to supply, according to the urgency of the moment, and to reduce the time of the military service to four or five years; for it is, at the same time doing an injustice, and inflicting a mortal blow on agriculture and industry, to take, without regard to the respective populations of each district from one more, from other fewer men, than they can afford to provide, and it is also reducing the soldiers to despair, and contributing to the depopulation of the country, to retain them all their lives in the service. In short, without the different laws of which the necessity has been shown, there is neither strength, riches, happiness, nor tranquillity for the empire, and it has to expect those blessings as soon as these laws come into operation.

"It is therefore that in future the cause of every individual shall be tried publicly according to our divine laws, after mature inquiry and examination; and till a regular sentence has been pronounced, no one shall have it in his power, either secretly or publicly, to put an individual to death, either by poison or by any other means.

"It is not permitted to attack the honour of any individual unless before a court of justice.

"Every individual shall be allowed to be master of his own property, of whatsoever kind, and shall be allowed to dispose of it with full liberty, without any obstacle being offered by any one. For instance, the innocent heirs of a criminal shall not forfeit their right to his property, nor shall the property of a criminal be any longer confiscated.

"These Imperial concessions extend to all our subjects of whatever religion or sect they may be, and these advantages they shall, without exception, enjoy.

"Thus we grant full security to the inhabitants of our empire, of life, honour, and property, as we are bound to do, according to the text of our holy law.

"As to the other subjects, they are subsequently to be regulated after the decision of the enlightened members of our council of justice, the members of which will be increased according to necessity, which is to meet on certain days, which we shall appoint. Our ministers and dignitaries of the empire will assemble to establish laws for the security of life and property and the assessment of taxes, and every member of these assemblies shall be free to express his opinion and to give his advice.

"Laws concerning the regulation of the military service will be debated at the military council, which will hold its meetings at the palace of the Seraskier.

"As soon as one law is settled, in order that it may be for ever valid, it shall be presented to us, and we shall honour it with our sanction, and to the head thereof we shall affix our imperial seal."

On the publication of the foregoing *hatti scheriff*, the following official announcement appeared in the Turkish Gazette:

"The sultan, ever since his accession, has most ardently desired to signalize his reign by the re-establishment of the Ottoman power on the basis of the common well-being of his subjects. His efforts have, on various occasions, been crowned with the most signal success: but one fundamental reformation was requisite to crown his labours, and to assure to his people the benefits which he sought to confer upon them.

"The collection of the revenue has remained up to the present time laden with abuse, oppressive to the subjects and detrimental to the state. Numerous firmans have been issued—inquiries have taken place: but the sultan, during his late journey through the provinces, having employed himself in examining into the state of the administration, has been convinced that no sensible improvement has been effected, and that more decisive measures are required.

"In order to proceed methodically in this reformation, his highness has ordered an extensive inquiry to be instituted, so as on the one hand to ascertain the amount of the contributions actually paid by each district, and on the other to ascertain the actual disbursements for the army, the marine, the arsenals, and the other military establishments.

"The council of the Porte has therefore been assembled in presence of the high functionaries of the state to deliberate on the best means for carrying the intention of his highness into execution, and after a long debate it has been resolved as follows:

"That a table shall be constructed exhibiting the sums received. 1. For the Treasury. 2. For the valis and voivodes. 3. For the expenses of travelling functionaries. 4. The amount of contributions in kind to different departments, paid in saltpetre, corn, timber, &c. 5. The value of labour to which certain towns and districts were liable under the denomination of Angaria (Corvée). 6. The sums paid for local police, judges, &c.

"That an exact statement or balance sheet be prepared of the whole revenue, fixed and casual, of the state.

"Henceforward every tax unauthorized by the ancient canon shall be abolished.

"The properties of the high functionaries of the state, whether military or civil, and the persons attached to the services shall be equally assessed with those of the nation.

"Every exemption from taxation, and every privilege through which the common burdens were avoided shall cease.

"The imposts shall be imposed with complete impartiality, at a rate of so much per thousand, which shall yearly be settled in the month of March, according to the new ordinance.

"Each individual shall receive a ticket bearing the seal of the community, stating the amount of his contributions, and these sums shall be entered in the public register of each municipality.

"Men of recognised probity and intelligence shall be commissioned, at the public expense, to prosecute the necessary inquiries throughout the empire.

"The above regulations shall immediately be carried into execution in the provinces nearest to the capital, Broussa and Gallipoli, so that the effects and advantages of the change may be observed, and with the least possible delay extended to the remainder of the empire.

"From the date of the execution of this order, the two provinces designated shall be exempt from the payment of the impost termed 'Iehtisab' (internal customs).

"The confiscation of private property shall in no instance be allowed. The government shall in no case appropriate to itself the property of individuals, except on the death of persons who have no heirs.

"The government will reserve to itself the right of previous liquidation in the case of a holder of government money dying without sufficient effects to cover his debts.

"These regulations, fixed by the council of the Porte, have been confirmed by the high council, and sanctioned by the imperial firman.

"As these present institutions have for their object to cause the religion, government, nation, and empire to reflourish, we solemnly bind ourselves to do nothing in contravention to them: as a pledge of our promise, it is our determination, after having them deposited in the hall which contains the glorious mantle of the Prophet, in presence of all the ulemas and dignitaries of the empire, to abide by these institutions in the name of God!!! and then order the ulemas and grandees of the empire to take the same solemn oath. After that, he who shall violate these institutions shall be liable, without any regard being paid to his rank, consideration, or credit, to corresponding punishment to his faults after once it has been made clear.

"A penal code shall be drawn out to this effect:

"As every functionary receives at present a suitable salary, and as the pay of those who are not yet sufficiently rewarded is to be subsequently increased, rigorous laws will be promulgated against the sale of patronage and places under government, which the divine law reprobates, and which is one of the principal causes of the downfall of the empire.

"The above resolutions being a complete renovation of ancient customs, this imperial decree shall be published at Constantinople and in all the provinces of our empire, and shall be communicated officially to all the ambassadors of friendly powers residing at Constantinople, in order that they may be witnesses to the granting of these institutions, which, if it may please God!!! are to endure for ever.

"May the Almighty God!!! extend his protection to us all. Let those who may

presume to violate the present institutions be the object of divine malediction, and be deprived of happiness now and for ever. Amen."

The foregoing hatti-scheriff and official announcement appear beautiful and just; but the administrations remain unchanged—*pachas, agas, beglerbeys, beys, mohassils,* remain the same; and however desirous the Porte may be to tax the people equally and justly—the power, and the corrupt administration, of its functionaries, are sufficient to defeat the purposes of the central government.

We have not been able to ascertain either the amount of the miri, or general public revenue, nor of the *hazné,* or revenue derived by the sultan from his domains,—from tributes, paid by Mehemet Ali, and by the Danubian principalities, &c.; and from the presents sent by pachas and functionaries. The people are highly taxed, whether they be Mussulmans or Rayas: they have not only to pay the public taxes, but the *avanias,* or extortions of the pachas, and also the communal expenses of the municipality in which they live. (See also commercial and fiscal regulations of Turkey, page 13.) All male Rayas, from 7 to 70 years old, pay the *haratch,* or capitation-tax; and all Turks and Rayas are liable to corvées, or forced labour.

Exclusive of the evils of taxation, and its dangerous tendency in regard to the stability of Turkish power, the debasement of the currency is attended with the greatest insecurity, and uncertainty. To establish a sound currency may be difficult, but certainly very possible; and a scheme was presented to Redchid Pacha, in London, by an experienced and highly respectable British capitalist, which had for its foundation the establishment of a national bank at Constantinople; and which, it appeared to us, might have placed the currency as well as the financial credit of Turkey upon a certain and secure foundation.

In connexion with this plan, it would have soon been found necessary to have taken the fiscal affairs of the several provinces of the empire entirely from the hands of the pachas, and other governors.

CHAPTER XVII.

TURKISH TREATIES WITH RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.—Exclusive of the treaties between England and the Porte, which we have transcribed, pages 17 to 36, the latter has ratified treaties with most other powers in Europe, and with the United States, upon much the same principles. The treaties between Turkey and Russia contain very different and important stipulations, which either do, or may, affect the commercial intercourse between Turkey and foreign states.

By the treaty of Adrianople, September, 1829 (which renews the convention

of Ackerman), between Russia and Turkey, the following commercial stipulations were concluded:

ART. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce, secured to them by the treaties antecedently concluded between the two high contracting parties. No restraint whatever shall be placed on this liberty of commerce, nor shall it be limited in any case, or under any pretext, by prohibition or restriction, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, either of the government, or of provincial legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandize shall be protected from all violence and fraud. The first shall remain under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the minister and consuls of Russia; Russian vessels shall never be subjected to visit, by Ottoman authorities, either at sea, or in any of the ports or harbours under the dominion of the Sublime Porte; and all merchandize or productions belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the customs duties according to the tariffs, may be freely sold, deposited in the storehouses of the owner or consignee, or transhipped to another vessel, of any nation whatever, without the Russian subject being under the necessity of giving notice thereof to the local authorities, or still less of asking permission from them. It is expressly stipulated that grain proceeding from Russia, shall enjoy these privileges, and that its free transit shall not, under any pretext, suffer the least difficulty or hindrance.

The Sublime Porte engages, moreover, to take especial care that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea, in particular, shall be exposed to no impediment of any nature whatever. To this effect it recognises and declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and of the strait of the Dardanelles, to be entirely free and open to Russian merchant-vessels, loaded or in ballast, whether going from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea; these vessels, provided they are merchant vessels, of whatever size or draught they may be, shall not be subjected to any sort of vexation or obstacle, as is before regulated.

The two courts will agree upon the means proper to obviate all delay in the delivery of the necessary documents. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and of the strait of the Dardanelles, is declared free and open to all the merchant-vessels of powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether proceeding to Russian ports of the Black Sea, or returning therefrom, loaded or in ballast, on the same conditions as those stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag.

In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia, to secure to itself guarantees of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, declares solemnly, that it will never, under any pretext whatever, throw any obstruction in the way. It promises, above all, never, from henceforward, to allow itself to stop or detain vessels, loaded, or in ballast, whether Russian, or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman empire is not at open war, passing through the canal of Constantinople and the strait of the Dardanelles, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the ports of Russia in the Black Sea.

If any of the stipulations of this article be infringed, and full and prompt satisfaction be not given on the reclamation of the Russian minister, such infraction is recognised as an act of hostility, and justifies reprisals on the part of Russia against the Ottoman empire.

By the third article of this treaty, the right to the navigation of the Danube is secured to the merchant-vessels of the two parties. Russian vessels of war are not allowed to go higher up the river, than to its place of junction with the Pruth. It is provided that Servia, Moldavia, and Walachia, may regulate their commerce and revenue, reserving to the port the annual tribute.

The old treaty arrangements, regulating the duties on imports and exports on the trade of Russian subjects in Turkey having expired, a new arrangement was concluded in September, 1842. The rates which were agreed upon, are about the same on imports from Russia, as on imports from Austria, England, or France; but, instead of 12 per cent being levied on Turkish produce exported by Russian

subjects from Turkey, rates corresponding with 3 per cent are to be levied, under the presumption that Russian subjects will pay the internal duties: in lieu of which the English, Austrian, and French pay 9 per cent in addition on exports. Russian subjects have hitherto generally, it would appear, evaded paying those duties: whether they may in future, we have no information on the subject, further than the subjoined extracts:

"The present Russian tariff expires, I believe, early in the present year. I learn that the terms of the new one have been agreed on at Constantinople, but I do not know what they are. Should the subjects of that nation still be favoured by it as they have hitherto been, it is evident that the whole of the export trade must inevitably fall into their hands, as their advantages are too great to be resisted by the subjects of any other foreign power, being fully from 9 to 15 per cent in their favour on the different articles of our produce."—*Adrianople, December*, 1841.

"The British merchants here (Beyrout) laboured, and are still labouring under great disadvantages compared with Russian subjects, and indeed as respects those foreigners who have not scrupled to avail themselves of Russian protection in commercial transactions.

"The subjects and *protégés* of Russia have, not only as respects the past, enjoyed the benefits accruing from an adherence to the old tariff rates of duty, but will in future possess that secured to them by the new commercial treaty, recently concluded by Russia with the Porte, the highest stipulation of which, whether for exports or imports, does not exceed a duty of 3 per cent, whilst British merchants are bound, by the treaty of 1838, to pay 5 and 12 per cent export and import duties respectively."—*Beyrout, April*, 1843.

COAL-FIELDS NEAR HERACLEA, OR PENDERACLIA, IN ASIA MINOR.

In the early part of the year 1841, a Turkish peasant from Asia Minor brought to the imperial arsenal at Constantinople a piece of a substance which he had accidentally discovered, and which he supposed might be coal. It was examined by an Englishman, Capt. John Ford (designated there Ford Bey), who is in the employ of the Turkish government as superintendent of the sultan's steam-vessels. He found it to be bituminous coal of a very good quality, and suggested to the Capudan Pacha (Tahir) the importance of the locality where it was found being examined, in order to the coal-field being worked for the benefit of the arsenal and other government establishments. Nothing, however, was done except the digging up of a small quantity to the extent of about 50 or 60 tons, which was tried in the steam-vessels and found to answer.

About this time Mr. Anderson, a director of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, visited Constantinople for the purpose of obtaining information, and making arrangements relative to the establishment of a line of steam communication between England and the Levant and Black Sea, and his attention was drawn to the discovery of this coal-field.

Under the advice of Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at the Porte, Mr. Anderson was induced to submit a proposal to that government for working the mines under a firman or grant from the sultan. After considerable negotiation, it was at last intimated to Mr. Anderson by Sarim Effendi, the minister for foreign affairs, that the sultan's government had decided to entertain his proposal; and upon Mr. Anderson's signifying a wish to have a personal examination of the coal-fields, assisted by some friends then in Constantinople, who had a practical and scientific knowledge of the subject, he received letters to the local authorities to facilitate his object: a guard of Cavasses was also sent with him.

Thus authorized, Mr. Anderson proceeded to the spot, accompanied by Dr. Davy, inspector-general of hospitals, brother of the late celebrated Sir Humphry Davy, and Mr. Granville Withers, of Liege, a gentleman of much practical experience in mining, being a part proprietor of some extensive coal-mines in Belgium, the working of which he had for a number of years personally superintended. Besides these gentlemen, Lord Ponsonby sent his 2d Dragoman, Mr. E. Pisani, to assist Mr. Anderson.

The subjoined reports of Dr. Davy and Mr. Granville Withers afford a view of the extent and value of these coal-fields. After Mr Anderson had, on the assurance of the

Turkish minister, incurred the trouble and expense of visiting and examining the mines, owing to some intrigue or other unexplained cause, the promised grant of the mines was refused, and the negotiation broken off. Pending Mr. Anderson's negotiation an attempt, by order and on account of some pachas, members of the government, was made to work them for their private benefit, but so unskilfully, that a number of labourers were killed by the superincumbent stratum falling upon them, and the cost of the coals procured was found to greatly exceed the price at which Newcastle coals could be purchased for at Constantinople. The quality of the coal is also debased, from the carelessness of digging them mixed with other substances.

"*Dr. Davy's Report on the Coal Mines in the neighbourhood of Penderaclia.*—In this report I shall notice chiefly what came under my own observation when inspecting these mines on the 3d and 4th instant in company with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Withers.

"The mines we visited were the four following:

"1. Kiossi Agsi, at the distance of three hours, or about nine miles from Penderaclia, situated in the sea-cliff, a few yards only from the water's edge.

"2. Aladja Agsi, about an hour, or three miles more distant, and about half a mile from the sea-shore, in the side of a steep hill at an elevation of from 300 to 350 feet.

"3. Kiveslick, three miles beyond, in the side of a low hill, 50 yards from the shore.

"4. Tchous Agsi, about three miles farther, or six hours from Penderaclia, distant from the shore about half a mile, or three-quarters of a mile, and situated in the side of a hill about 100 feet above the level of the sea.

"In all these instances, the mines have been worked to a small extent only, and in the manner of quarries in a very rude and primitive manner, but well fitted to expose for inspection and examination the coal strata and the rocks in which they exist.

"The coal strata vary in thickness from one foot to seven feet, and variously inclined, and in some places disturbed and broken, and interposed between layers and strata of bituminous shale, indurated clay and limestone, and calcareous and silicious sandstone.

"In the first-mentioned mine the principal coal stratum is from three feet nine inches to four feet thick. In the second, where the coal has been explored in several places, and where, within a few feet of the surface, there appears to be two distinct coal strata, the greatest thickness of solid coal is about six feet. At Kareslick, where one stratum only has been superficially opened, its thickness is about one foot, and there the coal is mixed with clay. Lastly, at Tchons Agsi, where the workings are more extensive than at any of the preceding localities, and where we found about 200 men employed on two distinct coal strata: the greatest thickness of the coal was seven feet.

"The coal generally in all these different situations was very similar in quality, and of a good description both for working and use. It is the common coal of mineralogists, and remarkably pure, even within a few inches of the surface. It may be procured in masses of large size, and in the working there is little loss, the coal being little disposed to crumble.

"Of two specimens which I tried, one I found of specific gravity 1.32; the other of the specific gravity of 1.38: both burnt with a bright flame and caked slightly. The furnace yielded 72.5 per cent of good coke; the latter 58 per cent. The coke of the first afforded about 3 per cent of reddish ash; that of the second about 6 per cent. Owing to the property of softening when heated and caking, good coke may be obtained from the dust of either. The first-mentioned specimen was from a mine we did not visit, about three miles beyond Tchons Agsi; where, according to report, the coal stratum is abo ut nine feet thick. The other specimen was coal of Kiossi Agsi.

"The specimens of coal generally which we saw were very similar to these, and not inferior in quality, as well as I could judge from appearance.

"My opinion of these mines is that they are very valuable, and likely to be very extensive. According to the statement of the Turkish authority, who has the superintendence of them, coal strata of a like quality, and not inferior in magnitude, occur to the *westward* of Penderaclia; those noticed being to the *eastward;* but they have not yet been worked, the shore in their neighbourhood, it is said, being without good landing-places.

"It is probable that ironstone fit for smelting will be found sufficiently near the coal to become another source of profit.—*Constantinople, July* 15, 1843."

Mr. Granville Withers's Report.—"The result of our short, but very agreeable tour, on the coast of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, I have now the pleasure to lay before you in

the form of a brief report on the nature and qualities of the coals, as well as the situation and probable extent of the immense coal-fields which we examined together with as much care, and in as great detail as our time and means would permit. To the report I have also added an estimate of the expense of a mining establishment, with balance of profits and loss which you may rely upon as not being exaggerated.

"The finding of coals on that coast is of recent date; it was quite an unlooked-for circumstance and purely accidental. The ground has been travelled over by scientific men who are really judges of such things, but their description of the geological formations of Asia Minor encouraged the belief that no fossil coal existed in that part of the Turkish dominions. This arose, no doubt, from a too hasty survey; because the strongest indications of the presence of coal present themselves, so as not to be mistaken, for more than forty miles along the coast from Penderaclia, eastward. It happened fortunately for the truth that a rich vein of this precious mineral, thick, black, and inviting, was accidentally exposed in a situation where it could not escape observation, by a rupture which separated and threw down a large mass of strata composed of very coarse sandstone, shale, clay, coal, &c.

"The existence of several of these veins of hard black coal having been ascertained, and its superior quality satisfactorily proved, by comparing its heating qualities in the production of steam, with those of the best Newcastle coals, the government agents made some loose arrangements for getting supplies of it for the use of their own steamboats, the royal arsenal and founderies at Constantinople.

"Up to this time, however, a few hundred tons only have been obtained, whilst it is found that the cost of getting alone is 100 per cent higher than the ordinary price of English coals delivered in the Bosphorus.

"The reason of this enormous cost price it is very easy to explain, and is entirely owing to the utter ignorance of those who direct the mining operations. Besides the total want of practical knowledge of the art of mining, there are neither tools nor funds for commencing and carrying on the work systematically. These causes combined have kept, and I am afraid will keep, for a considerable time to come, this important treasure in a state of unproductiveness—an incalculable loss to the commerce of the country.

"The situation of this coal-field is on the south coast of the Black Sea, in the environs, and chiefly to the east of Penderaclia. The direction of the seams is east and west nearly, following the large undulations of the ground which is remarkably accidental, without bearing marks of having suffered violent dislocation. We had no positive means of knowing the exact limits of this vast formation, but from the extent of the veins already laid bare, that is from *Kiossi Agsi* to *Alasen Iskelessi*, a distance of five hours, and the general appearances of the sectional strata of the rocks above and below Penderaclia, it will be below the truth to state that good coking coals in seams of two feet to eight feet thick, exist in great abundance for twenty miles in a direction east and west, and not less than eight miles in a direction north and south, or in other words 160 square miles.

"We examined veins of coal at four different places, where some rude attempts at mining were going on. One of these veins, and that nearest the surface, measured one foot only in thickness, the others were three, four, six, and seven feet thick, increasing in thickness and quality with the depth from the surface. There are other veins of still better quality measuring nine feet thick, at *Alasen Iskelessi*, which I regret we had not time to examine: this is the most easterly point to which the veins have been traced, but I am disposed to consider this as the centre, and not the limit of the coal basin.

"The general section of the strata of that district, so far known as it has been cut through in search of coal, is alternations of coarse sandstone, or puddingstone-clay, shale, and coal: the coal strata, with the exception of a thin seam near the surface is remarkably regular, whilst the dip or inclination of the seams varies as usual. In one place we saw a fine vein, bent abruptly upwards so as to form nearly a right angle. No seams have been opened below the level of the sea, nor indeed would it be possible to work them, with the stone-quarry system of mining at present adopted. Of the existence of still finer seams, below that level, there cannot be a practical doubt. Enough, however, is already known to justify the commencement of a mining establishment on the largest scale, without the least risk of loss, even if another seam of coal should not be found.

"As I have already observed, the coals are scratched from these seams without regard to plan or system. There are upwards of three hundred workmen employed at the work,

and the way they proceed is by removing the super strata, and laying the seams bare, or by getting at them horizontally through the sloping sides of the mountains. In this way the coal is got to a certain extent, and the place afterwards abandoned when the water has accumulated; or, as it has happened more than once, after some of the poor creatures get buried alive beneath the masses, which ignorance of the art had left without sufficient prop to support the superincumbent pressure.

"No such thing as a pit or shaft has been sunk or even thought of, indeed they have no conception of mining except in the way I have just explained, and they seem to have quite as little idea of the utility of good roads for the conveyance of the coals from the place where they are got, to where they are embarked.

"So far, I hope, I have succeeded in making myself understood, and that I have properly defined the important part of the question, in establishing beyond doubt or dispute the existence of some very rich seams of fossil coal, fit for steam navigation and manufacturing purposes. It remains to show that the localities where this treasure lies, are such as to offer no obstacles to the economical working of any mines that may be established there. I shall be able to do this in a few words.

"The Black Sea is a dangerous navigation during the four winter months, on account of the violence of the winds which prevail from the N.W. This might be an obstacle to the transport of coal during a part of that period at least. With this single exception, which after all is of no great moment, I consider the coal-field as most fortunately situated for being worked with extraordinary economy. The size of the coal seams, the trifling depth of them below the surface, the ease and little expense of draining, drifting, and ventilating, the abundance and low price of timber, which is an article of great consumption and consequent expense in all mining operations, the rapidity and economy with which, by a little skilful engineering, the coals may be brought from the pits and put on board small vessels; all these are great advantages which very few mining establishments possess in the aggregate, and they are of such importance as to ensure the complete success of any enterprise connected therewith, if entered upon with adequate means, and persevered in with spirit and judgment. The country in which these coals lie, is accidented with hills and mountains, very much resembling the general features of the mining district of Wales, those in the neighbourhood of Liege in Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle in Prussia. Some of the mountains rise as much as 500 feet above the level of the sea. The coal strata is distinctly seen on the section of the sea cliff for more than 40 miles along the coast. The working of the mines would necessarily be carried on as close to the shore as possible for the sake of economy of draining, carting, &c.

"I am co-proprietor of some extensive mines in Belgium, where I have been for several years a good deal employed in them in my capacity of engineer, and by which I am enabled to form a correct estimate of the expense of such operations, and the profits that may be derived from them. As before stated I have examined the coal-field I am now reporting upon with scrupulous attention to the quality of the coals, the thickness of the veins and the localities in which they are found, with a view to calculate the cost of getting and bringing to market.

"In this Report, and until something more is known as to the intentions of the Turkish government, I do not think it is necessary to go into a minute detail of expenses. I will, however, state in round numbers, what I calculate the working expenses for getting one ton of coal.

	s.	*d.*
"Expense in the pit, paid in wages	3	0
Ditto, wood for roofing, carpenters' and smiths' work	0	4
Ditto, bringing to surface, engineers, coals, grease, ropes, &c.	0	2
Ditto, wear and tear of ropes, &c.	0	0½
Ditto, carriage to the shore, loading, &c.	0	6
Cost of coal placed in craft for transport	4	0½ per ton.

"This is a simple statement of facts and observations made upon the spot, with some reflections drawn from my experience as a mining engineer of some years' practice on the continent.—*Constantinople, July* 22, 1841."

SECTION X.

GREECE.

CHAPTER I.

EXTENT AND RESOURCES.

The modern kingdom of Greece comprises the whole of the Morea,—the island of Egrito, or Negropont, the ancient Eubœa,—and continental Negropont, or the ancient Attica; Lepanto, and Kaulali, including the countries lying south of Epirus, now Turkish Joannina, and of Thessaly, now Turkish Trikala; and the Greek islands—viz., the Cyclades and Sporades. Total area about 16,000 square miles. Possessing numerous inlets and excellent harbours; fertile valleys, and table-lands; many, but not large, rivers; and a salubrious climate, yet sufficiently mild to produce, in great perfection, the indigo plant, cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, opium, maize, rice, and olive; the mulberry and vine; the same kinds of grains, vegetables, and timber trees as those of France, Italy, and Turkey; useful minerals; and plenty of fish along the coast and in the rivers,—Greece, for a country limited to an extent of 400 miles in length by about 100 in average breadth, commands *all the natural elements* of wealth and power.

There is no country, however, in central, or southern Europe, whose natural resources have been so long neglected: scarcely any mines, except lead, have been worked; little grain is comparatively raised; the despotism of the Turkish governmen, the internal dissensions, and the consequent insecurity of property, have for centuries retarded the progress of agriculture, and have driven the inhabitants of the interior chiefly to the rearing and herding of cattle, and those of the sea-coasts to a *maritime, semi-marauding, semi-trading* life.

The general aspect of Greece is much diversified with inlets, islands, rocks, and high mountains: with the Parnassus, Olympus, Helicon, Pindus, and Cythaeron, in the south; the snowclad Rhodope and Arbelus to the north; and with numerous rich valleys, rugged districts, woods, pastures, and streams.

All accounts of the population of Greece are uncertain. The country north of the Morea having been long in a insubordinate state, and under the control only of those feudal chiefs, the *capitani*—it is impossible to form even a tolerably just estimate of the number of the inhabitants—a great part of whom live among the fastnesses of the country.

According to Balbi (who must, in this estimate be greatly in error) the population of Greece is	600,000
The *Annuaire du Commerce* seems also much in error, in allowing only to Greece proper, the Morea, and the islands . . .	960,000
M. Beaujour allows to Grecian Macedonia, 700,000; Thessaly, 300,000; Epirus, 400,000; Boëtia, Ætolia, and Phocis, 200,000; Morea, 300,000; Attica, 20,000; being for continental Greece, 1,920,000; to which, if we add 200,000 for the islands, will give	2,120,000

M. Pouqueville allows 420,000 to the Morea; and other writers, particularly Mr. Humphreys, 600,000. In comparing various statements relative to the population of Greece, we conclude that more than half the inhabitants of the islands, and less than half those of the continent, are of ancient Greek race.

M. Frederic Thiersch, in his work published at Leipsic, gives the following statement:

	Towns.	Villages.	Inhabitants.
Eastern Greece	11	585	130,000
Western Greece	19	226	76,000
Peloponnesa	86	1,335	429,250
Islands	33	...	176,185
Total	...	...	811,435

Capo d'Istrias instituted a statistical commission, and the population, according to that inquiry, appears to have been in 1836, for Eastern Greece, 175,800 Greeks, 15,000 Turks; Western Greece, 116,700 Greeks, 4500 Turks; Morea, 450,000 Greeks, 40,000 Turks. Total, 742,500 Greeks, and 59,500 Turks.

Or a total population for continental Greece of 802.000, and about 210,000 for the Greek islands, being a total population of 1,012,000 inhabitants for the kingdom of Greece. We, however, consider this statement overrated. Balbi states the population, in 1830, at not more than 600,000 inhabitants; and a statement in the statistical journal of Paris enumerates the population of Greece and the Greek islands, in 1835, at only 688,426 inhabitants. Both the latter statements are probably underrated. Oranges, figs, olives, and other fruits; wild fowls, wild bees, and fish, are abundant. The resources of Greece are, under its new government, but very imperfectly developed. M. Thiersch considers that the gold,

silver, lead, and copper mines are far from having been exhausted. Sulphur, asphaltum, manganese, are said to abound. The wheat and maize, of the Morea and other parts, are of excellent quality; currants, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and olives, thrive in abundance. But industry, instead of being encouraged, has, as we will hereafter show, been subjected to restriction.

Manufacturing industry has hitherto been confined to articles for domestic use, and consist chiefly of a few coarse cottons, silk and woollen stuffs, carpets in the islands,—some soap, common pottery, cutlery, and leather,—the necessary works of handicraftsmen; and nearly sufficient salt for home use is made at Missolonghi and elsewhere. Ship-building is, however, the most important branch of industry, unless it be agriculture.

With the advantage of rich soil, in many parts, with extensive mountain pastures, with sufficient building timber for all useful purposes, with plentiful fisheries, and numerous seaports, Greece is still a country that is very far in the arrear of improvement and civilization; and we can only attribute this backward state to maladministration.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.—COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL LEGISLATION OF GREECE.

The Greeks revolted against Turkish domination in 1821, asserted independence, and proclaimed a Republican government. A destructive war ensued; the governments of Russia, France, and Great Britain interfered, and the Sultan was induced to consent to the independence of Greece. In 1827 *Count Capo d'Istrias* was elected president of Greece, for the term of seven years; in January, 1828, he entered upon the duties of his office, and he succeeded in establishing nearly an efficient administration.

Greece was then divided, provisionally, into thirteen administrative sections—viz., *Eastern and Western Greece; Argolida; Arcadia; Laconia; Lower and Upper Messenia; Elida; Achaia; Eubœa; the North and South Cyclades; and the Sporades.*

The government was reorganized by the fourth national congress, which met at Argos, in the summer of 1829, Capo d'Istrias still remaining at its head. The *Panhellenium,* a council of 27 members, was replaced by another body, consisting also of 27 members, called the *Gerousia,* senate or congress. This body gave its opinion on matters of legislation, but had not the power of a negative upon the decisions of the *Regency.* Besides the senate, there was a ministry, consisting of four departments, each having a secretary—viz., the home

department; foreign affairs, including commerce; the judiciary; public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs; war; and marine and finances. Three supreme tribunals were also instituted.

In February, 1830, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, named *Prince Leopold* of Saxe-Coburg, as the hereditary sovereign of Greece, with the title of "Sovereign Prince." He accepted the appointment; but afterwards resigned it.

Prince Otho of Bavaria was, in virtue of the authority transmitted by the Greek nation to the convention held at London, and the treaty concluded there in May, 1832, appointed king, and ascended the throne in February, 1833, with a regency of *four persons*, until he attained twenty years of age, which was on the 1st of June, 1835.

The government was in 1833 divided into ten nomarchies—viz., the Morea into five, Eastern and Western Greece into three, and the islands into two nomarchies. These were subdivided into eparchies, and the whole into 468 municipalities, or communes (Dimoi). Since the retirement of Capo d'Istrias, the affairs of Greece have been involved in financial difficulties, heavy taxations, and commercial restrictions.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF GREECE.

The provisional government of Greece adopted liberal and sound principles of commerce and navigation; and if that under King Otho had continued to act upon those principles, we might expect that the shipping and trade of this country, so conveniently situated for commerce, although its productions are not very abundant, would, before now, have enriched the population, as well as the treasury. Austria has for some time past placed the trade between Trieste, Venice, Greece, and Albania, upon a basis of great liberality; and we had the opportunity, while at Trieste, in October, 1838, after the commercial crisis which caused so many stoppages in that city, of ascertaining that of several Greek houses who had failed, there was not one who did not pay every florin of its obligations.

The President of Greece, Capo d'Istrias, soon after its independence, imposed duties on commodities, solely for the purpose of raising a revenue, leaving the internal trade altogether unrestricted.

A duty of six per cent *ad valorem* was imposed generally on *exports*.

A duty of ten per cent was to be levied generally on imports.

A tariff of *lower*, or *nominal export duties*, was imposed on animals, increasing in amount from 30 liptas (3*d*.) to 6 drachmas (4*s*. 6*d*.) on horses, and the highest, 12 dachmas (9*s*.) on buffaloes.

A tariff of lower duties was also promulgated on certain imports, chiefly articles of food; and on coffee, sugar, wine, porter, beer, canvass, cordage,

leather, fish-hooks, tobacco, oils, raw materials, iron, steel, nails, files, brass, tin-plates, shot, copper, agricultural tools, &c.

No tariff or scale of duties could have been more equitable than that of Greece; and it was also decreed, that when the collector of the revenue and the merchant disagreed as to valuation, the matter should be submitted to an umpire. The tonnage duties on vessels, and other charges, were at the same time rated at very moderate scales, and to be extended in reciprocity to the vessels of all countries.

These were the fiscal and commercial regulations and duties established by Capo d'Istrias; under the government of King Otho, not only have many vexatious regulations and restrictions been introduced, but the state officers, and other *employés*, interfere, in a manner in which no country but Spain and her colonies, and to some extent Portugal and Naples, has offered so unworthy an example to the world: among other vexatious practices are those of *absolutely rating the prices* at which currants and other articles of export are to be purchased, and in affixing capricious values to augment the duties upon commodities. Greece, under these circumstances, does not certainly afford the prospect of attaining financial, political, or commercial prosperity.

The export and import duties have been in practice augmented, so that the contrabandist, and not the treasury, profits by the unwise and impracticable policy; and so stringent are the following articles of the last customs law, that the authorities in the outports are ashamed to attempt carrying them into effect.

The export duties are severely oppressive on the growers of currants and other fruits. The new customs law is based upon the principle that "FRAUD is the *basis* of all TRADE;" and that this fraud can only be prevented by a formidable system of penalties and punishments.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAW OF ORGANIZATION OF CUSTOMS, 5—17 APRIL, 1843, FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

ART. I. The officers of customs to consist of inspectors, collectors, sub-collectors, waiting officers, and guards.

II. All merchandize is declared to be liable to duty, whatever the articles may consist of, either new or old, which may be bought or sold; the only exceptions being, worn apparel, uniforms, articles of the toilet, &c., for the immediate personal use of the wearer, passenger, or member of the crew, or the carrier by land.

III. The import and export duties, and transit duties, shall continue to be the same as those in force now, and the present customs tariff shall continue in vigour until the compilation of a new tariff.

IV. All merchandize, either foreign or native, shall be considered as foreign, and be subjected to the fixed duties; when, after having been exported, it shall be reimported into the kingdom.

V. *Exceptions to Art. IV.*—1st. All merchandize which can be distinguished from those for the first time imported into the kingdom, by the production of additional proof, and those also which are of a nature not produced in foreign parts. These exceptions to be decreed by royal ordinance.

2d. All merchandize carried from any part of the kingdom to those parts within the Ambracian gulf, and *vice versâ*, which are not destined for foreign parts.

3d. All merchandize carried from any part of the kingdom to within the Corinthian Gulf, or western shores of the kingdom, and *vice versâ* by vessels, which from stress of weather may have put into the Ionian ports.

In reference to the above paragraphs, Nos. 2 and 3, there must not be on the part of vessels any shipping or landing of any article, excepting necessary provisions; and certificates of the Greek consulate must be taken, or in default of these, of the custom-house authorities.

VI. All foreign merchandize of which similar goods are produced in the kingdom, imported once for local consumption, and import duty paid thereon, enjoys the same privilege as far as exportation from the state and payment of the duties fixed on the exportation of Greek produce. This to be further decreed by royal ordinance.

VII. The merchandize which has paid the duty on transit may be exported without export duty.

VIII. The landing, shipping, or transhipping of merchandize from ship to ship, is prohibited in ports where there are no custom-house authorities.

IX. The native produce, and the foreign merchandize on paying duty, may be shipped or landed at any custom-house, sub-custom-house, or station, but not a guard-post. At the stations, however, this can only be done after obtaining permission from the head custom-house.

X. The native produce once having paid export duty at the place of export, may be freely transported to any custom-house, sub-custom-house, station, or guard-house.

XI. The wrought produce of Greece of the native workshops, &c., when landed or shipped, are free from duty, as are also articles of husbandry, and subsistence of cattle, corn, &c., and their passage through all custom-houses, &c., permitted. At the guard-houses, however, permission from the head officer is first required.

XII. The import of foreign merchandize, and payment of the duty, is only permitted at the chief custom-houses.

Exceptions for the facility of commerce are made to the sub-custom-houses of Egina, Vostizza, Amourgion, Andros, Antikerro, &c.

At the other sub-custom-houses, stations, and guard-houses, it is only permitted to land these articles of foreign merchandize which have already paid the duty.

1. IMPORTATION.

XIII. The masters of all vessels, on anchoring in the ports of the kingdom, either for the landing of the whole cargo, or a part thereof, or merely for the purpose of continuing their voyage without landing any part of their cargo, are required to present themselves at the health office, with their sailing clearances and their manifest, within twelve hours after their arrival. This last document is to be immediately sent by the health office to the custom-house. This manifest is to be the one, the contents of which are certified by the signature of the proper authority of the port where the cargo was loaded, if such manifest has been given; otherwise the captain himself draws one up, and must be filled up either in Greek or Italian.

In the case where official manifests of cargo are not given, the captain is bound to declare this on oath, at the foot of the manifest he draws up.

XIV. If it happens that the manifest does not specify the kind of goods, quality or quantity, weight or measure of the articles forming the cargo, the captain may, within three days after his arrival, draw up and present to the health office a supplementary manifest, in which are to be inserted all the things omitted in the original manifest. The harbour-master shall visit each vessel, within twelve hours at most, after arrival, to make known to the captain the above, and to give him a printed form of the supplementary manifest, in which to insert the articles and particulars omitted in his original. The captain having signed this, it is to be delivered to the health office.

XV. Before the delivery to the health office of the manifest and supplementary manifest at the time required, *the vessel cannot be admitted to free pratique.* The health officer,

who shall give free pratique before he shall have received the papers, shall be subjected to a fine of 50 to 100 drachmas. If the captain, having received in time the invitation, should neglect to deliver, within the time referred to, the custom-house papers required in Articles XIV. and XV., The head officer of customs, in case that neither the manifest nor supplementary manifest contain all the other information required, who neglects to demand from the captain the fulfilment of the omission, is liable to a fine of 50 to 100 drachmas.

XVI. In the manifest must be inserted all the merchandize contained in the vessel, not excepting what the sailors may have, or the passengers for their own account. Of the provisions and stores of the vessel, the captain must give a separate note at the same moment as the manifest.

It is understood that such merchandize as is contained in bales, boxes, or other packages, shall at least be noted with the marks, numbers of same, and other particulars in the manifest.

XVII. All importation of provisions and stores noted as such, shall be prohibited, even when duty is offered to be paid. For the omission of this and other irregularities the manifest regulation, all custom-house officers overlooking the same shall be fined to the extent. Exception is made for such stores or provisions as may be damaged and unfit for service, which the captain may have permission to import, after the health and custom-house officers shall have drawn up a protocol stating the fact of damage.

XVIII. If other or more merchandize than that inserted in the manifest and supplement be found in the vessel, or in the separate note of stores, they shall be subjected to a fine of *fourfold* duty. Also, in case there shall be found in the vessel, when anchored at her second or third port, where there is a custom-house, any merchandize which shall not have been manifested at her first port of arrival, such merchandize shall be subjected to *fourfold* duty, unless proved that the merchandize in question has been laden afterwards, and said fine not imposed.

If the merchandize in question shall be found less than that in the manifest and supplement, a fine equal to the single duty due, or a fine from 100 to 600 drachmas, shall be levied for each package wanting on the merchandize so found less.

If the merchandize shall be found of a different sort or quality than stated in the manifest, a fine equal to from 25 to 100 drachmas shall be imposed.

If, however, the merchandize should be of inferior quality to that manifested, a fine equal to the difference of price shall be imposed, if such deterioration do not arise from any damage suffered. The fines named in this article are imposed *on the captain only;* well understood that these fines do not render the merchandize exempt from payment, besides, of the legal duty. And when the entire cargo is not landed at the port where these irregularities are committed, note is made of any differences between the manifest of the vessel and the cargo, on granting her new manifest of clearance.

XIX. These fines of fourfold duty are imposed when articles of merchandize, instead of being noted in the manifest and supplement, are noted in the bill stores.

XX. The captain is not bound to manifest such articles as may be in the possession of passengers from quarantine places. The inspector of lazaretto, under fine of 50 to 200 drachmas, is bound to make known these to the health officer.

XXI. Captains importing for their own account, or, in case the receivers do not present themselves, bulky merchandize, and those of small value, such as charcoal, firewood, fruit, &c., of which it is difficult to specify exactly the quantity, weight, &c., must note this in their manifest and supplement, and ask for a guard to be present at the landing and weighing of the same.

XXII. The said merchandize of which the captain cannot declare exactly the quantity, if not exempted by the 14th Article from the obligation to manifest, must be declared by the captain in his manifest as *about so much.* In such case the difference between the declared and verified quantity is not subjected to fine, when the difference does not exceed, on articles not subjected to diminution, as metal, timber, &c., 5 per cent; and on articles subject to diminution, as corn, liquids, &c , 10 per cent.

When less than the declared quantity is found, duty is paid on all deficiency above 2 and 10 per cent. All excess over the above 2 and 10 per cent is fined fourfold duty.

XXIII. If during the voyage the merchandize has suffered damage or loss in quantity, the captain is to declare it immediately on his arrival at the port; then the custom-house with the port authorities visit the vessel, verify the fact, and draw up a protocol signed by them, the health officer, and the captain.

XXIV. The health officer is to affix his *visa* to all manifests and supplements made agreeably to the Articles of this law, and put to each a running number, registering them in a book kept by him, and then he shall send these to the custom-house authorities.

XXV. Receiver of merchandize before landing must give an exact and detailed invoice on paper. Invoice not written on such paper and in words full length, shall not be received and shall be considered null. Custom-house officer who accepts such invoice, fined 100 to 500 drachmas, and on repetition of offence dismissed.

If receiver of goods does not know the contents, &c. of packages, the same may remain in the warehouse until he gets an invoice, or be entered at 1 per cent additional duty.

XXVI. When invoice is thus presented it is *visa*'d by the custom-house officers and is to be attached to the wall of the place where the merchandize is opened, so that any one may easily read it. It remains attached to the wall until, agreeably to Article 35 it shall be practicable to write thereon the valuation.

The packages are opened publicly, the merchandize weighed and measured, &c., to compare them with the invoice. If the merchandize is found less than the quantity noted in the invoice, single duty is exacted on the declared quantity. If more, the surplus is subject to *sixfold duty*. If of better quality than the invoice declares, they are liable to *eightfold* duty on the excess of value, unless, as in Article 18 it is provided they are deteriorated from damage suffered, certified by protocol.

XXVII. If, agreeably to Articles 22 and 23 the merchant does not know the quantity of merchandize, he shall conform to what is provided for the captain in similar cases.

XXVIII. The valuation of merchandize to be by custom-house officer, collector, and health officer as umpire.

XXIX. *Samples* of every description of goods to be sent numbered and sealed to the finance department by the above-named officers.

XXX. Difference of opinion in the valuers to be noted in a protocol.

XXXI. Merchants complaining of valuation may name a valuer, and custom-house another. Governor or mayor to name a third as umpire.

XXXII. Allowance made for damage; form to be adopted to prove same.

XXXIII. The valuations are to be made publicly in the office of custom-house and when made to be noted in the invoice, dated, and signed. Invoice and valuation again stuck on the wall, where it is to remain three days. Fines for neglect of these formalities.50 to 300 drachmas, and dismissed if needs be.

XXXIV. The health officer has a right at least once a week, or as often as he has great suspicions, to visit the merchandize as long as they remain at the custom-house.

XXXV. Whenever any one wishes to export merchandize, either out of the kingdom or from one part of it to another, he must, before putting the same on board, give a *detailed invoice* of the articles to be shipped, the weight, quality, quantity, and measure to the custom-house, which grants permit agreeably to the invoice.

The custom-house, after verification of the cargo, draws up the schedule of the cargo and sends it to the port authorities, who, on visiting the vessel and finding that all and no more than the manifested articles have been shipped, give it to the captain.

For that the port authority has a right and is bound, when he has heavy suspicions that the goods shipped are not agreeable to manifest, to order that the bales, cases, and packages be opened to ascertain the truth, without, however, having the right to unload the cargo. And only when he finds irregularities between the custom-house books and the goods verified on board, he draws up a protocol accordingly.

Any vessel leaving a port of the kingdom for any destination whatever, must have a manifest of her cargo. If, however, the vessel arrives from another port with part of a cargo and pursues her voyage, the custom-house shall note at the foot of the old manifest, or on the back thereof, the quantity, weight, &c. of merchandize laden, and give it to the captain.

The manifests furnished to vessels to be registered in the custom-house books.

XXXVI. The masters of fishing-vessels, &c., who are to appear at the health offices

every third day to renew heir papers, are also bound to present themselves at the custom-house, &c. Custom-house fined 30 to 100 drachmas for neglect.

XXXVII. Where there is no captain of the port, the health officer supplies his place in the present law, and *vice versâ*.

XL. Invoice of imports to be given at quarantine ports.

XLII. Invoice of exports to be given before export allowed.

L. Captains of vessels anchoring under stress of weather, &c., are bound to make known immediately the motive of their anchoring to the port authorities. They are only bound to comply with the Articles 13 and 14 about manifests, when they decide on landing cargo or part cargo in the ports of the kingdom.

LI. If on landing a cargo it be not found according to manifest, Article 18 is to be applied to the goods.

LII. If the vessels need repairs and demand to land the cargo or part thereof, captains are to comply first with Articles 14 and 15, and on violation are liable to Article 28, the goods to be deposited in the custom-house.

LIII. The goods may remain one month in the custom-house on paying ½ per cent. If they remain longer, they are to be subjected to the duties on goods in transitu.

LIV. If the goods are not reshipped by the same vessel, but on board another, they are to pay the duty fixed on transit from ship to ship.

LV. All vessels arriving and sailing are subjected to visit or search from the custom-house authorities, which takes place on delivery of the manifest and supplement.

LVI. Greek ships of war are also subject to visit, on notice being given by the custom-house authorities to the officer in command, and the port officer is to be present.

LVII. The custom-house officer is bound to visit all vessels before they leave. He may also visit all vessels whenever he thinks fit. On his last visit at the departure, he is to be accompanied by the port-master.

LVIII. The captain of any native ship who opposes the visit, is to be fined by the port-master 25 to 100 drachmas, to be paid to custom-house. If the resisting captain be foreign, the fine is to be claimed through the consulate; if no consulate exists, the captain of the port is to enforce it.

LIX. In the visits of vessels, the captains are bound to open the hatches, and to show to the custom-house officers the packages, and to grant every facility for the execution of their duty. The result of the visit to be set forth in writing, and to be signed by custom-house officers, port-master, and captain, if needful to set forth any irregularity. In the contrary case, no statement is required.

LXI. For the facility of commerce, goods may be deposited by merchants in the entrepôts at Patras, Sydra, Hydra, and Nauplia and Piræus.

LXII. Goods in depot are free of import duty and export duty. They will pay 1 per cent every four months; light and bulky articles 2 per cent.

LXIII. No articles subject to combustion or damage are received in the export stores.

LXIV. Articles of bulk and little value to be put in private stores, under bond.

LXV. Keys of private stores to be kept by officer of entrepôt.

LXVI. When any one wishes to avail himself of the privilege of entrepôt, he is to give notice to the custom-house, furnish invoice, have goods inspected, &c.

LXVIII. The transit duty to be paid at once.

LXIX. Goods in entrepôt can be moved from one entrepôt to another; imported, on paying duty; or re-exported on payment of transit duty.

LXX. Goods in entrepôt may be sold to other parties on the owner giving written notice to the officers, and making transfer.

LXXI. Goods can remain in entrepôt three years.

LXXII. No allowance of duty to be made, if goods are taken out before the expiration of four months.

LXXIII. When goods are required to be transported by land from one entrepôt to another, bond is to be given to produce certificate of delivery in the second entrepôt. Goods to be sealed, and accompanied with permits and detailed invoice, signed by the customs.

LXXIV. Seals to be examined at every station, &c.

LXXV. If on arrival at second entrepôt with goods, the owner prefers paying im-

port duty, and entering them for consumption, he may do so, and produce receipt of duty in discharge of bond.

LXXVI. If within three months after removal of goods, certificate of delivery in second entrepôt, or of payment of duty, be not produced, the owner and security are jointly bound to pay import duty.

LXXVII. If within three or four months the owner produces the said certificates, and shows that the delay is from *force majeur*, the duty is returned to him.

LXXVIII. The merchant has the advantage of the time between the removal and arrival of the goods at second entrepôt. But duty for the second four months commences on expiration of the first.

LXXIX. Whoever exports goods from entrepôt, must conform to the provisions of the law for exportation. He must give a bill of lading to the custom-house, signed by the captain, who receives the goods, which when *visa*'d, is given to officer of entrepôt.

LXXX. When a merchant wishes to take out all or part of the goods in entrepôt, he must make a written demand with detailed invoice, &c. to the custom-house.

LXXXI. Transit of goods is permitted at the custom-houses and sub-custom-houses of the kingdom where importation is permitted.

LXXXII. Whoever wishes to avail himself of this privilege must give to the custom-house an invoice agreeably to Article 67, and the provision of Articles 4 and 3.

LXXXIII. When goods are imported in transitu, the merchant must furnish himself with permit agreeably to Article 73, giving bond for the export of the goods, or certificate of delivery in some other entrepôt.

LXXXIV. Customs to send the documents to harbour-master and health officers to see the goods exported, &c.

LXXXV. Goods may be taken in transitu from one port to another where entrepôt exists.

LXXXVI. On visiting the goods in transitu, any difference found in the invoice subjects them to the rules of Article 74.

LXXXVII. Rules for nonproduction of certificates same as in Articles 74, 76, and 77.

XCV. In the entrepôts, and where these do not exist, goods for which no owner appears within two days after landing, are kept in depot for six months, during which time any one with proper titles may claim them, paying the entrepôt duty agreeably to Article 62, and the expenses incurred.

XCVI. So soon as these goods are deposited in entrepôt, they are advertised on the walls and door of the stores, and in the government gazette, with particulars, name of vessel and captain, &c., for the purpose of finding owner.

XCVII. On the expiration of six months and one day, if no one with proper titles appears, the goods are put up by auction, and the proceeds, deducting expenses, deposited in the treasury. The owner has a right of claiming the amount within six other months.

XCVIII. If goods are liable to damage, they are to be sold before six months. The owner, however, has always a right of claiming the proceeds, less charges, within twelve months from landing in entrepôt.

XCIX. The auction takes place eight days after the custom-house, through the governor, has published it in all the communes of his jurisdiction.

C. All merchandize shipped or landed, where there are no custom-house establishments, or at places not appointed for shipping or landing merchandize, or at places where this is not allowed except by written permit, and such permit not having been obtained, or at prohibited hours, or with forged papers; or any effects liable to duty whatever, concealed in baggage shipped or landed, are seized as contraband.

CI. Any guard or officer of customs, or any other authority or private individual, who may observe any one employed in importing or exporting clandestinely goods subject to duty, is bound to denounce the same, and to call on the armed force and private persons present, to aid at the seizure of the contraband goods.

CII. Immediately the contraband goods are brought to the custom-house, the chief officer draws up a protocol of the facts signed by the party seizing, the witnesses, &c.

CIII. If the person who was committing the contraband is present, he is to be called in to state his defence.

CIV. The chief officer of customs having taken into consideration the protocol and

facts, shall decide on the fine to be paid. Against this decision an appeal is permitted to the finance minister, which is final.

CV. The seized goods to remain in the custom-house until the payment of the fine fixed by the officers or finance minister.

CVI. When the person liable to the fine is not known, or refuses the payment, the goods are to be sold, as set forth in Articles 97 and 98. If not sufficient to pay fine and expenses, the surplus is claimable within a year.

CVII. The custom-house officers are to act in the cases provided for in the present law, and are liable to fine for neglect.

CVIII. In every case wherein the port, health, communal, or other authorities shall have knowledge or suspicion of contraband, or violation of custom-house laws, or any other irregularity, they are bound to denounce it to the custom-house authorities.

CIX. If there is no doubt that delay may cause proof not to be obtainable, they are immediately to draw up a protocol, and send it to the custom-house authorities.

CX. If an individual has such suspicions, he is to communicate them to the nearest custom-house authority, to carry into effect this law. If there be danger of want of proof from delay, he is to go to the nearest authority, who is to act, &c.

CXI. Any authority or individual who may discover abuse in any custom-house officer or servant, must denounce him to the inspector.

CXII. The inspector may suspend officer, and report to finance minister.

CXIII. Finance minister to summon officer before tribunals.

CXIV. When the contraband shall have been proved, and the fine exacted, the individual, or custom-house officer, who denounces the contraband shall receive one-third of the fine.

CXV. The obligation to pay duty is general, and merchandize imported for the use of public authorities is subject thereto. Exceptions are permitted by royal ordinance.

CXVI. Before payment of duty, merchandize cannot be removed.

CXVII. If payment is not made, the goods are kept as security for the duty and expenses, as well as any that may afterwards arrive; and if this detention does not enforce payment, sufficient goods may be sold by auction to meet the same.

CXVIII. All payment of duties to be certified by double receipts (coupons).

CXIX. Whenever the fines fixed in this law do not reach the highest limit fixed by the 12th and 13th article of the penal code, these last will be considered as the fine.

CXX. All the laws of customs hitherto in force are by this law annulled.

CXXI. The finance minister is charged with its execution and publication, and the other ministers in so far as it relates to them.—*Athens*, 19 (31) *March* 6, 1843.

(Signed) OTHON.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF GREECE.

Weights.—The quintal contains 44 okes or 132 lbs. Each oke is equal to 3 lbs. 36 oz., or 400 drachms. The lb. contains 6168 English grains. Thus 100 of these lbs. equal 88 lbs. avoirdupois, or 39.95 kilogrammes.

The lb. weight used for weighing silk is heavier than the above by $\frac{1}{4}$, and contains 15 ounces, or 166$\frac{2}{3}$ drachms.

A sack of currants weighs 140 lbs. (ordinary), or about 123 lbs. avoirdupois.

Measures.—The measure used for grain is the "staro," which is composed of 3 bachels, and equals 2.33 English bushels, or 0.821 hectolitres.

There are 2 kinds of pic or aune, one being 8 per cent longer than the other.

The large pic, for measuring woollens, = 27 English inches, or 0 6855 metres.

The little pic, for measuring silk goods, = 25 English inches, or 0.6347 metres.

Monies.—Since the Revolution the Greeks have established a system of coinage in imitation of that of France.

The phœnix is a silver coin that should contain 9-10ths of pure metal, and 1-10th of alloy, or 4.029 grammes of the former, and 0.448 ditto of the latter, being worth about 8$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* sterling,

The lipta is a copper coin, being 1-100th part of the phœnix.

The silver coins are much debased, so much so that they have been even refused by the officers of government.

GREEK TARIFF.

ARTICLES.	DUTIES.	
EXPORTED.	drachmas.	liptas.
SCHEDULE A.		
Buffaloes ..... each	12	0
Oxen ..... do.	10	0
Cows ..... do.	6	0
Calves ..... do.	4	0
Mules ..... do.	6	0
Horses of burden ..... do.	6	0
Sheep ..... do.	0	60
Lambs and goats ..... do.	0	30
Manufactured silver ..... dram	0	5
Barrels ..... free		
Sponges, first quality ..... oke	0	60
— second ditto ..... do.	0	40
— coarse ditto ..... do.	0	20
— very ordinary ..... do.	1	10
Salt ..... do.	0	20
IMPORTED.		
SCHEDULE B.		
Fishhooks, English 1000	1	20
— Trieste ..... do.	0	60
Whetstones ..... quintal	1	0
— Dutch ..... each	0	20
Salts, English ..... oke	0	25
— ammonia ..... do.	0	30
— sea ..... do.	0	10
— rock ..... do.	0	6
Yellow berries, Persian .. quintal	4	0
— from other parts ..... do.	1	60
— inferior ..... do.	1	20
Tallow ..... do.	4	0
Tallow candles ..... do.	0	12
Flour ..... do.	0	4
Almonds, soft ..... do.	0	12
— hard ..... do.	0	3
— pulverized ..... do.	0	14
— bitter ..... do.	0	8
Silver, not manufactured .... free		
Smoked herrings 000	3	20
Lime ..... quintal	0	10
Ditto ..... oke	1	20
Safflower ..... quintal	5	60
Botargo ..... oke	0	40
Opium ..... do.	5	20
Cotton, makow ..... quintal	12	0
— second quality ..... do.	9	60
Fruth seed ..... do.	2	80
— husks ..... do.	1	40
Valonia, first ..... do.	1	20
— second ..... do.	0	70
Needles, English 1000	0	40
— others ..... do.	0	20
Books ..... free		
Butter, Turkey and Russian ..... oke	0	15
— European ..... do.	0	15
Cloves and nutmegs ..... do.	1	0
Aniseed ..... do.	0	8
Smoked tongues ..... pair	0	15
Glassware ..... 8 per cent		
Staves, Black Sea 1000	24	21
— Turkish ..... do.	8	8
Ebony wood ..... oke	1	80
Olive wood ..... do.	0	4
Elephants' teeth ..... do.	0	80
— ditto, weighing less than 5 okes ..... do.	0	60
Agricultural tools on purchase ..... 3 per cent		
Sugar loaf ..... oke	0	30
— refined, crushed ..... do.	0	20
— dry Havana ..... do.	0	20
— ordinary ..... do.	0	12
Dry sweetmeats ..... do.	0	40
Varnish ..... do.	0	60
Yellow paint ..... do.	0	20
Porter ..... do.	0	12

ARTICLES.	DUTIES.	
Imports—*continued.*	drachmas.	liptas.
Beans, cattle ..... free		
Liquorice ..... oke	0	80
Sulphur, refined ..... quintal	1	20
— rough ..... do.	0	40
Punk ..... oke	0	40
Barilla, European ..... quintal	1	60
— Asia Minor ..... do.	1	40
Hemp, European ..... oke	0	15
— Turkey ..... do.	0	10
— for ropes ..... quintal	2	0
Pimento ..... oke	0	40
Sugarcandy ..... do.	0	60
Hats, good ..... each	3	20
— second quality ..... do.	3	0
Tobacco (Toumbako) ..... oke	1	0
— other quality ..... do.	0	60
— snuff ..... do.	0	80
Brazil ..... do.	0	80
Cigars ..... do.	2	40
Walnuts 1000	0	15
Pins ..... do.	0	15
Nails ..... quintal	4	80
Brads 1000	0	30
Tin bars ..... quintal	14	0
Chestnuts ..... oke	0	3
Goats' wool ..... do.	0	3
Coffee, Mocha ..... do.	0	40
— other ..... do.	0	25
Camphor ..... do.	1	20
Files 1000	2	40
Wax, yellow ..... oke	0	40
— candles ..... do.	0	60
— white ..... do.	1	0
Galls, black ..... do.	0	30
— others ..... do.	0	10
Cinnamon ..... do.	1	20
Senna ..... quintal	6	40
Cochineal ..... oke	4	50
Fir apples, broken ..... do.	0	12
— unbroken ..... do.	0	4
Gum arabic ..... do.	0	60
— lac ..... do.	1	80
— adraganth ..... do.	0	40
Pens 1000	1	20
Cream tartar ..... oke	0	30
Saffron ..... do.	1	40
Onions ..... quintal	0	40
Combs, ivory ..... each	0	2
— bone 48	1	0
— wood 1000	1	0
Cummin seed ..... oke	0	10
Hareskins 100	4	0
Lacairtha fish ..... oke	0	15
Oil ..... do.	0	8
— in bottles ..... bottle	0	40
Lavender ..... do.	0	20
— in small bottles ..... do	0	5
Lemons 1000	1	0
Nuts ..... oke	0	5
Chalk ..... quintal	5	60
Flax, Egyptian ..... oke	0	20
— others ..... do.	0	16
Linseed oil ..... quintal	8	0
Incense ..... oke	0	15
— second quality ..... do.	0	10
Linseed ..... do.	0	2
Pipe bowls, gilt 100	1	20
— others 1000	2	0
Indigo ..... oke	3	60
Wool, aired, not washed .. quintal	3	20
Indigo, inferior ..... oke	0	6
Wool, Barbary ..... quintal	5	0
— washed ..... do.	⅓ more	
False pearls ..... packet	3	60
Mastic ..... oke	0	60
Honey ..... do.	0	10

(continued)

IMPORTED ARTICLES.	DUTIES.		ARTICLES.	DUTIES.	
Imports—continued.	drachmas.	liptas.	*Imports—continued.*	drachmas.	liptas.
Vermilion, say malisa .. bottle	0	5	Soap, Mytilene .....quintal	3	0
Russian leather, white. 10 skins	0	60	— other..... do.	4	6
— ditto red..... do.	1	20	— ditto .....oke	0	10
— ditto superior white ..... do.	2	0	Oil, ditto ..... do.	0	60
— ditto red ..... do.	3	0	Iron, bars .....quintal	1	0
Silk, raw ..... oke	4	0	— bundles ..... do.	2	40
— Constantinople ..... do.	7	20	— sheet..... do.	2	0
— all others ..... do.	6	0	Tinplates 225	6	0
Vermilion paint ..... do.	0	15	Sirup, capillaire, in bottles.bottle	4	0
Lead..... quintal	2	0	— ditto.....quintal	0	15
Blacklead pencils .....dozen	1	12	— ditto ..... do.	0	10
Dry pitch .....oke	0	8	— ditto ..... do.	0	6
Nutmegs..... do.	2	0	Shot .....oke	0	10
Musk..... dram	1	20	Ditto.....1000	2	0
Canvas..... piece	4	40	Garlic..... do.	1	0
— ordinary ..... do.	2	20	Brooms .....each	0	2
Amber, rough ..... oke	10	00	Salmon .....oke	0	15
Baccala .....quintal	2	40	Arsenic.....do.	1	80
Pernambuco ..... do.	1	40	Shurg ..... do.	0	16
Campeachy ..... do.	1	20	Raisins, black .....quintal	0	60
Powder .....oke	0	30	— very ordinary ..... do.	0	40
Wafers.....1000	0	20	— red ..... do.	1	60
Spirit bottles .....each	0	5	— clime ..... do.	2	0
— black.. 100	2	0	— sultana..... do.	2	40
Ditto .....oke	0	20	— sultana..... do.	2	80
Turpentine ..... do.	0	10	Stockfish..... do.	0	40
Enos fish ..... do.	0	10	Zibibontha nuts ..... do.	2	3
Nitro..... do.	0	10	Figs, Smyrna..... do.	1	20
Demijohns, of 5 okes .....each	0	20	— Stanchio, in strings 1000	7	20
— of 8 okes ..... do.	0	30	— very ordinary .....quintal	0	60
—of more ..... do.	0	50	Cordage, tarred ..... do.	4	0
Fintha (salt fish).....oke.	0	15	— white ..... do.	5	20
— entrails ..... do.	0	26	Leather, black .....oke	0	30
Ditto.....quintal	0	80	— red and white ..... do.	0	40
Wood for ship-building, 5 per cent on.....cwt.			— ditto ..... do.	0	15
— house, 7 per cent on ..... do.			Otto roses .....dram	0	40
Carob beans.....quintal	0	40	Tea, black .....oke	1	60
Brass ..... do.	8	0	— green..... do.	3	20
— in sheet ..... oke	0	60	Flints.....1000	0	50
— wire ..... do.	0	60	Chocolate ..... oke	0	60
Beans, first quality ..... do.	0	3	Cobblers' wax ..... do.	0	12
— second ditto ..... do.	0	2	— awls 1000	0	80
Biscuit.....quintal	2	0	Cheese, Russian and Turkey.oke	0	12
Salt fish, not mentioned ....oke	0	5	— European..... do.	0	20
Partroneasonic meat ..... do	0	6	Quicksilver ..... do.	1	0
Juice of grapes..... do.	0	4	Pearl barley ..... do.	0	5
Boxwood.....quintal	1	20	Cork..... quintal	2	80
Pepper .....oke	0	25	Caviare, black .....oke	0	20
Ginger..... do.	0	20	— red..... do.	0	4
Pitch .....quint 1	1	0	Vitriol .....quintal	1	20
Oranges.....1000	1	0	Halver .....oke	0	8
Liquors, spirits, of fine wines. oke	0	66	Copper, worked..... do.	0	40
— in bottles .....each	0	40	— old ..... do.	0	10
— common, in barrels, 480 okes .....barrel	4	0	— not worked ..... do.	0	30
Beer, in bottles .....dozen	1	15	Steel.....quintal	3	60
— in barrels .....barrel	0	20	Playing-cards.....pack	0	20
Rosin .....quintal	1	20	Verdigris .....oke	0	5
Madderwets..... do.	3	8	Hams, sausages, &c..... do.	0	30
Coriander seed.....oke	0	4	Dates..... quintal	0	0
Rice.....do.	0	40	— Elimis ..... do.	0	40
Jalap ..... do.	0	20	Glue.....oke	0	25
			Zinc..... quintal	3	20

Manufactures of wool, cotton, and all articles not enumerated in the above tariff of import duties, shall pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

All articles not contained in the list of export duties, shall pay a duty of 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

The practice of arbitrary valuations and fines, adopted under the new customs law, may be considered as levying (except when goods are smuggled) average duties of 20 per cent on imports, and 12 per cent on exports.

Tonnage Duties.—Royal Decree of 8th (20th) February, 1834.

Art. I. The duties to be paid by Greek and foreign vessels in the ports and harbours of the kingdom of Greece, after the 1st of April next, shall be according to the tariff annexed hereto.

II. The merchant-vessels of foreign nations shall be subjected to no higher duties than Greek vessels, so long as the latter are received in the ports of such foreign nations on a footing of complete reciprocity But if in the ports of another nation there shall be levied on the merchant-vessels of Greece, duties higher than those levied on them in the ports of Greece, then an increase of duty equal to such excess shall be levied on the vessels of such nation.

The additional tariff for this increase of duties shall be published in the government journal.*

III. Every master of a vessel must, before his departure, pay at the custom-house of the port the duties set forth in the tariff. The certificate of payment is signed by the Minister of Finance.

IV. The custom-house, after receiving the duties, will furnish a receipt, which must be presented to the officer of the port, who will deliver the permit for departure. The master of a vessel who attempts to depart without a permit is subjected to a penalty of *twenty times* the amount of the *duties owing by him;* and a vessel which has no port-duties to pay, that attempts to depart without a permit, is subjected to a fine of from one to ten drachmas.

TARIFF OF PORT CHARGES IN THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

Tonnage.—In the ports of Syra, Nauplia, Piræus Marathonensis, Pylos, Calamata, Navarino, and Patras, the charges are—On vessels under 5 tons, free; on vessels of 20 tons, 9 liptas; on vessels above 20 tons, 12 liptas.

In the other ports—On vessels under 5 tons, free; on vessels of 20 tons, 6 liptas; on vessels above 20 tons, 9 liptas.

Clearances, or Permits of Departure.—On vessels under 5 tons, free; on vessels of from 5 to 20 tons, 50 liptas; on vessels of from 21 to 50 tons, 1 drachma; on vessels of from 51 to 100 tons, 2 drachmas; on vessels of from 101 to 200 tons, 3 drachmas; on vessels of from 201 to 300 tons, 4 drachmas; on vessels of 301 tons and above, 5 drachmas.

Lighthouse Dues (only where there is one).—On vessels under 5 tons, free; on vessels of from 5 to 20 tons, 50 liptas; on vessels of from 21 to 50 tons, 1 drachma: on vessels of from 51 to 100 tons, 2 drachmas 50 liptas; on vessels of from 101 to 200 tons, 5 drachmas; on vessels of from 201 to 300 tons, 8 drachmas; on vessels of 301 tons and above, 10 drachmas.

When gunpowder remains on board, for every 2¼ pounds per month of 30 days, 2 liptas.

When it is placed in the public magazine, for the same time, 3 liptas.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TONNAGE DUTY.

1 Vessels arriving from abroad loaded, and which discharge their cargoes and depart loaded pay the whole duty.

2. Vessels arriving from abroad loaded, and which depart in ballast pay *two-thirds* of the duty which is also exacted if they arrive in ballast and depart loaded.

3. Vessels arriving from abroad in ballast departing without lading, or arriving and departing with cargo, and not discharging any of it, pay *one-third* of the duty.

4. Vessels arriving from and going to another port of the kingdom, pay but *one-half* of the duty.

5. A vessel is considered as loaded, whether she be so fully or partially.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Every vessel forced to enter a port, either by a storm or in consequence of damage, is exempted from all charges during eight days.

2. Every vessel entering a port, from whatever cause, and destined to another port, and the master of which shall immediately make a declaration to the captain of the port that he

* See this additional tariff, post.

has no intention either of loading or discharging his goods, may remain five days without paying any duty except the lighthouse duty. He is permitted also to receive or to deliver letters or money, unless otherwise provided for by special ordinances.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, between her Britannic Majesty and the King of Greece. Signed at London, October 4, 1837.

Art. I. From and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, Greek vessels entering into or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British vessels entering into or departing from the ports of the kingdom of Greece, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever, than are, or shall be levied on national vessels entering into or departing from such ports, respectively.

II. All articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of either of the high contracting parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the kingdom of Greece, respectively, in vessels of the one country, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those ports, in vessels of the other country.

III. All articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the ports of the kingdom of Greece in British ships, shall be subject only to the same duties as are payable upon the like articles if imported in Greek vessels. And, reciprocally, a similar rule shall be observed in the ports of the United Kingdom, in respect of all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Majesty the King of Greece, which can legally be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in Greek vessels.

IV. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in national vessels or in vessels of the other country; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be exported from the ports of either country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the one country, or in those of the other.

V. Neither of the two governments, and no company, corporation, or agent, acting on behalf of, or under the authority of either government, shall, in the purchase of any article which is the growth, produce, or manufacture of one country, and is imported into the other, give, either directly or indirectly, any priority or preference on account of, or in reference to the national character of the vessel in which such article may be imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the high contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

VI. In order to avoid any misunderstanding with regard to the regulations which may determine the conditions which constitute a British or Greek vessel, it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty; and all vessels which, having been captured from an enemy by her Majesty's ships of war, or by the subjects of her said Majesty, furnished with letters of marque by the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, shall have been regularly condemned in one of her said Majesty's prize courts as a lawful prize; and all vessels which shall have been condemned in any competent court, for a breach of the laws made for the prevention of the slave trade; and which shall be owned, navigated, and registered according to the laws of Great Britain; shall be considered as British vessels: and that all vessels built in the territories of Greece, or which shall have been captured from an enemy by the ships of war of the Greek government, or by Greek subjects furnished with letters of marque, and shall have been regularly condemned in one of the prize courts of the kingdom of Greece as a lawful prize, and which shall be wholly owned by any subject or subjects of Greece, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the crew are subjects of Greece, shall be considered as Greek vessels.

VII. If any ships of war or merchantmen of the one nation, should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, all such parts of the said ships of war or merchantmen, or of the fur-

niture or appurtenances thereof; as also all goods and merchandize which shall be saved, or the produce thereof; and likewise the papers found on board the vessel; shall be carefully preserved until they are claimed by the proprietors, or their agents duly authorized, or by the respective consuls in whose districts such wreck may have taken place, if such claim be preferred within the period fixed by the laws in force in the states of the high contracting parties; and such consul, proprietor, or agent, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the rate of salvage which would have been payable, in the like case, upon a national vessel; and the said goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be liable to pay duties, unless cleared for local consumption.

VIII. Her Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Greece have agreed, that each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to nominate and appoint consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, in all the ports of the dominions of the other contracting party, wherein such consular officers are or may be necessary for the advancement of commerce, and for the protection of the trade of the subjects of either crown; and it is expressly stipulated that such consuls, of whatever class, shall, in the country in which they are stationed, be placed upon the footing of the consuls of the most favoured nation.

IX. Her Britannic Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of his Majesty the King of Greece, the same facilities and privileges with respect to the commerce to be carried on in Greek vessels with the British dominions in the East Indies, as are or may be enjoyed, under any treaty or act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; it being always understood, that the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country, enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions, shall be equally applicable to the subjects of the King of Greece.

X. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall, within the dominions of the King of Greece, be as free as native Greeks to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit the management of those affairs to any other person whom they may please to appoint as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall also be allowed, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix as to them may seem meet, the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or to be exported from, the dominions of the King of Greece, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed, in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, by the subjects of his Majesty the King of Greece, under the same conditions.

XI. In all that relates to the police of ports, to the lading and unlading of vessels, and to the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the local laws and police regulations of each country shall be applied to the subjects of both, without discrimination or distinction; and, throughout the whole extent of the territories of each contracting party, the subjects of both shall enjoy full and entire protection for their persons and property. They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in the prosecution and defence of their rights, and shall be at liberty to employ the lawyers, attorneys, or agents, of whatever denomination, whom they may deem the best qualified to maintain and defend their interests: it being understood that they shall conform, in this respect, to the obligations imposed upon native subjects by the laws of the country. In all that concerns the administration of justice, they shall enjoy the same privileges, rights, and franchises that belong to natives; and in none of these respects shall they be subject to any other duty or tax than is imposed upon natives. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service, either by sea or by land: no forced loan shall be imposed upon them; and their property shall be subject to no other charge, requisition, or tax, than those to which the property of natives shall be liable.

XII. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Greece, agree that the subjects of the respective countries shall enjoy, within the dominions of the other, the full benefit of the complete toleration and protection for the professors of all religious opinions, which at present exists in both countries by law.

XIII. It shall be free for the subjects of her Britannic Majesty residing in the domi-

nions of the King of Greece, and for the subjects of his Majesty the King of Greece residing in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, to dispose of their property, of every description, by will or testament, as they may judge fit; and if any British subject shall die in the territories of the King of Greece, or any Greek subject shall die in the territories of the Queen of Great Britain, without will or testament, the respective consuls or vice-consuls shall exercise the right of administering to the property of subjects of their nation so dying intestate, for the benefit of the legitimate heirs to such property, and of the creditors upon the estate, so far as the laws of the respective countries shall admit.

XIV. The high contracting parties agree, that the stipulations of the present convention shall be applicable to Gibraltar and to the island of Malta.

XV. The present convention shall be in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the ten years above-mentioned, or at any other period after that time; and it is hereby agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

XVI. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within three months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1837.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) TRICOUPI.

This treaty has been carried into effect by British orders in council, dated July 5, 1838, and December 9, 1839.

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF GREECE.

MODERN *Athens* occupies part of the site of the ancient city. Previously to the Greek Revolution it had about 1200 inhabited houses; these were all levelled during the conflict. In 1834 the seat of the new government was transferred to it, and a new town built. It has, at present, three or four well-built streets, a royal palace and stables, an university, gymnasium, hospital, barracks, and some other public buildings. The population, consisting of Greeks, Germans, French, Italians, Russians, Armenians, and Americans, amounting to nearly 20,000 in number.

The *Piræus* is the port of Athens. It has a population of nearly 2000, a quay, custom-house, lazaretto, &c. The trade of this port depends greatly on the capital and the materials and money annually expended on public works. We have no returns of its trade before the revolution. The following statements are condensed from consular and other official returns:

Navigation and Trade of the Piræus for 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
PIRÆUS.				£				£
British	14	2,233	126	20,970	14	2,233	126	
Ionian	3	357	30	2,500	5	389	50	
Greek	414	25,955	2,787	82,300	399	24,365	2,631	
Austrian	17	2,922	162	7,100	17	2,922	161	departed all in ballast.
French	4	669	39	2,100	4	669	39	
Turkish	9	697	81	1,330	7	641	68	
Sardinian	5	503	44	6,450	5	503	44	
Russian	8	1,239	97	5,600	7	1,197	92	
	474	34,575	3,366	128,650	458	32,919	3,211	
MISSOLONGHI.								
British	4	591	41	ballast	4	591	41	6,582
Ionian	209	1,712	7,812	10,630	209	1,712	7,812	15,473
Greek	60	2,100	2,100	23,814	60	2,100	2,100	17,318
Austrian								
French								
Turkish	7	572	73		7	572	73	250
	280	4,975	10,026	34,441	280	4,975	10,026	39,632

Exports of Dragomestri in Acarnania, Neochori in Etolia, and Mitica in Acarnania in 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
DRAGOMESTRI.				£				£
British	1	140	8	ballast	1	140	8	516
Ionian	235	3692	1427	1882	235	3692	1427	6,095
Greek	18	1119	136	ballast	18	1119	136	3,014
Austrian	6	703	49	do.	6	703	49	2,784
	260	5660	1620	1822	260	5660	1620	13,309
NEOCHORI.								
Ionian	63	723	310	329	63	723	310	2 985
Greek	2	93	13	ballast	2	93	13	249
	65	816	323	329	65	816	323	3,234
MITICA.								
Ionian	107	770	314	503	107	770	314	1,227
Greek	4	284	29	215	4	284	29	731
	111	1054	343	718	111	1054	343	1,958

Gross Return of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Continental Greece during the Year 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
PIRÆUS.				£				£
British	11	3,009	166	11,377	12	3,265	167	1,100
Ionian	27	297	145		27	297	145	
Greek	4599	122,543	14,095		4654	123,469	13,237	
Austrian	24	3,170	217		24	3,170	217	
French	24	4,420	208		24	4,420	210	
Russian	19	936	114		19	936	114	
Turkish	41	211	152	cannot be ascertained.	41	211	152	cannot be ascertained.
Sardinian	4	352	32		4	352	32	
Belgian	1	130	7		1	130	7	
Neapolitan	12	240	73		12	240	73	
Total	4762	135,398	15,203	....	4818	136,520	15,354	
MISSOLONGHI.								
British	3	398	22	2 437	3	398	22	4,231
Ionian	212	1864	829	7,910	212	1864	829	9,728
Greek	62	1828	588	21,183	62	1828	588	17,314
Austrian	2	181	21	ballast	2	181	21	
Neapolitan	5	107	42	do.	5	107	42	76
Turkish	3	233	28	do.	3	233	28	170
Total	287	4671	1530	31,530	287	4671	1530	31,489

Arrivals and Departures of British Ships in 1842.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Vessels.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Vessels.
PIRÆUS.			
From the United Kingdom :—		For the United Kingdom :—	
With coals	5	With silk and figs	1
„ general cargoes	4	„ Constantinople, Smyrna, &c., with part of the same cargoes they brought in	6
„ Newfoundland „ fish	1	„ ditto in ballast	4
„ Constantinople „ silk and figs	1		
Total	11	Total	11
PORT OF MISSOLONGHI.			
From Patras, with currants	1	For the United Kingdom, with currants	1
ditto in ballast	2	„ Patras, „ ditto	2
Total	3	Total	3

British and Foreign Trade in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
DRAGOMESTRI.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
*British	9	1664	74	ballast	9	1664	74	12,663 0 0
Ionian	198	3104	1217	1437 0 0	198	3104	1217	5961 0 0
Greek	15	868	109	ballast	15	868	109	1873 0 0
Austrian	4	384	38	do.	4	384	38	1564 0 0
Total	226	5960	1438	1137 9 0	226	5960	1438	22,061 0 0
MITICA.								
Ionian	156	1241	436	779 11 0	156	1241	436	1837 8 0
Greek	8	526	53	ballast	8	526	53	1011 7 0
Total	164	1767	489	779 11 0	164	1767	489	2848 15 0
NIOCHORI.								
Ionian	57	592	224	284 10 0	57	592	224	2012 9 0
Greek	5	143	64	ballast	5	143	64	ballast
Neapolitan	2	77	18	do.	2	77	18	161 5 0
Total	64	812	306	284 10 0	64	812	306	2173 14 0

* These 9 vessels sailed for England laden with valonia.

Patras has a bay in front, but the port farther up affords good anchorage and shelter. It has one good shore only. The population has greatly diminished, being only about 5000.

Trade of Patras in 1830.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	10	1,517	88	871	5	698	40	10,455
Greek	254	9,017	1973	....	241	8,757	1902	
Ionian	146	5,291	937	....	143	5,201	912	
Austrian	36	3,757	310	....	35	3,466	299	
Sardinian	10	409	70	....	9	439	63	
Tuscan	2	168	17	....	2	168	15	
Neapolitan	6	164	67	....	6	164	67	
Papal	3	181	27	....	3	181	27	
French	5	499	39	....	4	329	29	
Dutch	1	130	9	....	1	130	9	1,900
Russian	8	898	80	....	8	898	80	
Jerusalem	1	48	8	....	1	48	8	
Ottoman	3	433	40	....	3	433	40	
Total	485	22,572	3665		461	20,912	3491	

The above return includes the ports of Patras, Navarino, Chiarenza, and Perga ; boats under twenty tons are not enumerated.

TRADE of Patras and its Outports in 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
PATRAS.				£				£
British	60	7,926	513	39,191	62	8,212	527	230,151
Ionian	205	2,535	1118	unknown	203	2,522	1107	unknown
Greek	614	18,649	3584	....	610	18,391	3551	
Austrian	22	1,586	156	....	20	1,396	141	
Neapolitan	1	75	6	....	1	75	6	
Papal	2	122	12	....	2	122	12	
Total	904	30,890	5389		898	30,718	5344	
CALAMATA.								
British		none			none			none
Greek	1049	9,887	3995	no account kept at	1011	9,720	3958	
Ionian	24	459	138	the custom-house.	21	459	138	
Austrian	5	385	35	....	5	385	35	
Sardinian	2	213	18	....	2	213	18	
Neapolitan	7	162	62	....	3	63	29	
Turkish	3	90	21	....	3	90	21	
Total	1090	11,196	4269		1078	10 930	4199	
NAVARINO.								
British	2	219	16					
Greek	48	6,260	480	910				
Ionian	62	1,420	627	596				
French	8	825	72					
Dutch	1	232	11					
Russian	5	1,071	78					
Austrian	18	3,366	157	173	Same as arrived.			
Neapolitan	15	3,205	199					
Tuscan	1	171	11					
Turkish	6	615	47	45				
Sardinian	25	4,118	281					
Papal	1	125	9					
Walachian	2	275	23					
Total	194	21,998	2011	1718	191	21,908	2011	

We have no returns from Nauplia or Pergos.

TRADE of Patras and Nauplia, 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
PATRAS.				£				£
British*	46	6,235	386	18,636	47	6,350	393	108,557
Ionian	341	3,277	1,584	unknown	339	3,229	1,564	unknown
Greek	645	26,841	3,870	....	645	26,844	3,870	unknown
Austrian	69	10,822	1,471	25,830	69	10,822	1,471	22,620
Papal	none	....	....	....	none			
Sardinian	none	....	....	....	none			
Neapolitan	6	370	48	unknown	6	370	48	610
Ottoman	none	....	....	....	none			
Total	1110	47,548	7,359		1006	47,615	7,316	
NAUPLIA.								
British†	1	127	9	....	1	127	9	150
Greek	3154	21,220	10,909	25,000	3167	21,340	10,951	12,750
Ionian	5	98	23		5	98	23	
Austrian	3	701	33	3,500	3	701	33	3,100
Sardinian	1	106	9		1	106	9	
Papal	4	207	33		4	207	33	
Isle of Samos	27	487	150	2,200	27	487	150	
Ottoman	89	194	679	1,400	89	194	679	
Total	3284	23,140	11,845	32,100	3297	23 300	11 890	16,000

* Exclusive of Peninsula coasters four times a month. Of the 46 British arrivals, 21 were in ballast, 12 had manufactures, 4 coals, 2 sundries, 1 timber, and 3 currants. Of the 47 departures, 28 had currants, 11 were in ballast, 3 oil, &c., 3 sundries, 1 wheat and currants, and 1 manufactures.

† The one vessel brought cheese, &c., and departed with cheese, &c.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
CALAMATA.				£				£
British	1	128	8	1127	1	128	8	2102
Greek	1105	11,174	4469	....	1101	11,000	4445	
Ionian	38	1,358	223	....	38	1,358	220	
French	5	531	38	....	5	531	38	
Neapolitan	6	165	60	....	2	53	21	
Sardinian	1	125	11	....	1	125	11	
Papal	1	127	10	....	1	127	10	
Austrian	15	1,511	123	....	15	1,511	124	
Ottoman	3	112	21	....	3	112	21	
Total	1175	15,231	4963		1167	14,945	4898	
NAVARINO.								
British		none				none		
Ionian	45	1,287	299	455	45	1,287	299	596
Greek	96	11,016	1128	2124	96	11,016	1128	2893
French	13	1,427	116	....	13	1,427	116	2839
Russian	7	935	48	....	7	935	48	
Austrian	25	2,329	486	313	25	2,329	486	2942
Neapolitan		none				none		
Tuscan	1	216	12	....	1	216	12	
Ottoman	5	271	71	....	5	271	71	
Sardinian	10	1,074	129	....	10	1,074	129	294
Swedish	1	137	7	....	1	137	7	
Belgic	1	110	9	....	1	110	9	
American	1	149	10	....	1	149	10	
Total	205	19,551	2315		205	19,551	2315	
PERGOS.								
Ionian	97	1,208	442	444	97	1,208	442	2035

Syra.—This port is convenient, safe, and deep,—population, in 1825, nearly 5000; in 1842, nearly 25,000. The island is well cultivated, but naturally not very fertile. The recent stringent regulations of the Greek customs have greatly injured its trade.

POPULATION, Annual Produce, Revenue, and Expenses of the Islands comprised within the Nomos, or Department of the Cyclades, in 1835.

ISLANDS.	Population.	ANNUAL PRODUCE.					ANNUAL REVENUE TO THE GOVERNMENT.*			ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE NOMOS.	
		Wine.	Silk.	Barley.	Oil.	Total Value.	Tithes.	Customs, Harbour, and Health-Office Dues.	TOTAL.		
		galls.	lbs.	qrs.	galls.	drachms	drachms	drachms	drachms	nomarchs.	
Syra	18,000	40,000	320	4,500	..	180,000	14,000	1,100,000	1,114,000	Eparchs, Secretaries, Clerks, &c.	51,700
Tino	20,000	260,000	10,000	8,200	..	28,000	24,000	21,500	45,500		
Miconi	5,000	40,000	..	4,000	..	70,000	4,600	6,200	10,800		
Andros	14,000	280,000	14,000	8,200	26,000	340,000	25,000	15,000	40,000		
Naxos	13,500	300,000	300	12,000	40,000	550,000	50,000	9,500	59,500	Health-Office	18,800
Paros	6,700	240,000	300	9,000	..	400,000	35,000	13,000	48,000		
Zea	4,500	160,000	350	6,500	..	300,000	24,000	10,000	34,000		
Thermia	2,700	120,000	300	4,000	..	120,000	10,000	1,700	11,700	Tribunals	22,440
Serphos	2,000	40,000	150	2,700	..	100,000	8,000	4,300	12,300	Prisons	6,000
Milo	2,000	60,000	..	2,600	420	110,000	10,000	7,000	17,000	Ephores	20,160
Argentiera	1,200	28,000	..	1,100	..	40,000	3,000	700	3,700		
Siphnos	4,500	32,000	..	1,700	4,200	55,000	5,000	1,000	6,000	Custom-Houses	103,380
Sikinos	1,000	28,000	..	1,200	350	45,000	4,000	500	4,500		
Policandros	1,100	24,000	..	1,300	400	45,000	4,000	500	4,500	Treasurer	6,000
Santorin	11,000	400,000	..	1,200	..	600,000	55,000	60,000	115,000		
Nio	2,500	28,000	..	1,200	5,000	60,000	5,500	2,500	8,000	Harbour-Masters	40,000
Amorgo	2,400	24,000	..	1,400	2,000	60,000	5,700	1,000	6,700		
Anaphi	700	20,000	..	1,100	..	40,000	3,000	500	3,500	Sundries	3,360
Total	112,800	2,124,000	25,700	71,900	78,970	3,395,000	289,800	1,254,900	1,544,700	.....	271,920
		Total Value..... £				121,250	10,350	44,818	55,168	.....	9,711

* Exclusive of the Post-Office revenue.

NUMBER, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels and Boats belonging to the Commercial Navy of Greece, and the Number of Greek Seamen employed in the Turkish and Egyptian Navies, and the Turkish Commercial Marine, in December, 1835.

VESSELS AND BOATS BELONGING TO	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
The Nomos, or Cyclades	972	43 522	7,415
Whole of Greece	3033	91,550	15,700
In the Service of Turkey and Egypt	....	....	5,000

TRADE of the Port of Syra in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
British	58	8,392	126,977	58	8,339	
Greek	989	58,802	233,161	2293	67,348	381,961
French	10	1,477	5,514	10	1,477	
Ionian	61	5,2 4	9,780	60	5,228	4,645
Russian	51	11,355	18,203	44	9,818	3,192
Austrian	64	14,733	34,459	63	13,440	3,200
Sardinian	17	3,246	5,102	17	3,246	55
Ottoman	164	3,477	10,929	86	2,006	13,219
American	1	240	197	1	240	
Jerusalem	3	281	1,021	3	281	300
Total	1422	107,267	445,343	2635	111,489	406,572

BRITISH Trade at the Port of Syra, in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Nature of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Nature of Cargoes.
			£				£	
Great Britain	47	6686	122,028	27 from Liverpool, and 14 from London, with mixed cargoes; 6 from Cardiff—iron.				
Malta	5	878	3,044	Mixed cargoes	2	274	..	Mixed cargo. One in ballast
Trieste	1	133	..	In ballast				
Athens	2	294	220	Mixed cargo. One in ballast.				
Constantinople ..	1	194	1,679	Wheat	28	4173	..	Original, or part of original cargo
Smyrna	2	207	..	In ballast	22	3154	..	Ditto ditto. Two in ballast
Salonica	..	..	..	....	3	398	..	Ditto ditto
Patras	..	..	..	....	1	143	..	In ballast
Zante	..	..	..	....	1	133	..	Ditto
Rhodes	..	..	..	....	1	64	..	Ditto
Total	58	8492	126,977		58	8339		

TRADE of Nauplia in the year 1834.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
NAUPLIA.				£				£
British	6	869	49	8,020	4	542	32	1,000
Austrian	11	1,907	....	6,198	4	680	....	740
French	2	....	....	978				
Greek	201	...	....	47,152	708	....	....	22,650
Ionian	6	299	34	727				
Samos	5	....	....	437				
Turkish	2	....	....	31				
Total	233	....	....	63,543	716	....	....	25 290

N. B. The value of the cargoes in the Port of Nauplia is supposed to be 10 per cent under the real value. The Post-Office register does not specify the vessels sailing in ballast. In Patras the entries of the Ionian trade include vessels and boats.

TRADE of Syra during the Year 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	58	10,086	539	222,894	58	10,086	539	2,620
Greek	640	65,747	....	269,210	2095	59,787	....	366,495
Ottoman	188	4,910	....	20,125	122	2,448	....	20 408
Russian	29	6,501	....	18,285	29	6,501	....	4,552
Austrian	11	3,255	....	13,884	11	3,255	....	626
Austrian steamboats	46	7,293	....	19,123	46	7,293	....	15,446
French	5	653	....	4,374	5	653	....	997
Ionian	50	4,098	424	1,584	50	4,098	424	1,059
Sardinian	5	886	....	2,602	5	886	....	72
Walachian	2	322	....	428	2	322	....	486
Tuscan	1	124	....	480	1	124		
Dutch	4	490	....	7,778	4	490	....	40
Bremen flag	1	130	....	1 198	1	130		
Jerusalem flag	3	275	....	1,326	3	275		
Hanoverian	1	110	....	1,583	1	110		
Total	1050	104,880	....	593,871	2133	96,458	....	418,803

Of the 58 arrivals, 30 had sundry merchandizes; 2, sugars; 1, wheat; 8, iron; 11, coals, &c.; 1, fish, &c.; 5 were wind bound.

Of the 58 departures, 32 had part of original cargoes (merchandize); 15 were empty, and 11 wind bound.

"About 3000 tons of coals were imported into Syra from England, in British vessels, of this quantity 1600 tons were for the coal depot for the French steamers, and 1400 for the Austrian depot. On the foregoing value of goods imported and exported 12 per cent must be added, as the custom-house valuation is always 10 per cent below the real value.

"The amount of imports from England and other countries for the year 1841 has been greater than in any preceding year, but this excess of speculation could not meet with an adequate demand, and at the end of the year a large proportion of the imported goods remained unsold in the bonded stores. This overtrading naturally brought on low prices, and although the market is now recovering, still it does so very slowly.

"The principal merchandize imported from England consists in Manchester cotton manufactured goods. Iron from London and from Liverpool, and likewise direct from Cardiff and Newport, crusted sugars, tin in bars, tinplates, indigo, coffee, raw and tanned hides, chain cables, and anchors, &c.

"All the iron imported into Syra, and I may add, into every other part of Greece, comes from England. At Syra the annual importation may be calculated at about 3500 tons; independent of the vessels which come direct with iron cargoes from Cardiff and Newport, every vessel from London and Liverpool is ballasted with iron.

"The qualities imported consist in flat bars, in imitation of Russian iron, in bolts, in nail rods, and in sheet and hoop iron.

"British cotton manufactured goods are also imported into Syra from Trieste, Malta, and Leghorn, in Greek and Austrian vessels."

"*General Trade of Greece.*—The direct foreign trade carried on in Greek vessels, during the year 1841, was as follows:

	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
From Turkey	209	7,774	99	7472
„ France	11	1,743	1	52
„ Austria	18	3,072		
„ Ionian Islands	6	666	4	99
„ Holland	1	190		
„ England	2	442		
	247	13,887	104	7623

"The trade of Greece depends greatly on her relations with Turkey. During the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1841.

"There entered at Hydra from Turkey 47 Greek vessels, and from other countries 15. Total 62.

"Departed for Turkey 37, and for other countries 7. Total 44.

"Spetzia entered from Turkey 20 Greek vessels, and other countries 28. Total 48.

"Departed for Turkey 42, and other countries 10. Total 52.

"Trade generally throughout Greece during the year 1841 has been in a most depressed state. There have been more failures at Athens and other towns of Greece in this one year than during the ten previous ones.

"These failures have been partly caused by the scarcity of money and want of confidence existing at Trieste, and in Germany, which has prevented the Greek merchants and shopkeepers from getting the facilities they have been accustomed to in carrying on their operations; but I should be inclined to attribute the greater portion of the misfortunes that have occurred, to an accumulation of stocks, of which the value has been continually on the decrease, and to a system of purchasing produce at high prices."—*Piræus, Jan.* 6, 1842.

"The commerce of this kingdom has fallen off very considerably during the year 1842, in comparison with previous years, since the establishment by the royal government, and the pecuniary distress of the landed proprietors has, at the same time, made rapid progress. The establishment of the national bank is now pronounced, even by its originators, a complete failure.

"The population of the capital may be taken in round numbers at 25,000. A plan has been laid out by the government for a town calculated to contain with ease 100,000 souls, and though I should think that few Greeks can anticipate that the ninth part of the entire population of the kingdom will determine on residing in the capital, the cost of land in Athens is higher than in the best situations of London and Paris.

"There is some talk of establishing a free port at the Piræus, but the spot is not yet selected."—*Piræus, Jan.* 10, 1843.

"During the past year the commerce of Greece has suffered generally from various causes. The crops of currants and oil, which are the staple commodities of the Morea, have fallen short of the quantity produced the preceding year, while at the same time the prices of both have materially declined. Silk also has been much lower in price; and from the above three articles, the loss to the country has been very great, and consequently money has been, and still is, exceedingly scarce.

"When it is considered also that Trieste has suffered a severe money crisis, and that the principal trade of the Greek merchants is with that place, it may easily be supposed that the trade both in imports and exports has been greatly depressed thereby.

"The short quantity of produce, and the low prices realized from it, have put it out of the power of the landed proprietors to purchase so largely of manufactured goods, or even to pay their debts to the dealers in them, and several failures have taken place both in the capital and also in this place.

"It is true, that considerable assistance has been given to trade by the establishment of the Commercial Bank of the 'Piræus and Patras,' which obtained with great difficulty the royal sanction in February last, and has been in active operation under English management and with British capital.

"A national bank is about to be established with a nominal capital of 3,000,000 of drachmas, and an issue of paper money, but this latter measure is extremely unpopular with the Greeks, who remember the losses the holders of the Greek bank-notes suffered from the suspension of the former national bank.

"Generally, prices of all manufactured goods have been from 10 to 15 per cent lower than during the preceding year, and the quantity imported is fully 25 per cent less.

"The crop of currants of 1840 was nearly eleven millions of pounds, and produced *net* to the growers 738,000 dollars. That of 1841 is only estimated to yield nine and a half million of pounds notwithstanding the increased cultivation; and prices paid have ruled from 37 dollars to 43½ dollars per 1000 pounds net to the grower, or 38,000 dollars, being little more than half the sum realized in 1840, and about one-third of the crop still remains unsold in the growers' hands.

"The crop of oil in the south of the Morea and at Salona is only reckoned at 80,000 barrels, whilst that of 1840 was about 140,000 barrels; prices too are likely to be much lower, so that the sum realized for the crop will only be 64,000 dollars, whilst that realized in 1840 was nearly 1,200,000 dollars.

"From this it will be seen that the loss to the country from defective crops and low prices is nearly a million of dollars, or 210,000*l.* sterling.

"No progress has been made towards drawing up statistical returns from the documents existing in the public offices, from which alone a correct opinion could be formed of the present state of commerce and agriculture as compared with preceding years. It is, however, evident that the present condition of both is far less flourishing than in 1839 and 1840, and that agriculture does not make those advances which it would if government would grant facilities for the acquisition of property by a more liberal and general distribution of the national lands, and if the means of communication between the seaports and the interior were improved by the formation of roads. From the want of these, the peasantry in the interior sell their crops of grain at 30, and in some places at 50 per cent less than those who are near the seaports.

"Wheat at Tripolizza and the villages around, can be purchased at 18 liptas per oke, or 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per Winchester quarter, whilst the same wheat, if delivered in Patras, would be worth 28 liptas, or 1*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per quarter. The consequence is, that none is brought, for even this great difference would not pay the expense of transport, which on account of the absolute want of roads, is always tedious and difficult, and often dangerous and impracticable."—*Patras, January*, 1842.

"Commerce has greatly decreased during the past year at Syra, principally since the new law of customs has come into operation, and although the collector has received instructions not to insist rigorously on the fines and penalties, and to grant every indulgence, without, however, totally losing sight of the spirit of the law, yet so deplorable have been the consequences of first impressions and apprehensions, that a great proportion of the coasting trade from and to Asia Minor and European Turkey has been lost, and having found other channels will not return to Syra.

"The merchandize imported into Syra from England during the year 1842, consisted principally of Manchester manufactured cotton goods, Glasgow cotton goods, iron in bars, about 4000 tons, bolts, plates, and hoops, chain cables, anchors, tin, indigo, tin plates, crushed sugar, coffee, hides, pepper, &c.

"The French and Austrian steamboats continue to run as formerly, and both the depots receive their coals from England."—*Syra, Jan.* 1843.

REVENUE AND TAXATION OF GREECE.

The taxation of Greece is certainly grievously borne by the people; and the whole fiscal system is badly arranged and worse managed. For so small a population, the government is upon too great and too expensive a scale; and the outlay on palaces and public edifices, not easily justifiable; while at the same time there is ample cause to suspect that neither economy nor honesty have been strictly observed in the expenditure. The Greek loan, and the excess of payments over income, has increased the debt to probably near seven millions sterling. If Candia had been annexed to Greece on the revolution,—and if a strong, intelligent, and strictly just administration had been established,—the natural capabilities of Greece and Candia, and the energy of the people would have, during the last ten years, rendered both countries rich and independent. Agriculture, commerce, and revenue would have naturally flourished.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of Greece, according to the Budget for 1843.

RECEIPTS FOR 1843.		EXPENDITURE FOR 1843.		
	drachmas.			drachmas.
I. Direct taxes: viz.—		I. Public debt.		
Tithes and usufructs	6,250,000	*English loan.*		
Tithes of, upon endowments	25,000	Interest ....dr.	2,980,520	
Tax upon cattle	1,880,000	Sinking fund	933,000	
„ patents	150,000			3,872,520
„ rents	50,000	*Bavarian loan.*		
II. Indirect taxes: viz.—		Interest	119,086 61	
Customs	2,600,000	Sinking fund	279,000	
Stamps	950,000			398,086
Miscellaneous	240,000	*National debt.*		
III. Public establishments: viz.—		Interest		2,010
Mint	150,000	Pensions		430,616
Post-office	180,000	II. Dotations: viz.—		
Printing establishment	40,000	Civil list		1,000,000
IV. National domains: viz.—		Council of state		209,004
Mines and minerals	127,000	III. General service: viz.—		
Mineral waters	2,795	Ministry for Foreign Affairs		394,712
Salt	470,000	—— of Justice		904,992
Fisheries	110,000	—— of the Interior		1,073,182
Forests	180,000	—— of Worship		185,234
Olive plantations	180,000	—— of Public Instruction		466,424
Vineyards and currant grounds	60,000	—— of the Marine		1,404,468
Gardens	70,000	—— of War		5,255,804
Public buildings	35,000	—— of Finance		486,600
V. Sale of public estates	240,000	IV. Collection of revenue		1,504,222
Sundries	218,000	Sundries		60,000
Ecclesiastical revenue	200,000	V. Various Expenditure: viz.—		
Arrears previous to 1842	1,100,000	Investment in National Bank		250,000
Balance of English loan	162,000	Payments due to Russia and England		216,438
Total receipts	15,669,795	Indemnity for Turkish lands		492,200
Deficit	2,996,687	Total....Drs.		18,666,482
	18,666,482		or £	661,104 sterling
	equal to £661,104			

It will appear from the above statement that the deficiency is estimated at 2,996,687 drachmas, or 106,132*l.* sterling: which deficiency actually exceeds the interest of the loan, which England, France, and Russia have guaranteed the payment of, and which interest Greece has now failed to discharge. There is little prospect of improvement, in the revenue, under the present financial and commercial legislation, and the incompetent fiscal administration, of that country. At the same time, the resources of continental Greece and the Greek islands are ample, under proper management, to yield a sufficient revenue, without oppressive taxation, not only to meet the annual exigencies of the state, but to the interest, and gradually diminish the amount of the national debt.

SECTION XI.

AFRICAN STATES.

1. EGYPT.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, RESOURCES, AND STATISTICS.

THE superficial extent of Egypt and the limits of the country have never been accurately determined. On the Mediterranean, Egypt extends from Palestine, near Al Arish, to the frontiers of Tripoli. Its breadth, including the district of Suez, extends west from the Red Sea, and south to the frontiers of Abyssinia, beyond the valley of the Nile, as far as the authority of Mehemet Ali can command respect over the wandering tribes of Tibbous, or the desert. There is, however, no definite western boundary, unless we lay down as such, the mountain ridge which separates the valley of the Nile from the African desert. The southern boundary of Egypt is equally undefined. Philæ, on some point above the first cataract of the Nile near the tropic of Cancer, has been laid down by some geographers as the southern limits of Egypt: but this boundary, or any other, depends altogether on the power of the viceroy; and whether he may extend it over Nubia and Kordofan, seems a point which will depend upon himself and upon those who may either join or oppose him in those regions.

The winding valley and Delta of the Nile comprises the fertility, life, and riches of Egypt. This valley is divided into several: one of the richest is that of Faioum about 1200 square miles in extent. The cultivable surface of Egypt has been variously estimated at from 12,000 to 16,000 square miles: from different reports made to the pacha it would appear that even the latter underrates the lands capable of profitable culture, and that 18,000 square miles in extent may be estimated as included within the viceroy's territories: exclusive of Lower and Upper Nubia, Kordofan, Soodan, and its approaches towards Abyssinia. In upper Egypt *sienite* marble, and granite are the prevailing rocks. Limestone prevails east of Cairo towards Suez. We need scarcely observe that

the DELTA of the Nile consists of rich alluvian formations. This fertile region is in many places 30 feet deep, with canals for preserving the overflowings of the Nile for irrigating the lands, and for the means of communication afterwards. The superfices of the Delta, according to recent surveys, may be estimated at nearly 4000 square miles, and the whole is under cultivation. The resources of Egypt consist chiefly in its cattle; its agricultural products, wheat, cotton, rice, the papyrus, date-tree, &c.

Population of Egypt.—We have no *data* except vague estimates as to the number of inhabitants in Egypt. This remark may be said to apply to all Africa, and to nearly every state in Asia, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. The plague, conscription, and the wars of the pacha have all diminished the population which Marshal Marmont describes as less in number than in 1800. Mr. Lane, in his work on the modern Egyptian, estimates the Arab Egyptians at 1,750,000, the Copts at 150,000, Turks at 10,000; Syrians, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews at 17,000; wandering Arabians, white slaves, negro slaves, Nubians, and Franks at 70,000. Total 1,997,000.

In a country like Egypt, where the *harems* and houses are inaccessible, and where there exists a religious opposition to numbering the people, the only estimate of the population has been founded upon computing the number of houses and allowing four, five, or more, as the average inmates of each house. According to such a computation the present population of Egypt does not certainly exceed 2,000,000 of inhabitants.

The climate of Egypt is hot, dry, and not generally speaking unhealthy. Ophthalmia is one of the most afflicting and prevailing diseases.

RACES OF PEOPLE.—The *Osmanlis* or Turks constitute the dominant race in Egypt; not in numbers but in authority and power. The whole number of Osmans does not probably exceed 18,000. They are found in all parts of the kingdom. They constitute the aristocracy, or Beys, of the country.

The *Copts* rank next to the Osmans; they are employed in public offices and in trades, but not generally in agriculture. They have a patriarch and twelve bishops. As Christians they are not liable to the conscription. They have their harems like other orientals. They are as secluded in their domestic life as the Osmans.

Mamelukes.—The ancient race of Mamelukes are considered as having been destroyed, or extinct, but there are nearly 2000 acting as guards or servants in Turkish families.

Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert.—In costume and in habits they have undergone no change for many ages. They keep aloof from all other races, rarely, if ever, intermarrying with the fellahs, or agricultural Egyptians, or with the negroes of the upper country; though a few of the latter are sometimes seen among them as domestic slaves. Few of them are stationary except on the

borders of the wilderness, where they annually pasture, for some months, their flocks. They are the principal owners of the camels, which are the chief beasts of burden in Egypt. The Arabs are a nobler looking race than the Fellahs; they walk with a proud and bold step, are simply clad, and seemingly regardless of the world's luxuries. But they have generally ceased to lead their usual predatory life. In the Faioum, the Arabs appear gradually to be adopting a more stationary pastoral life. Where the desert is contiguous to cultivable land, many have devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Bedouins have for some time been in a state of complete subjection to Mehemet Ali, and seem to have abandoned all idea of resistance to his power.

Armenians.—The Armenians are influential, but not numerous, and occupy many of the most elevated posts of government. Boghos Bey, the prime minister of the pacha, is an Armenian Christian. Artin Bey, who ranks next to Boghos Bey, is also an Armenian. They are generally learned and accomplished. Many of them are workers in gold and silver, others exercise various handicraft trades. They are divided into the Orthodox Armenians, the largest number, under the authority of their own patriarchs; and the Catholic Armenians, who recognise the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope of Rome.

Negroes.—It is estimated that 6000 houses in Cairo have black women and Abyssinians for domestic service; the average being two, which makes 12,000 female slaves. There are probably besides 4000 male black slaves.

There is a great influx from Nubia of free blacks; they are faithful domestic servants, employed for the most part as porters, doorkeepers, watchmen, &c. They guarantee the good conduct of one another. They are estimated at 5000 in Cairo. They rarely marry Egyptian women, but return home with their earnings, to be succeeded by perpetual swarms of new emigrants.

Foreigners.—Greeks, Maltese, Franks, &c., are found in the principal cities of Egypt, particularly Alexandria and Cairo. The number of such foreigners in Alexandria is estimated at from 9000 to 11,000.

The Fellahs. — The agricultural labourers, the soldiers, the artisans and labourers of Egypt are fellahs. They are unarmed and submissive; and, under every government, their degraded condition has been unchanged; they are seldom rich; they live in mud huts, without windows, and with few utensils.

"Yet the fellah is of all beings the most gay and joyous; careless of the future, if left in peace to cultivate his land and pour the waters of the Nile upon the rich soil on its banks, he would neither desire nor dream of a happier condition; he is contented, though a perpetual labourer, to gather little of the fruits of his labour. Of the fellahs it may be said as was said by Amrou of the ancient Egyptians, 'They are bees, always toiling, always toiling for others, not themselves.' The love of the fellah for his country and his Nile is an all-absorbing love. Remove him and he perishes. He cannot live a year away from his village; his grave must be where his cradle was. But he is of all men the most submissive. He will rather die than revolt. Resignation is his primary virtue; impatience under the yoke is unknown to him; his life, his faith, his law, is submission. Allah kerim! is his hourly consolation, his perpetual benediction. He was made for peace, not for war; and though

his patriotism is intense, there is no mingling in it of the love of glory, or the passion for conquest. His nationality is in his local affections, and they are most intense.

"The meanest man who speaks Turkish is, *ipso facto*, considered as belonging to a caste high above the indigenous inhabitant. And so universal is the sentiment of inferiority and of subjection among the natives, that they seem to recognise the right with the might of the few Turks who rule over the many Egyptians, ejaculating frequently, 'We are but *fellaheen*.' So the country has been subdued by one set of invaders after another, almost without any resistance from the inhabitants; not certainly for want of attachment to their country, which they love with extreme passion—abhorring a military life, though it provides them with a far greater number of comforts than they would otherwise enjoy, but then it alienates them from the place of their birth. The *habit* of submission is universal among the fellahs; it is part of their education; it has existed from immemorial time; and though, perhaps, the progress of instruction among some of them has created a certain vague sense of nationalty, it will be long before the sentiment can be operative or extensively influential. Notwithstanding these habits of submission which have come down from the remotest times, a change has been gradually introduced in favour of the Egyptian people. Egyptian functionaries, formerly wholly excluded, are now found in the establishments both civil and military. Both Copts and Arabs are sometimes invested with official power. The judicial and religious authority has been long in their hands, and the increasing power of the indigenous population may be seen not only in the diminished numbers of the Turks, but in the diffusion of that tolerating spirit which characterizes the Egyptians more than any other of the Mussulman races. Mahomedans, Christians, and Jews live together in Egypt in far greater harmony than do the various Christian sects in Christendom. There is against idolatry a common hatred, but the spirit of intolerance goes no further than this."—*Dr. Bowring's Report.*

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

THE government which succeeded the Roman rule in Egypt was that of the caliphs, under Omar; whose general, Amrou, conquered Egypt, A. D. 640. The Turkomans drove out the caliphs, A. D. 1171; and the Mamelukes, in their turn, rebelled, and destroyed the government of the Turkomans.

The Mamelukes were originally brought as young slaves from the country now called *Mongrelia*, or rather *Circassia*, including the countries situated near the *Euxine* and *Caspian* seas: a region famous in all ages for brave men and beautiful women. When brought into Egypt, by one of the successors of Saladin, they were called Mamelukes, and reared with great care and instructed in all military discipline, and exercises. They proved, as they grew up in numbers, the bravest troops. The commander of these Mameluke guards was invested with absolute power over them. They were intended to support the government of the Turkoman princes, and enslave the Egyptians; but finally, one of the Mameluke commanders, knowing his own power, and taking advantage of the general contempt into which the then sovereign had fallen, on account of his effeminate and sensual life, the former deposed and afterwards strangled the latter. The commander of the Mamelukes then assumed the government of Egypt under the style and title of sultan, and reigned by the

force and bravery of his Mameluke troops, which were constantly increased in numbers by the importation of young Circassian slaves.

The Mameluke power was exercised absolutely in Egypt for upwards of 200 years, during which time their sultans were always elected, upon the death or deposition of the old, by the Mamelukes, out of their own body.

The sons of the deceased sultans were permitted to enjoy the estates and riches left by their fathers, but, by the order and constitution of the government, no sultan's son was ever to succeed, or be elected sultan; so that to have been born the son of a sovereign, constituted the certain exclusion from the kingdom, and no Mameluke was ever chosen sultan, who was not *a Circassian and a Christian by birth, and who had not been actually sold for a slave, and trained up from a private soldier in the Mameluke troops.* Yet from these men were formed many who made their names celebrated in the age in which they lived; and no nation made so brave a resistance against the growing empire of the Turks as the Mamelukes did under their sultans, until they were conquered by *Selim* after a most bloody war.

The Mameluke sovereigns were all slaves *ab origine.* The first king of that denomination raised himself from a state of slavery to the royal dignity by his address and capacity, and the power and influence he had over his people.

Upon his demise, the kingdom devolved upon a slave, who was either nominated and recommended by the incumbent before his death, or elected by the Mamelukes afterwards.

And so it continued until the extirpation of that race.

In conformity with the same custom, the beys were generally selected from among such persons as had been slaves to preceding beys. When a bey died, his chief, or favourite slave, generally married his widow, and succeeded him in his beylic; and often in all his posts of honour, profit, and trust.

This manner of succession among the beys was continued afterwards under the Porte. It was more in accordance with the interests of the latter than hereditary succession; for the successor of a bey was obliged to give up, to the sultan, a great part of his estate to secure his place and title.

These beys were all princes, and *sangiac*, meaning a standard; each sangiac bey was a prince of the standard or ensign of the province he governed. Though generally disliking the power and authority of the Turkish Pacha, and unanimous in their opposition to him, yet they were as constantly at war with each other; and these wars usually ended by the more powerful domineering over the weaker tribes.

Sultan Selim conquered the *Mamelukes* in 1517, and put a final close to the reign of that race, by causing King *Thomam-Bey*, after exposing him to great indignities and tortures, to be strangled and afterwards hung, as a spectacle, on one of the city-gates. He also cut off all the other Mamelukes of note.

The sultan afterwards appointed his Viceroy or Pacha to govern Egypt. But the beys were at that time obstinate and intractable, and compelled him to be as obsequious to them as they ought to have been to him. The pachas had very little power. The sangiac beys (twenty in number) generally thwarted and despised the pacha's authority when contrary to their own views.

The pachalic of Egypt, or, as it was commonly called, of Cairo, would have been the first in the Ottoman empire were it not for the power of the beys, janizaries, and other military troops.

In Mr. Perry's curious work on the Levant and Egypt, written in 1750, we have the following account of the pachas and people of the latter country:

"It is said that the bashaw is the secret spring and author of those dissensions and massacres, which often take place among them, in order to weaken each other and strengthen his own power.

"So limited is his authority that he cannot hold a divan at his seraglio, except an officer called the Chiauslarbgast, who is sent on the part of the Odgiack of the janisaries, be present. His business is that of a spy to report to the Odgiack on his return all that has passed at the divan, and no business can be transacted without he is present.

"The duties of the bashaw, as at present laid down, are to summon the divans of the beys, in which he presides by his Kyayah (who is a bey *pro tempore* by virtue of his office), while he himself sits in a room behind a lattice, as the grand signior does at the divan of Constantinople. To these he has to communicate all matters relative to the state, with such orders as he may have received from the Porte, and to see them executed. To sell or farm out lands, towns, and villages, and to appoint the governors of provinces; to collect the revenue, &c. Besides, he has many other duties to perform; he ought to keep on good terms with the leading men of the militia, and to have his spies every where, and if he finds that any of the beys are hatching mischief, he generally lops their heads off, though without the sanction of the leading men of the janizary Odgiack: these measures often lead to his deposition, which he generally likes, for he is sure to be removed to another government, as the porte naturally concludes that his measures were for the purpose of keeping up its authority. When the bashaw meditates any such exploit, he generally takes care to form a strong party, dispenses money liberally, procures resolute persons who perform their parts secretly and firmly. A bashaw attempts these things safely, for his person is held sacred by those under him, and should he fail in his purpose, there is no great danger of their hurting him, though there is one instance on record of a bashaw of Cairo being massacred by the mob.

"When sultan Selim conquered this country it is probable he left the same form of government it had before; though, as it is said, he destroyed the Mameluke race. But then it may be supposed, that the beys he first constituted were devoted to his interests, though afterwards their successors were not so much attached to his successors.

"The slaves of military officers when set at liberty become janizaries, and are advanced gradually.

"But these slaves, whether of the military officers or the beys, are a fine people, for they are the most promising children of Georgia, and taken for tribute due by the county to the grand signior.

"They are only in truth nominally slaves, for each is well clothed, mounted, fed, and taught, and when he rides out has a servant to attend him. They do no drudgery, but stand in a respectful posture round their master.

"They have to wear their vests within their long breeches, and to shave their beards; these are the marks to distinguish them from others. A slave is held so sacred that no servant dares strike him under pain of death.

"They are taught to comport themselves as persons that may become governors of towns or provinces; and, as to externals, there is little difference between a slave and his lord. However, the chief slave has a right to correct them if they offend.

"The power and riches of the beys and other great men consist chiefly in their slaves, of which they have from 100 to 200 each; and in these consist the barrier of the present constitution against the grand signior.

"The slaves, as they advance in age, accomplishments, and in the favour of their masters, are first made free, and then sent out as cashifs, or caimacams, into the provinces or villages. They are always deeply attached to their masters.

"It is astonishing to behold the grandeur and magnificence in which the beys and great men of Egypt live. Their household often consists of from 200 to 300 men, as slaves, servants, and others. The expense of maintaining these is much less, however, than that for clothing, horses, furniture, &c. The harnesses, even of their slaves' horses, cost about 200 dollars each.

"Their great pride is to have their retinue splendidly equipped. Their revenues are quite equal to this expense, for, besides their subsidies from the grand signior, they have farms, villages, and are often governors of provinces, which they turn to good account; they also extort money from those under them.

"We shall now give the character of the bashaw of Cairo, or Egypt, and what he is, and what he should be. He is, *de facto*, a tyrant, or lion in chains, with his teeth filed down, and his claws clipped, so that he can neither bite nor scratch. He would be a tyrant, without restraint, at full liberty, with all his instruments and weapons of oppression, death, and destruction, in full force, which he would exercise according to his appetite, pleasure, and caprice, and at the expense of distressing and oppressing every body under his jurisdiction. He *ought* to be a magistrate invested with full power and authority, and endowed with consummate wisdom, policy, justice, equity, resolution, courage, and lenity."

The administration of Egypt, under the Pachas, continued much as above described until the invasion by the French, and until one of the most extraordinary, and most magnanimous men, of modern times, appeared as its ruler.

Mehemet Ali was born A.D. 1769, or in the year 1182, in the little town of Kavallo, on the gulf of the same name, near the southern extremity of Roumelia. His father was no more than chief of the district police. Mehemet received no education. He was not even taught to read or to write; and he had to struggle in his early career, not only against the evils of poverty, but with many difficulties, which would have utterly discouraged ordinary minds. At the age of 31 he rose to be second in command of the troops, 300 in number, which were raised in the district of Kavallo, to join the Turkish expedition in 1800 against the French in Egypt. By his sagacity, promptitude, and courage amidst the intrigues and anarchy which prevailed at that time in Egypt, he acquired great influence in the country. In 1805, when a rebellion broke forth in Cairo, the Mameluke sheikhs refused to receive the Turkish Pacha, Khourchid, and they elected Mehemet Ali to the chief command. This election was from necessity confirmed by the Porte. The Mamelukes afterwards plotted against Mehemet Ali, as they had at all times against all former pachas. He baffled their intrigues for six years, resolving to deal with them, as the sultan dealt afterwards at Constantinople with the janizaries. In 1811 he formed an army to repel the incursions of the Wahabees, and gave the command to his son, Toussoun Pacha. On the 11th of March, during the ceremony of investing Toussoun with the supreme authority over the troops, the Mameluke chiefs assembled in the citadel of Cairo. While those unmanageable tyrants existed in the country, it was hopeless to establish either a permanent government, or to hope for improvement or civilization. The Pacha had long resolved on a bold, though merciless act,—the citadel of

Cairo was invested by his soldiery, and the Mameluke chiefs were all massacred by Mehemet Ali. From that day he has held absolutely the government of Egypt in his own person. The Porte found it again necessary or prudent to confirm his newly-acquired power. His successes in the Morea—his acquiring from the Porte the government of Crete—his conquests and authority over Syria, Arabia, and the holy cities—his power over Nubia and Kordofan, and his final evacuation of Syria and Candia, will be recorded among the striking facts of history. He is, *de facto*, absolute sovereign in Egypt, though he is nominally placed, chiefly by unwise British policy, under the suzerainety of the sultan, to whom he pays tribute. Mehemet Ali, notwithstanding the disasters to which European coalition has subjected him in Syria, is still the most powerful of Oriental Princes. Considering the state in which he found Egypt, a prey to the anarchy, the extortions and the tyranny of the Mameluke Beys, the wonder of this age is, that an uneducated conqueror should have done so much, and not that he has not done more, towards civilizing and advancing the condition of his subjects. He is certainly an ambitious man; that is, he is ambitious to live in history by the record of great deeds, and, in the memory of succeeding generations, by the works which he will have accomplished. He has, at an advanced period of life, acquired the knowledge of reading, writing, and other elements of education, and much acquaintance with European statistics. He has had many of our most instructive English works—among others, those for the diffusion of useful knowledge—translated for his own use; and he has interpreters of other languages always near him. His thirst for practical information has surprised all Europeans who have conversed with him. To the mechanical arts he gives extraordinary attention. He is causing the rapid disappearance of oriental prejudices, and, instead of squatting on a carpet and eating with his fingers, he sits on a chair before a mahogany table, covered with European damask or diaper, plate, porcelain, and crystal; eats with knife, fork, or spoon, and drinks his claret, of the quality of which he is proud, and of which an abundance is provided for each guest. The same custom has been adopted by many of the chief persons of Cairo and Alexandria. He found it necessary to organize armies, as well as a navy; first for defence, and afterwards for attack. He, in the progress of creating both, acquired an acquaintance with European tactics and science, and employed Europeans of great acquirements in mechanics, and especially as ship-builders and engineers. His powers of perception enabled him at once to discover the men whom he could the most efficiently employ; and he never allowed either intolerance or bigotry to interfere with his better judgment in bringing the most able men he could into his service and into his confidence. Among these are Boghos Bey, an Armenian Christian; Artin Bey, his confidential secretary; Mohammed Bey, chief superintendent of naval construction, Basilius Bey, a Copt, and numerous engineers and officers, chiefly Frenchmen of great scientific ability, many of whom, especially Colonel Seve, now Solyman Bey, had served under Napoleon.

One of the great characteristics of the mind and heart of Mehemet Ali is magnanimity. During the late unjustifiable and merciless war against Syria in which England bore the chief part, in money, ships, and men; and while we endeavoured to ruin the fortunes of this great man (whom we did not even refrain from insulting in his own capital), Mehemet Ali had it in his power to extend irreparable calamity to the British empire. This happened when the Anglo-Indian army was massacred in Affghanistan. Had Mehemet Ali done what we fear statesmen, who say they are Christians, would have done, if they were placed in his situation,—had Mehemet Ali but given the least secret intimation to the Bedouins of the desert, that it would not be disagreeable to him, if they intercepted British mails, and British travellers, after arriving by the Red Sea at Suez, or after departing from Cairo for the east, who could measure the fatal consequences to British power, or the calamities which would have overspread our Indian empire, and which would have reacted on our commerce, on our revenue, on our national credit, and on the reputation of the British name? If the communication with India, through Egypt, had been intercepted, the intelligence of the disasters in Affghanistan would not have reached England until four months later than the period when it arrived, unmolested in its course, through the territories of the man, whom we endeavoured to the utmost to degrade and to ruin. Instructions, as to the policy to be followed in consequence of those disasters, would not have reached India until three to four months later than by the route through Egypt. The calamities, which would attend, and follow, such a delay of communication, were averted by the magnanimous conduct of the Pacha of Egypt. If we, as Christians professed, Mehemet Ali practised on that trying occasion, the beautiful doctrine, "DO UNTO OTHERS WHAT THOU WOULDST HAVE OTHERS DO UNTO THEE."

The attempt to restore Turkish power in Egypt, was an attempt to re-establish what had been from the days of Selim II., to the beginning of the reign of Mehemet Ali, a far more grievous plague than all the plagues of the Pharaohs, and all the other pests that have afflicted the Egyptians. When we consider how deeply the prosperity of the country, and the civilization of its inhabitants, depends upon the life of an old, though still energetic man, to have bound him, and his heirs, under the suzerainety of the feeble power of the sultan, was, especially on the part of England, an act of the most blundering and unwise policy. Instead of strengthening the power of the sultan, he is greatly enfeebled in his authority, by being harassed with insubordination in Syria, and by having no power whatever in Arabia. Considering all the circumstances which bear upon the condition of our Indian empire,—and considering that the progress of civilization has received an impetus from the rapid intercourse between the nations of the earth, by means of steam power—an impetus to the progress of civilization and freedom, which it will be in vain for all the rulers of the world to attempt to arrest; and considering also the commercial and

financial condition of England, our wise course would have been, not to have sent an expensive armament to carry havoc into, and drive Mehemet Ali out of, Syria, but to have, by conciliatory negotiation, obtained for him (what we know could have been effected, without expense and without bloodshed) a perfect independence of the Porte, as sovereign of Egypt, Syria, and the holy cities. We might at the same time have secured what may be disputed, while he is nominally, by treaty, considered a subject of the sultan. We might, had he been freed from that nominal suzerainety, have negotiated with him, as with other sovereign princes, not only commercially, but politically; and secured, for our mails, merchandize, travellers, and troops, if necessary, a perpetual safe and speedy transit through Egypt to and from our Indian possessions.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF EGYPT.

Egypt, which formerly was divided into sixteen provinces, is now composed of 24 departments, which, according to the French system of geographical arrangement, are subdivided into arrondissements and cantons.

Lower Egypt.—*Provinces.* I. Kelyoub, divided into the Arrondissements of Kelyoub, Beriah, and Takah, and subdivided into 9 cantons.

II. Sharkieh, divided into the departments of Balbeis and Shabah, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Balbeis, Abouskebir, Kousouv el Negaum, El Hozazieh, Shabeh and Jeh, and subdivided into 20 cantons.

III. Mansourah, divided into the departments of Mitkamr, and Mansourah, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Mitakamr, Sembehouben, Mansourah, and Mehaleh Damaneh, and subdivided into 17 cantons.

IV. Damietta, divided into the arrondissements of Damietta, Fanascour, and Menzaleh, and subdivided into 9 cantons.

V. Garbieh, divided into the departments of Tantah, Meshallah, and Fouah, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Tantah, Jafaryeh, Lefteh, Meshallah el Kebir, Nabarraen, Kafr el Sheikh and Fouah, and subdivided into 28 cantons.

VI. Menouf, divided into the departments of Melig and Menouf, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Subkieh, Menouf, Melig, and Biar, and subdivided into 16 cantons.

VII. Bahireh divided into the departments of Neghileh and Damanhour, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Negileh, Shebrikhis, Damanhour and Ramanieh, and subdivided into 16 cantons.

VIII. Ghizeh, divided into the arrondissements of Ghizeh and Badreshin, and subdivided into 7 cantons.

Upper Egypt.—*Provinces.* I. Atfieh.

II. Benisouef, divided into the departments of Bush and Benisouef.

III. Faioum.

IV. Minieh, divided into the departments of Minieh, and Manfalout, and subdivided into the arrondissements of Eshmouneyn, Minieh, Mellari, and Manfalout.

V. Es Siout. VI. Girgeh. VII. Keneh. VIII. Esneh.

"The highest authority, under the viceroy, is that of his eldest son Ibrahim Pacha, who is commander-in-chief of the army, and next that of Abbas Pacha (Mehemet Ali's grandson—the son of the deceased Toussoun Pacha), president of the council of ministers.

"The following are the departments of administration in Egypt, and the functionaries who are at their head, but modifications are not unfrequent:—Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Boghos Bey; Public Instruction, Public Works, &c., Edhem Bey; Ministry of

Marine, Hassan Bey; Ministry of War, Achmet Pacha; Ministry of Finance, Mahomet Effendi; President of the Council, and Minister for the Interior, Abbas Pacha, Governor of Cairo.

"*Privy Councillors.*—The pacha has privy councillors whom he is in the habit of consulting on state affairs; and there is a yearly assemblage of all the governors of the provinces at Cairo when the principal arrangements are discussed under the presidency of Abbas Pacha—the results of their deliberations being submitted to the approval of the viceroy.

"*Local Administration.*—The superintendent governors have the title of Mudir, and are charged with the dominant authority over the Mamours, who are the rulers of districts, under whom are Cachefs charged with a subordinate rule—they having under them officers with the title of Akem el Khot. The local village chief, who is almost always an Arab, is called the *sheikh-el-belled.* Above him almost all the authorities are of the Osmanli races. In every district a *kholy* is charged with the measurement of the land, and a seraf (Copt), assisted by the civil authority, and *sheikh-el-belled,* receives the contributions; and the *shaked* is a delegate of the cadi for the administration of justice.

"*Government of Cairo.*—The governor of Cairo is Abbas Pacha. The city is divided into eight localities (tumns), each having a Sheikh-tumn—over two Sheikh-tumns is a Sheikh-rubh; over the whole is a Nazir-eshgali-makhrusa (a Turk). Boulaq and Old Cairo have also a sheikh-tumn. They are charged with the collection of the *Ferdeh*—with the furnishing children for the schools, and workpeople for the fabrics. They are all public functionaries, paid by the government. In every quarter of the city there is a Sheikh-khara, who is the subordinate authority, but not paid by the state.

"*Sheikh-el-Belled.*—In the villages the sheikh-el-belled is generally a sort of hereditary authority. Individuals are, however, frequently displaced and replaced by the government.

"*Police.*—The *Kiaya* has charge of the police of Cairo. He is too the criminal judge, and the head of the police. He makes a daily report to the viceroy of all that is passing. A colonel under his authority has immediate charge of the public order of the city; he arrests delinquents and inspects all the public places. He examines weights and measures, and inflicts summary justice on offenders.

"*Government of Alexandria.*—The governor of Alexandria is Moharem Bey, the son-in-law of Mehemet Ali. He is assisted by a deputy-governor, upon whom indeed devolve all the active official functions. The post is one of great importance, from the presence of the fleet—the extent of the arsenal—the warehouses of the government, and the large population, both native and foreign; and from Alexandria being frequently the seat of government, and always the residence of some of the ministers.

"*Administration of Justice.*—The administration of justice in Egypt is more prompt and less capricious than in most Mahomedan countries. Publicity generally accompanies the proceedings of all the courts, and though no doubt there are many cases of corrupt and arbitrary decision, I generally found the tribunals giving just, if often rude and precipitate awards.

"*Mekemeh Court.*—The *Mekemeh* is the highest court, it exercises a sort of religious jurisdiction; it is the tribunal of final appeal, and its code of laws is the Koran; but a code so vague, so little suited to modern society, necessarily leaves a wide latitude to judicial decisions. It has, no doubt, some broad principles of general justice; but for nine-tenths of the cases which come before the Mekemeh, there is no specific provision.

"The *Mekemeh* is also the court for registration of landed, or other real property, and no legal transfer can take place without its authority. In this particular it exercises functions of the very highest extent and importance; and its records are considered unimpeachable evidence.

"*The Koran* is universally referred to as the paramount law in all Mahomedan countries; the law of laws cannot, according to Mahomedan prejudices, be propagated by printing; thus it is unattainable by the greater portion of the community, as a manuscript Koran is always of considerable value. The Koran is not indeed a code offering instructions for the daily business of life; but such as it is, it is almost as inaccessible to the great body of the community as were the Christian scriptures when they existed only in the dead languages. A few more enlightened Mussulmans have made attempts to introduce printed copies of the Koran; but they have failed; the printing is deemed a desecration; a humi-

liation to which the book ought not to be exposed. The reverence for the Koran is so devoted, that any sentence which can find a justification or sanction in the phraseology of the book, is submitted to with the greatest reverence by Mahomedan suitors. Indeed, so blind is the respect for all its teachings, that it would be scarcely possible to introduce a system of philosophical jurisprudence in the East, unless it could be in some manner or other connected with the teachings of the prophet.

"*Salaries to Foreigners.*—The salaries allowed in the pacha's service to Europeans are generally on a liberal scale, considering the cost of the necessaries of life in Egypt. Some in the higher grades receive 21 purses per month, or 1365*l.* per annum; and others from 6 to 12 purses per month, or from 390*l.* to 780*l.*. per annum, independently of rations, which are allowed to all in proportion to their rank. There is a reserved fund of the salary of one day per month, which is deducted for pensions.

"*Despatch of Public Business.*—The public business in Egypt, as generally in the East, is despatched in a divan, presided over by a principal functionary. The correspondence is opened and read, and answers dictated to the surrounding scribes, who are almost invariably Copts. Sometimes there is a discussion, and the opinions of the different members of the divan are consulted; but a predominant weight is invariably given to that of the president. A sort of publicity pervades all these proceedings. There is a perpetual succession of auditors and spectators, many of whom have no interest in the matters under discussion. Even in the great assemblies, where the governors of provinces and the highest authorities meet together for the most important purposes, the place of assemblage is generally a large tent in the open air, and there is nothing to prevent a bystander from entering.

"*Punishments.*—On ordinary occasions, the application of punishment to offenders is immediate; and, though often capricious and uncertain, it may be doubted if it be not in many instances more salutary than the remedial measures employed by more civilized nations in a bad system of prison discipline, transportation and capital punishments. An offender detected in the commission of crime is usually subjected, without delay, to a bastinading more or less severe, according to the award of his judge; whose authority he instantly recognises, and to whose inflictions he unmurmuringly submits. In fact, wherever there is power there is obedience, and obedience to even the injustice which power commits."—*Dr. Bowring's Report.—French Consul's Account, &c.*

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUES OF EGYPT.

In the middle of the 18th century, Mr. Perry in his travels in Egypt, speaking of the revenue, says—

"The revenue of Egypt consists of divers branches. As for example, the tax on lands, (miri,) and on villages; the poll-tax on Christians and Jews; the customs, the cassam, and the canals.

"Every town and village in Egypt pays a yearly tax to the sultan (except the Nile should fail of its usual bounty, in which case they are exempt); and hence chiefly arises the flazné, or annual treasure that is sent to the grand signior. This tax, and all others, amounts to about 6000 purses, each valued at 84*l.* sterling. Two-thirds of this sum is expended in paying at least 12,000 soldiers, the standing militia of Egypt, and for the purchase of oil, corn, and flour annually sent to Mecca; and for clearing canals, &c. 200 purses; besides which, under one pretence or another, they manage to transmit to Constantinople no more than 1200 purses for the grand signior. Besides the said military force, Egypt sends 3000 soldiers (if demanded) every third year, to aid the sultan in his wars."

Under Mehemet Ali the chief source of revenue continues to be the miri, or land-tax, which from the lands belonging chiefly to the pacha is considered more as *rent* than as a tax. It is levied at so much per feddan = about an acre; the maximum not being above 65 piasters per feddan, or a little more than 13*s.*, and the very lowest about half

that amount. The fellahs have been severely flogged when they are in arrears of rent; and when they are greatly in arrears they often abandon their lands. Another source of revenue consists of the *apaltos*, or exclusive rights to sell articles; chiefly hides and skins, salt, wine, spirits, fish, mustard, boots; various apaltos paid by the customs at Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta, and the *farms* called *Hordes*.

The fiscal system of Egypt is pernicious to the country and to the treasury; and the fraud in collection, and the pillage before the revenue is paid to the government, are the consequences of an unsound system.

A translation of the income and expenditure of Egypt for 1833, is given as follows in Dr. Bowring's Report.

Revenues of Egypt in the year 1249 of the Hegira, A. D. 1833.

	Purses.
Miri, or land-tax	225,000
Ferdeh, or capitation-tax	70,000
Profit on cotton, indigo, flax, opium, sugar, rice, honey, wax, senna, rose-water, linseed, lettuces, and saffron	90,000
Profit on cotton goods	12,000
„ stuffs and silk goods	9,500
Customs at Alexandria and municipal duties	6,000
„ Damietta and Boulaq	7,353
„ Fostat	1,601
Fisheries at Menzaleh	2,750
Corn-tax at Cairo	36,000
Salt, roots, and fish	3,500
Appalte of liquors	2,771
Profit on hides	7,000
Land customs from Syria	200
Lime, plaster, bay-salt, and stones	4,400
Customs at Suez and Cosseir	6,000
Municipal duties of Upper and Lower Egypt	3,300
Taxes on dancing women, musicians, and public singers	900
Municipal duty on cattle	2,000
Appalto on senna	290
Mint	3,000
Duty on date palm trees	4,000
Profit on sale of mats	800
„ natron	600
„ soda at Alexandria	300
Customs at Darouay	270
Sal ammoniac	400
Silver-melting and jewellery	490
Sugar manufactures	1,200
Okels and bazaars of Upper Egypt	400
Karatch duty	640
Octroi of the Faioum and fishery of Lake Mœris	580
Boats on the Nile	2,400
Purses	505,145
£ sterling	2,525,725

Expenses in the year 1249 of the Hegira, A. D. 1833.

	Purses.
Army expenses	120,000
Principal functionaries	39,800
Coptic scribes and other employés	20,000
Pensions to the old Moutzelims	3,500
Expenses of the caravan of pilgrims	2,200
Cost of the manufactures and wages of the workmen, &c.	21,600
Expenses for the construction of manufactories, dikes, bridges, &c.	18,000
Remittance to Constantinople	12,000
Budget of the navy	60,000
Expenses of the viceroy's court	10,000
Rations to public functionaries	5,000
Pay of the irregular Turkish cavalry	6,500
„ Bedouin Arabs	5,000
Pensions to harems	6,000
Articles brought from Europe*	15,000
Boat building at Boulaq	3,500
Military school	1,500
Printing establishments	350
Ship building	15,505
Household expenses of the viceroy	4,000
Material of war	14,000
Forage for camels and beasts of burden	4,000
Secret expenses, missions, presents at Constantinople, &c	16,000
Purchases of horses, camels, &c.	3,000
„ cashmeres, cloths, silk, jewels, &c.	14,000
Purses	420,505
£ sterling	2,102,525

The revenue in 1821* amounted to only 240,000 purses, and the expenditure to about 190,000 purses. The present net revenue of Egypt may be estimated at least at 800,000 purses, or about 4,000,000*l.* sterling, and the expenditure is less than during the occupation of Syria. The pacha's expenditure is, however, enormous in consequence of the public works he has been carrying on, and the various improvements he has been introducing into Egypt. He has no state debt.

* In 1821, 12 piasters were of the same value as 20 in 1833.

The church revenues are independent of the state revenue, the mosques having generally lands belonging to them.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

"*Monies.*—By the late regulations of his highness, the currency of the country is established as follows. The piaster is the standard money. It is in weight and value the 20th part of the dollar of Maria Theresa. The piaster is divided into 40 paras. In silver money there are pieces of 10 paras, 20 paras, 1 piaster, 5 piasters, 10 piasters, and 20 piasters. In copper money-pieces, of 1 para and 5 paras. In gold, there are pieces of 5 piasters, 10 piasters, 20 piasters, and 100 piasters. The value of gold money is equal to that of the Spanish doubloon. This system has been substituted for one which had caused the gradual depreciation of the currency. It permits the circulation of foreign money to be established, and by securing a legal circulation to the Egyptian currency, will extend its use, and facilitate commercial transactions.

"*Weights and Measures.*—The drachm is the standard of weight: 144 drachms make a rottolo, or pound; 400 drachms, an oke; 100 rottoli, a kantar or quintal. The roub is the standard of measure; it is a truncated cone, $5\frac{9}{10}$ inches in height, and its mean diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The roub is divided into 4 kaddehs; the kaddehs into 4 roubaas, and the roubaa into 2 karoubias; 24 roubs make 1 ardeb. The confusion which existed in measures of length has induced his highness to adopt the decimal system, of which the French 'metre' is the standard."

CHAPTER V.

AGRICULTURE OF EGYPT.

THE agriculture of the valley of the Nile and the Delta of Egypt has been greatly arrested in its progress by the religion of the Koran, which has been prepared more for warriors and a pastoral people than for the cultivating of the soil. Mehemet Ali, and his son Ibrahim, though both have been brought up as warriors, are ardent farmers. Ibrahim Pacha has directed his special attention to agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

The following statements, relative to the agriculture of Egypt, are condensed from Dr. Bowring's report, Col. Campbell's report, translations from the first volume of Rüppel's Travels to Abyssinia, and various accounts in French, Italian, and German.

"The productive powers of the soil of Egypt are incalculable. Wherever water is scattered, there springs up a rapid and beautiful vegetation; the seed is sown and watered, and scarcely any other care is required for the ordinary fruits of earth. Even in spots adjacent to the desert, and which seem to be taken possession of by the sands, irrigation brings rapidly forth a variety of green herbs and plants. In two years an agreeable garden may be created in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, which is the least promising part of Egypt. Many a spot there is where the tall weeds grow coarsely but splendidly, which would nourish the fairest fruits and richest produce. It is true that much has been done of late years by the means of irrigation. The pacha has introduced more than 40,000 *sakias* or machines for raising water, and wherever there is water there is fertility.

"A perpetual struggle is carried on between the desert and cultivation. In many

parts of the Delta the desert has invaded and mastered the soil. In the neighbourhood of Abouzabel, in the district of Essiout, and some other parts of Egypt, the desert has been vanquished by cultivation. In fact, were there hands to plough, and water to irrigate, it is not easy to calculate what an immense tract of territory might be rescued from waste. Still, to counterbalance, as it were, the productive powers of the soil, other difficulties peculiar to Eastern regions present themselves in Egypt. The hot winds of the desert often destroy the hopes of the husbandman; their intensity and duration become objects to him of the greatest anxiety, for there are seasons in which the *khamsine* (which takes its name from its ordinary duration of 50 days) dries up whole districts, even after irrigation. Added to this, the prospect of large and productive harvests is sometimes cut off by the visitations of locusts, which appear in clouds of myriads, destroying every thing before them.

"In Egypt one necessity absorbs all others; the sunshine to ripen, the fair weather for gathering the fruits of the earth, may always be reckoned on, but, unless the inundations of the Nile irrigate the lands, in vain through immense districts is the seed sown, in vain the husbandman goes forth to harvest. The inundations are very various in their character and consequences: when favourable to the upper regions, they are excessive in the lower; and when they suit the lower districts, they sometimes leave the higher country almost dry.

"When the Nile rises from 23 to 24 coudees, 2,000,000 feddans (of about an English acre each) are cultivated. The miri (land-tax) was, in 1833, established on this basis. But often the Nile does not rise above 19 coudees, and the inundation is not permanent enough to produce the effect desired. Egypt is calculated to have 3,500,000 feddans of cultivable land, if cultivation were pushed to its greatest extent.

"M. Linant, an able French engineer, calculated there are in Lower Egypt 50,000 *sakiahs* for *asnaf*, (cultivation by irrigation,) not to reckon *shadoofs*. Each *sakiah* may be estimated as having three oxen (say 150,000 oxen) and two men (being 100,000 men in all). They work, on an average, 180 days in the year, the oxen costing 1½ piaster each, making 40,500,000 piasters, or 405,000*l.*; the men at 1 piaster, making 18,000,000 piasters. A sakiah costs for erection an average of 1,200 piasters; so that 50,000 represent a capital of 60,000,000 piasters. An ox is worth 900 piasters, which represents a capital of 105,000,000 piasters; thus the interest of 165,000,000 piasters, which must be calculated at 12 per cent per annum, M. Linant estimates in all at 65,520,000 piasters, or 650,000*l.* sterling per year—an enormous outlay for the charges of irrigation alone. This heavy expense, it is imagined, would be got rid of by the *barrage* of the Nile, at a short distance from the fork of the Delta. The outlay on *canals* and *sakiahs* is immensely great; 20,000 purses, or 100,000*l.* sterling, have been spent in the small canal of Serdawi, which only waters, even with the assistance of sakiahs, 8000 feddans of land.

"*Canals.*—Independently of the Great Mahmoudieeh canal from Alexandria to the Nile, and which serves the purposes of navigation and irrigation, many canals have been constructed under the government of Mehemet Ali. In the Delta, the canal of Tanta, whose mouth is at Shebyn, to the south, and near Safargah, joins a canal at Karr el Sheikh, west of Defyveh; it is 13,500 kassabehs = 54,000 yards long and 4 wide; has four sluices at Vamas, and preserves its waters through the year. There are also the canal of Bouhyeh, 15,500 kassabehs = 62,000 yards long, and 4 wide, on the Damietta branch; that of Bahyreh, 26,000 kassabehs = 104,000 yards long and 5 wide, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

"*Wells.*—Beyond the valley of the Nile wells have been completed for the supply of water. Two English engineers repaired or excavated, in 1831 and 1832, a considerable number of wells. There are eight wells between Keneh and Kosseir, four of which have been put into a good condition.

"*Distribution of Produce.*—In the distribution of agricultural productions the government generally takes the initiative, by determining what quantity of a particular article shall be cultivated in a given district, and at a price fixed upon before the time of delivery. By this arrangement most of the produce of the land comes into the hands of the government on terms determined by itself; and, in fact, the government, considering itself possessed of the fee simple of the lands, looks upon the fellahs as labourers under its direction, who may abandon, as indeed they frequently do, the lands whenever the conditions of cultivation are not satisfactory to them. When the fellah is poor, the prices paid by the government scarcely allow him to exist; but when the holder of the lands has capital for

seed, and can afford to wait for the returns, the prices allowed by the government will probably give from 15 to 20 per cent on the outlay of capital. In bad and steril years the government furnishes to the fellah his seed. Certain quantities are placed for this purpose in the hands of the authorities, who distribute them among the poorer peasants, according to the quantity of land they hold. They repay the advances with interest after the harvest. When the produce is large, the fellah usually lays aside a sufficient provision of seed.

"*Forced Cultivation.*—The excuse alleged for forcing a particular cultivation in Egypt is, that the lazy habits of the fellahs would induce them to abandon cultivation altogether, or at all events only to produce the articles necessary for their own consumption, and such as required the smallest application of labour, were not the despotic stimulant applied.

"*Indolence of the Fellahs.*—The indolence of the fellahs may be, to a certain extent, a justification of that direction which the government gives to cultivation, by requiring the production of certain articles in particular localities, not allowing to the peasant or proprietor to decide as to what produce would be most profitable to him.

"*Responsibility of Districts for Taxes.*—Under the present system, a district is responsible *en masse* for the amount of its taxes; so that, if there be any defaulter, the sum of the defalcation must be made up by those who have already paid their own quotas. The justification of the present arrangement is found in the circumstance, that the Sheikhs el Beled, and more powerful landholders, often contrive to ruin the petty cultivator by the unfair distribution of the imposts; and that the only check upon their rapacity is to make the whole of the tax-payers responsible for the whole amount levied on the district.

"*Agricultural Monopolies.*—The monopolies and interferences of the Egyptian government with agriculture have to a great extent grown up under the sanction, and with the encouragement of several of the consuls of Alexandria, who have been often the agents of the pacha; and, while they have represented the different courts, have been carrying on a large and lucrative trade on their own account. Except the consuls-general of England, France, Austria, Russia, and Spain, all the others are said to be merchants who deal largely in the commodities of the country, and whose intercourse with the authorities is more frequently for private than for public objects. The fellah who has sold his produce at the price the government chooses to give, which is always low, is often compelled to buy it again at the price the government chooses to fix, which is invariably high, nor can he always obtain it, offer what he may. By this impoverishment of the fellah, the government is itself a sufferer. The payment of his taxes falls into arrear, his land is neglected, and then abandoned, and the diminished receipts of the treasury are the immediate consequence of the diminished culture of the soil.

"It is impossible to present any thing like a general view of the state of agriculture in Egypt, every district having characteristics of its own. I will mention a few facts, collected in various localities, which may serve to throw some light upon the several topics, by reference to particular cases.

"*The Faioum.*—In the *Faioum*, which was formerly the most richly-cultivated part of Egypt, the desert has made many inroads. The irrigation of this part of the country is provided for, not by wells or *shadoofs*, but by a variety of streams and watercourses, which supply, but insufficiently, the land with humidity. Compared with very remote times, there is little doubt that this portion of the country, so well known as the garden of Egypt, has lost much of its fertility.

"It is estimated that in the Es Siout district the quantity of cultivated land has increased one-fifth since 1830; that the average produce of wheat is from six ardebs (30 bushels) per feddan, to eight ardebs, or 40 bushels. The value of dourah was to wheat in the proportion of 6 to 10, and it frequently gave 12 ardebs (60 bushels) per feddan. In this district it has been found more satisfactory instead of daily wages, to give the fellah a certain proportion of the produce of the soil. The cultivation of indigo has, in some cases, been eminently successful, and has given a return equal to four or five purses (20*l.* to 25*l.* sterling) per feddan. Opium and sugar give also profitable results.

"In the district of *Esneh*, 25,000 feddans of land are in cultivation for the summer crops of dourah and maize, and about 20,000 for the winter crops of wheat and barley. Of these 3000 are irrigated by the inundations of the Nile, and nearly 20,000 by the sakiah or shadoof. A feddan requires the labour of one fellah to irrigate it in summer, and two fellahs

in winter, from the lowness of the water in the Nile. There is a very great difference in the production of the fields which are artificially watered, compared with those irrigated by the Nile. The feddan watered by the shadoof will give from 10 to 12 ardebs, while the produce of those watered by the overflow of the Nile does not exceed 4 or 5 ardebs. The most productive spots are the islands of the Nile, which usually render the maximum of from 10 to 12 ardebs of wheat; but in the mainland the average does not exceed 7 to 8 ardebs. Of barley the produce is from 20 to 24 ardebs the feddan.

"M. Mengin calculates that 1,856,000 feddans were cultivated in 1833.

"In 1835, 2,000,000 of feddans were said to be under culture, paying miri, or land-tax, at the rate of from 24 to 30 rials per feddan; as for Upper Egypt, some lands only pay 16 to 17 rials; 25 rials were calculated as the average, and the receipt, vaguely estimated, will be 90,000,000 rials, = 112,500,000 piasters, or 225,000 purses, = 1,125,000*l.* sterling."

"*Produce of Egypt.*—The produce of Egypt, in 1834, was stated to Dr. Bowring to be as follows:

	Ardebs.		
Wheat	950,000	Sugar	cwt. 32,000
Beans	800,000	Cotton (Egyptian quality)	do. 6,000
Lentils	70,000	Ditto (foreign quality)	do. 200,000
Barley	560,000	Flax	do. 55,000
Maize	160,000	Indigo	okes 77,300
Dourah	850,000	Saffron	cwt. 3,500
Chick peas	50,000	Tobacco	do. 100,000
Lupins	35,000	Hennah	do. 30,000
Helbeh*	110,000	Silk	okes 65,000
		Opium	do. 15,000
Total	3,585,000	Linseed	ardebs 60,000
		Rice	do. 136,000

"Ardebs of Cairo, each = 14 Paris bushels; or, 1,821 hectolitres each. The Damietta ardeb is 225 okes; the oke 400 drachms. The Rosetta ardeb is 155 okes; the oke 2¾ lbs. avoirdupois.

"The quantity of wheat produced in Egypt may be estimated at from 1,000,000 (or 630,000 imperial quarters in an ordinary year) to 2,000,000 of ardebs in a good season.

"In abundant years, wheat has been sold at 25 piasters per ardeb; this is the minimum price; it has been as high as 190 piasters, as was the case in 1838; but notwithstanding the heavy expenses of sowing, labour, and harvesting, it is calculated that the returns for wheat production on capital, are not less on an average than 10 to 20 per cent per annum; and this is considerably increased when the cultivator has camels and oxen of his own.

"*Produce of a Feddan or Acre.*—The following is a pro formâ account of the produce and expenses on a feddan of land sown with wheat:

	Piasters.	Piasters.
"It will give an average of 4 ardebs sold at 50 piasters		= 200
Miri, say maximum 28 rials = piasters	63	
Sowing and cost of labour	20	
Labour for harvest 2 days for 10 labourers = 20 sheaves and straw per 3 ueheba ½ ardeb	12.20	
These labourers also have the right of gleaning after the harvest.		
Transport from the field to the village, 4 days' camel hire at 2½ piasters	10	
Two pair oxen for thrashing, 4 days at 5 piasters	40	
Labourers 4 days at 2 kele, each being 1 ueheba = 4 ueheba or ⅜ of an ardeb	16	
Four days for the keeper at 1 kele	8	
Small charges	4	
		173.20
Profit		26.20

"*Dourah* is produced in considerable quantities in Upper Egypt; its ordinary

* A seed with a somewhat bitter taste, whose flour is mixed with dourah by the fellahs.

price is about 30 or 40 per cent lower than that of wheat. It is more commonly the food of the fellah than any other grain, and is cultivated with much success.

"*Rice* is also an important article; it is principally grown in the lower lands of the Delta. The district around Rosetta produced, formerly, above 110,000 ardebs; but the cultivation had diminished, according to a late return, to about one-tenth part of this amount. It is now understood to be somewhat on the increase.

"*Tobacco* is grown to a considerable extent in Middle Egypt, but the quality is inferior and is used only for the consumption of the country. Syria supplies the greater quantity of the tobacco used by the opulent classes.

"*Cotton* is incomparably the most important product of Egypt. Its introduction is wholly due to the enterprise of Mehemet Ali. The average growth of this article, as regards her relations with foreign countries, may be said to fluctuate from 100,000 to 150,000 bales per year, the bale being about 2 cwt., the price varying from 8 dollars to 20 dollars per quintal.

"Cotton is not willingly cultivated by the fellah, and would probably be scarcely produced at all but through the interference of the pacha. When the grower is rich and influential enough to protect himself against the exaction and the dishonesty of the collectors and other agents of the government, cotton production at the price paid by the pacha is profitable; but when the poor fellah is at the mercy of the officers of the state, his situation is frequently most deplorable, and he is pillaged without mercy; often when the cotton he produces is of superior quality he gets only the ordinary price; he is cheated in weight, and cheated by being kept out of his money; indeed the functionary too often dreams of nothing but to extort from the suffering fellah whatever he can get hold of. Another cause for the unwillingness with which cotton is cultivated is, that it produces only one crop per year, while many other fruits of the soil give two or three harvests.

"The average produce of cotton does not exceed two cantars per feddan, and in many parts not more than one cantar; with proper attention to irrigation, to cultivation, and to gathering the wool, seven or even eight cantars per feddan may frequently be obtained; and five cantars would be a fair average production at a price of 200 piasters per cantar. In Lower Egypt the water-wheel is usually employed in irrigating cotton lands, the fellah having generally oxen for the work; but in Middle and Upper Egypt the water is for the most part raised by hand, employing the simplest of all machines—a pole, at one end of which is suspended a leather bag, which descends to the water, and at the other end a large stone, or a quantity of clay, to balance the weight of water, the pole being suspended on an upright post. Sometimes there are two or three such machines to raise the water from the river to the higher grounds, by a succession of reservoirs. During many months of the year the whole Arab population appears to be engaged in bringing water from the Nile to the adjacent fields.

"Generally speaking, the soil of Egypt is favourable to the cultivation of cotton: a strong soil, retaining its humidity, where the tree can become most robust, and in the neighbourhood of the Nile, is preferred, not subject to the inundations, however. The fellahs place dikes around the plantations to preserve them from the flooding. In winter they are watered every fifteen days. In spring (on account of the heavy dews) generally once only in twelve days. In Lower Egypt the soil is once ploughed; in the Said twice, if the land is light. Furrows are traced at a distance of 1 metr. 25 cent. (50 inches); the depth ploughed is 36 centimetres. The plough is generally, but the hoe is sometimes used. The ox, buffalo, and ass are the auxiliaries. The earth, after being ploughed, is broken and levelled by the hoe; holes are made three to four inches in diameter, in which the seed is placed, two to four grains in every hole, at a depth of two to three inches, the grains having been previously steeped 24 hours in water; they always sow in March and April. The distance of the cotton-trees one from another is about a metre. In the neighbourhood of the towns, the spaces are planted with vegetables, &c. The intention of the fellah is always to sow in straight lines, but he seldom succeeds. Sometimes two or three plants grow up together without any disadvantage. The weeds which spring between the trees, after the inundation, are removed by hand, and at the commencement of winter the plough is employed for the operation in the large plantations, and the hoe in the small ones; this clearing begins when the plant is three metres high. The clearing is beneficial to the soil. On the second year the weeding is accomplished by the plough and hoe. The cotton-tree is

pruned with a sort of hook, so closely, that all the branches are lopped and used as firewood. The fellahs, who have no instrument in Upper Egypt, break off the branches, which does no injury to the tree. The cotton-tree is less closely pruned the first year than the second and third; the tree is much strengthened by pruning. Formerly there were trees half a century old, but it is ascertained that after three years the produce diminishes. Generally speaking, the produce of a tree is from 1 to 1¼ lb. for the first year, 1¼ to 1½ the second and third year; after which the quantity lessens. The cotton harvest begins in July, and finishes in January; when the weather is wet, the harvest ends in December. A labourer can collect from 15 to 18 lbs. of cotton per day; a labourer can cultivate four feddans, each feddan containing 1000 cotton-trees; but for the removing the cotton from the capsules the assistance of children is called in. The cotton is separated by a simple machine, moved by the foot, consisting of two cylinders; a workman can separate from 12 to 15 lbs. per day. When the fellah is a small cultivator, he himself separates the cotton; when a large one, he employs labourers, who are paid five francs for separating a quintal of 120 lbs. Nothing is done for cleansing the cotton after its separation from the husks. It is put into bales in a dirty and peppery state; sometimes a fellah pays attention to the cleanness of his cotton, but rarely. For packing, only the pressure of the foot was employed formerly; of late the American press has been introduced. There are six such presses in Boulaq, each worked by three labourers, who pack 18 to 20 bales per day. The bales are of 100 kilogrammes, 1½ metre high, 1 metre wide; but by the new system, the same weight, 1 metre in height, and 1½ metre of diameter.

"No advances are ordinarily made to the fellah by the pacha; he requires the payment of the miri after the harvest; the fellah is obliged to deliver all his produce to the pacha, who pays the cultivator from 112 to 150 piasters the quintal of 120 lbs., according to the quality, the fellah being required to deliver it in the principal town of the district. He receives a document for the value of the cotton; if he have not paid his contributions, the amount is deducted from them; if he have, he gets his money little by little at the convenience of the director of the district. The price of labour in the Saïd is from 20 to 30 paras a day for field-labour. In Lower Egypt it is 30 to 40. The expense of living is about half the price of labour. There are abundance of fellahs whose expenditure is scarcely ½*d.* per day. The cotton-grounds should be removed from the inundations of the Nile, either by dikes or their elevated position. On the contrary, wheat, pulse, &c., succeed best in the inundated lands. For these the sowing takes place in the month of November, after the retreat of the waters; but of cotton in March or April. There the introduction of cotton has interfered little with the means of producing wheat, &c., but has principally driven maize out of cultivation. The arrangement for cultivation is, that the commanders of the provinces, according to the orders of the pacha, directs the quantity of feddans to be sown with cotton in each village, after an examination of the localities. The head of the villages sub-directs to each fellah the quantity of feddans he is to sow. When produced, the cotton is delivered as above described. There was at first some resistance on the part of the fellahs to cotton cultivation; but as it really interfered little with other produce, they have willingly adopted it, as the pacha has assisted them with wells and water-wheels, which have greatly tempted them. The first price paid by the pacha was 175 piasters; but the reduction of that price has led to a diminished zeal and an increased neglect.

"*Raw Silk* is an object to which some attention has been paid in Egypt, and is likely to become of great importance hereafter. The mulberry-trees sprout in January, and are in full leaf the 10th or 18th of February. There are mulberry plantations at Ouady Somulat, in the provinces of Sharkyeh, Mansourah, Menouf, Garbyeïh, Kaloubeyeh, Damietta, Rosetta, and Ghizeh. There are 3000 feddans of mulberry-trees in Ouady Somulat, and 7000 in the other districts. Three hundred mulberry-trees occupy a feddan, so that there are three millions of trees in all. The produce of silk was, in 1832, 6748 okes.

"Many hundred feddans have been planted with mulberry-trees by Ibrahim Pacha, and its cultivation is still extending; but the Egyptian production is not equal to the Egyptian demand for raw silk, of which considerable quantities are imported from Syria.

"The *Sugar-cane* has of late assumed considerable importance among the agricultural products of Egypt, and its cultivation will no doubt rapidly spread.

"The quantity of land occupied by the cane is 272 feddans, and the number of

labourers employed in harvesting was 750. Their pay was 30 paras = 1⅛*d.* per day. Gathering the cane and making the sugar employs two months. Almost without exception, the labourers mutilated themselves by cutting off the first finger of the right-hand, destroying the right eye, or pulling out the front teeth, in order to avoid the conscription.

"The produce of sugar is about 27½ cantars (each about 100 lbs. avoirdupois) per feddan. The sugar is thrice boiled; the crushing-wheels are moved by oxen, and fill 14 to 16 vessels containing about four cantars altogether in the 24 hours. The works proceed night and day, and when the labourers are weary, and take their rest, they are replaced by others. Most of the pans employed are of coarse earthenware, manufactured on the spot. The canes grow to a great height, and are large in diameter; 15 persons are necessary to supply a mill, and when they have completed their work, they leave off without any reference to the time they have been occupied. Independently of the men, a considerable number of boys and girls are employed, and their wages are from 10 to 25 paras per day, ⅜*d.* to 1½*d.* The government provides bread for them at a price generally somewhat under the price of the market; they were charged, for example, 12 paras = ¾*d.* per oke, instead of 20 = 1¼*d.*, which was the cost from the baker; and at these prices were allowed to purchase an oke per day, the amount of which is deducted from their wages. They would willingly obtain more bread, but the quantity supplied is limited. The sugar is made of different qualities; the finest lump sugar sells for 302 piasters per cantar = 7½*d.* per lb. The sugar-cane is found to exhaust even the rich soil of Egypt; and it was necessary frequently to shift the place of production. The character of the soil, however, and the facilities for irrigation, the very low cost of labour, would seem to point out Egypt as particularly well calculated for sugar production. In these districts, 2*d.* a day may be estimated as the average value of man's daily labour. The adjacency of the plantations to a cheap river communication adds greatly to their profitable character. For sugar, cotton, rum, and indigo, the facilities which Egypt affords are boundless.

"Another return of the produce of sugar-cane cultivation gave, from 152 feddans of land, 4010 cantars of sugar, and 4493 cantars of molasses, being about 26 cantars of sugar, and 29 of molasses per feddan. There is a sugar refinery at Reyremoun; it was established in 1818 by an Englishman, who was succeeded by two Italians. The whole is tolerably well organized. In 1826 the demand was interfered with by large European importations; but the quality has greatly improved. In 1831 the refiners produced 11,000 quintals. The establishment received 3000 quintals of molasses from neighbouring provinces, independently of the molasses produced from the 11,000 quintals manufactured. They buy first quality raw sugar at 60 piasters per quintal, 58 piasters second quality, and 34 to 40 piasters third quality. The first quality refined is called moukarar, and sold at 300 piasters per quintal (of 100 rottoli, the rottolo = 144 drachms); second quality is called kasr, the price 150 piasters.

APPROXIMATE Estimate of the Expenses upon a Feddan of Land devoted to Sugar-cane Cultivation in the Year 1837, furnished by the Nazir of Ibrahim Pacha's Sugar Works.

	Piasters.
Land-tax	106.10
Food for cattle, 360 days	450.00
Pigeon's dung, 15 ardebs, for manure	105.00
Cost of the sugar-cane seed	324.00
50 labourers for clearing the ground	27.20
Rewards to labourers, 7 for 3 days	21.00
Labourers for levelling the ground	3.00
Workmen for raising the water, days 360	270.00
Porters for carrying the seeds	12.20
Eight persons for cleaning the seed	6.00
Twelve persons for spreading the pigeon manure	9.00
Head sower	7.30
Ropes for water-wells	25.00
48 persons for cleaning the cane	36.00
64 persons for attending to the cane	48.00
Boilers and sugar makers	33.30
Carried forward	1484.30

	Piasters.
Brought forward	1484.30
16 porters	12.00
Water-carriers	4.00
Firemen	12.00
Porters for carrying the liquid	80.00
Director of the fire	4.00
Cost of firewood	192.00
Cost of oil for lighting	12.00
Cost of tallow and soap	4.00
Cost for hay for animals employed about the fires	48.00
Payment of janisaries, clerks, &c.	183.00
	2035.30
Expenses of working the sugar	80.00
,, the second process	86.30
Total	2202.00

RESULTS of the Produce of a Feddan in Raw Sugar.

	Piasters.
Value of cantars 12, rotols 40, best sugar	3,120.00
Value of cantars 14, rotols 4, second quality sugar	842.16
Value of cantars 29, rotols 33, ordinary sugar	1,466.26
	5,429.02
Deduct expenses as above	2,202.20
Net proceeds of a Feddan of Land	3,226.22

= 32*l.* sterling.

"*Rum.*—Some progress has been made in the manufacture of rum in the sugar districts possessed by Ibrahim Pacha. The quality is fair, and the pacha has sent to the West Indies, Omer Effendi, an intelligent Mahomedan, to examine into the manufacture of rum, in order to introduce the best methods for its production in Egypt. He has made arrangements with persons thoroughly masters of the subject to quit the British colonies and establish themselves in Egypt. In 1831, 14,000 quintals of molasses were distilled. 1 quintal gives 10 okes of rum of 28 degrees. The cost is 11 piasters for manufacturing: 15 piasters is the first cost of molasses. The rum sold at 182 piasters per quintal of 36 okes; the expenses of management were 20 per cent.

"Many Armenians have been invited from the East Indies to teach the fellahs the best mode of preparing indigo; and, in consequence, indigo-works have been established at Shoubra, Shabyah, in the province of Kaliub, Azazyeh, in the Sharkieh, at Menouf, Ahmoun, Mehalir el Kebir, and Birket el Kosseir. In the Faioum and in Benisouef there are also indigo establishments; they all belong to the government and are each directed by a nazir, who is charged with the payment of the workmen, and with sending the indigo to a general depot in Cairo, where it is sold for the Turkish and European markets: the quantity produced fluctuates much, the estimates varying from 15,000 to 80,000 okes.

"*Opium.*—Armenians were invited from Smyrna some years ago to cultivate opium in Egypt. At the end of October, after the withdrawal of the waters of the Nile, the seed, mixed with a portion of pulverized earth, is sown in a strong soil, in furrows; after 15 days the plant springs up, and in two months has the thickness of a Turkish pipe, and a height of four feet; the stalk is covered with long oval leaves, and the fruit which is greenish, resembles a small orange. Some plants bear four fruits at equal distances; when there is but one, it is invariably at the top. Every morning before sunrise, in its progress to maturity, small incisions are made in the sides of the fruit, from which a white liquor distils almost immediately, which is collected in a vessel; it soon becomes black and thickish, and is rolled into balls, which are covered with the washed leaves of the plant; in this state it is sold. When the seed is sown in non-inundated ground, the sakia or water-wheel is employed, but the produce is less and of inferior quality. The opium-seeds are crushed for lamp oil, and the plant is used for fuel. In 1831, 14,500 okes were produced and sold at 110 piasters per oke.

"*Olives.*—There is not a large extraction of vegetable oils in Egypt; olive plantations are extending, however, considerably; the fruit is large, but not sufficiently unctuous to be very productive. In the Faioum district, however, the olive answers well, and the peasantry willingly engage in its cultivation. In both Upper and Lower Egypt the olive has been extensively introduced. Ibrahim Pacha has planted multitudes of olive-trees, and they have succeeded tolerably well. The quality of the fruit in his plantations is good. The consumption of oil for burning is very great, not only on extraordinary occasions, when illuminations take place on the most extensive scale, but for the ordinary purposes of light.

"*Natron.*—The natron lakes have been of late years worked under the superintendence of M. Baffi, the capital having been furnished by Mr. George Gibarra. M. Baffi had obtained reputation by the introduction of the process for obtaining saltpetre without any other heat than that of the temperature of Egypt. The lakes which furnish the natrum or mineral alkali are at about 12 hours' distance from any inhabited spot, and a succession of experiments have led to a production of a very pure material, which is said to have many advantages over the best potashes. The article known to chemists as carbonate of soda has been purified in the proportion of 90 to 17 of the old natron of commerce.

"*Rosewater.—Faioum* is the land of rose-trees. In May the soil is twice turned up, divided into squares, and slips are then planted in holes at a distance of 2½ feet. The slips are covered with earth, which is kept constantly humid, till the trees appear above ground, when the irrigation is lessened and the trees reach their natural height of about 2½ feet. At the end of December the shoots are cut at the surface of the ground, irrigation being recommenced for 30 to 40 days, being the time necessary for the budding and blowing of the flower. The roses are gathered every morning before sunrise, while covered with dew; they are placed in an alembic ere they dry or heat, and the distillation lasts six hours. The water is white when drawn from the alembic; that offered for sale is generally *yellowed* by a mixture of water from roses which have been infused. A feddan gives from six to seven quintals of roses. In 1832, 800 quintals were collected. By a reduction of 50 per cent from distillation, these 800 quintals give 400, which produced 40,000 rottoli of rose-water. A feddan planted with rose-trees costs 60 piasters for culture and taxes, and gives 3 quintals, which give 300 rottoli, which, at three piasters, produce 900 piasters net. But no person is allowed to distil roses for his own account, and those who cultivate them are obliged to sell them to the government.

"*Otto of Roses* is not manufactured in the Faioum. The consequence of the monopoly is the gradual diminution of rose-trees throughout the district, every person being interested in producing as few as possible.

"*Dates.*—One of the most productive and most extensively cultivated objects of the vegetable kingdom is the date-tree. It is spread over all Egypt, is a source of considerable revenue to the government (1 piaster per tree being generally levied), and administers, both by its fruit, trunk, branches, leaves, and fibres, to the comforts of the natives far more than any other product of the soil. Revenue is collected on about 2,000,000 of date-trees.

"*Madder* is produced in Middle Egypt to some extent for the consumption of the country, principally for dyeing the tarbouche, or skullcaps, which are universally worn. Madder cultivation was introduced in 1825. In 1833 there were 300 feddans in Upper Egypt, and 500 in the Delta and the Kelyoub, devoted to madder roots.

"*Wine.*—Egypt was never celebrated for its wines. A few attempts have been made, principally by Ibrahim Pacha, to introduce the cultivation of the vine; and some tolerably good wine has been made. The white wine resembles Marsala, though it is not equal to it in quality; the red is somewhat similar to the common wine of Spain.

"*Trees.*—The indigenous trees of Egypt are few. The *acacia* (lebbek) has a fine foliage in the time of the inundation. The heart of the trunk, which is black, is employed in wheel-making and sakias: the white part of the trunk easily decays.

"The *sycamore* (gimmis) is knotty and not easily split; it is used much in the construction of sakias. Its fruits grow from the trunk, but do not ripen unless cut.

"The *acacia nilotria* (saat) is used for hedges and enclosures; it is also employed for boat-building on the Nile, for sakias, and for charcoal. In Upper Egypt gum is extracted from this tree. Boats are constructed in Senaar of the saat, which comes down the Nile for sale. Its fruit, called karat, is used for tanning, and it completely impregnates the leather in 40 days; so tanned, the leather resists heat admirably, but not humidity.

"The *etl* is a tree of light wood, which flourishes with so small a quantity of water as to grow on the skirts of the desert. Its appearance resembles the cypress.

"The *nebk* is a tree bearing fruit resembling olives, whose wood is employed for various purposes.

"The *doum* (hyphæne coriacea) is a dichotomous palm; the wood is used for the making of sakias. It is of a fibrous texture, not easily split.

"The *date palm* (phœnix dactilifera, Lin.) It is easily propagated by the off-shoots from the roots: of its leaves, brooms and brushes are made; of the *lif*, by which the branches are bound together, all sorts of cordage; the trunk is employed for house-building and many other purposes; and the fruit, of universal consumption.

"*Orange-trees* are very numerous in the province of Galium, and lemon-trees are common. There are many plum-trees, and some apple and peach trees; large quantities of figs and cacti.

"There are but *few medicinal trees*: the khiar shember is a fruit used for purging.

"*Onions.*—There is a very large production of onions in Egypt, far larger than that of potatoes, which indeed do not succeed well in the rich alluvial soil. The ordinary price of onions is from 4 to 6 piasters per cantar, or about 1*s.* the cwt.

"*Horticulture.*—Much has been done in Egypt for horticultural improvements; many of the gardens are beautiful in appearance, and rich in their productions; the most striking are in the care of Europeans; that of Ibrahim Pacha, in the island of Rhoda, is one of the most attractive. The extent of this garden is about 40 acres. The teak-tree grows in a most flourishing state. In a period of seven years it had reached the height of 25 feet, and was most luxuriant in appearance. As forest trees are almost unknown in Egypt, the timber consumed for ship-building, for domestic and general purposes, being principally imported from Syria, the introduction of the teak is of the highest interest and importance to the country. The bamboo, the yam, the caoutchouc, the ginger, and the arrow-root have also completely succeeded. The custard apple has also been introduced and prospers.

"Ibrahim Pacha has gratuitously distributed seeds and plants and trees from his own garden; but the cases are rare in which any attention has been paid to them by the receivers.

"To the pacha the horticulture of Egypt owes much; not only are his own extensive gardens watched over by intelligent and skilful botanists, but he has sent travelling gardeners to the East Indies and other parts in order to collect specimens of such vegetable productions as are likely to suit the Egyptian soil. Nor is there any unwillingness on his part to incur any expenses for the furtherance of botanical science and for making it instrumental to the general agricultural interests of the country.

"The experiments that have been made in the cultivation of the coffee and tea plants have not been fortunate, and it is to be feared that the soil of Egypt is not friendly to their production. But that the introduction of many important agricultural articles, which have hitherto not been attended to, would add greatly to the resources of Egypt there can be no doubt. The inertness of the fellahs—the unwillingness to try any new produce, however much the cultivation may promise—have been the cause of the scanty number of articles which the Egyptian soil, so rich and exciting, has hitherto nurtured. Nothing but the strong will of the pacha would have led to the growth of such vast supplies of cotton, to the cultivation of opium and indigo, and other objects of European consumption.

"The chief complaint of the fellah is, that the government holds his life, land, and liberty at its pleasure; if the poor fellah does not secrete some of his produce, it sometimes happens that nothing is left him at the conclusion of autumn to maintain himself and family through the winter.

"In the present day the fellah takes land at a certain price, for instance 10 feddans; he is then ordered by the government to sow two of them with indigo, hemp, or cotton, and it takes the produce of the two at its own price: the fellah has to pay a tax in addition, which is about one tenth of his yearly income. A workman in one of the pacha's manufactories has the pay of 33 working days deducted from his annual allowance. The government exacts also the straw, and two pounds of butter per feddan.

"A fellah would rather lose a limb than be taken for a soldier.

"In regard to the extraordinary augmentations in the price of the generality of the produce, it must be understood that all the ground, which was cultivated in the time of the Mamelukes, was, in great part, employed for the production of objects of nourishment—viz., wheat, barley, beans, Indian corn, garden stuffs, &c., the produce of which was immense; and the people were also enabled to rear fowls, sheep, goats, &c., and consequently the prices in comparison with those of the present time were but one-sixth to one-eighth.

"Another part of the land was employed in the cultivation of saffron, which gave from 10,000 to 12,000 quintals per year. From 30,000 to 35,000 quintals of flax, at 30 dollars, were also produced. A sufficient quantity of indigo was also produced for the use of the dyers, as also the cotton necessary for the consumption of the country, likewise a sufficient quantity of tobacco for the fellahs.

"This method of cultivation was in force until the end of the year 1805, when Mehemet Ali became viceroy of Egypt. From that period until the time when the governor established monopolies, the price of every article has gradually increased—but the great

increase of price of all articles has chiefly taken place since the year 1824, at the period when Mehemet Ali established his regular troops, and had to provide for their maintenance, as well as for that of his navy, and of the employés in his different manufactories."

Extracts from a journey into Abyssinia, by E. Rüppel, translated from the German.—"It will, perhaps, be proper to mention a curious fact, which, as concerns the disposition of the Egyptian regency is instructive. In the year 1833 the overflowing of the Nile did not take place, in consequence of which a portion only of the usual harvest was expected. The price of agricultural produce rose considerably; yet, notwithstanding this increase, Mehemet Ali thought fit to sell for exportation 60,000 ardebs of corn, because this speculation offered him a better price (owing to the famine on the coast of the Black Sea), than he could have got in his own country.

"It is not allowed any countryman to leave his native village, or to give up the culture of his land, and to seek his livelihood in towns or elsewhere.

"The agricultural class of the people were by the laws and new regulations of Mehemet Ali reduced to a state of slavery, which is scarcely credible; and I will also add that the present state of artisans and tradespeople in this respect is very pitiful. I must also before all things describe the general industry of the country, which lately received a kind of development, by the manufacturing regulations of Mehemet Ali, and which did not a little help to lead astray the opinion that the Europeans entertained of this man.

"Until the year 1815, Mehemet Ali had only taken a part in the commerce of Egypt by the sale of licences to export several of the products of the country. Thus industry was wholly free from all restriction, particularly as regarded certain branches of some consequence; such as the preparation of wool, linen and woollen stuffs, the fabrication of sugar, dyeing in indigo, the working up of old copper, the preparation of leather and some other manufactures."

The account given by Dr. Rüppel of the agricultural industry of Egypt corresponds nearly with the foregoing statements. But he does not seem to comprehend either the position or the policy of Mehemet Ali.

CHAPTER VI.

MANUFACTURES OF EGYPT.

Egypt is a country scantily supplied with fuel, and, in this, as well as in other respects, it is ill adapted for manufactures. Agriculture is the more natural occupation of the people, yet the pacha, by the illusory counsels of European adventurers, has, for many years, not only persevered in establishing, but in monopolizing numerous fabrics. Of these the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder have succeeded the best. The latter, situated at the isle of Rhoda, was placed under the direction of a Frenchman from the gunpowder manufactory of St. Chamond in France. Common pottery is also made in various parts; and smiths' work, and a few other rude handicrafts, are followed by the people. The pacha was fascinated by the flattering theory still cherished by Austria, France,

Russia, and even England, of being independent of every other country, in the case of eventful necessity. He was told, chiefly by those who had served under Napoleon, that England owed her respect and her glory to her manufactures, and to her restrictive system of navigation laws, and high protective and prohibitive duties. He therefore determined on establishing all kinds of fabrics in Egypt. The following account of the manufactures of Egypt is condensed from Colonel Campbell's Report, Dr. Bowring's Report, Rüppel's Travels, and various French consular Reports.

"As soon as Mehemet Ali had obtained possession of Egypt, he made changes in all the branches of the administration, according to new ideas which suggested themselves to him, in consequence of his daily intercourse with Europeans. Channels hitherto unknown to him, were pointed out. The Swedish consul and the French in his service, recommended projects which would tend to free Egypt from being dependent upon foreign industry. Cotton fabrics were consequently established in Cairo, at Boulaq, and in the provinces. The first of these establishments was introduced at Cairo, in the district of Kerum-fitch. Workmen from the manufactories of Florence began to spin silk for the manufacture of velvet, light silks, and other fabrics used by the inhabitants. Soon after the materials for this kind of work were transported into another establishment, and in their place were substituted thread, and other materials for weaving cotton stuffs.

"The machinery for spinning, called in Europe mule-jennies, to the number of 100 were introduced for coarse and fine spinning; in the proportion of *one* for coarse to *nine* for fine spinning, as is the custom in all such manufactories; the first having 200 spindles on a line, and the second 216. To the machines are annexed 370 cards, provided with the corresponding machinery for preparing the cotton before it is spun. The workmen spin upon the mule-jennies about 70 rottoli per diem in the winter, and as much as 100 daily in the summer season. They spin upon the mules during the winter 8 rottoli of Nos. 20 to 40; 5 of Nos. 40 to 60 and 70; in summer the work is increased a third part. The cards give from 15 to 18 rottoli in winter, and 25 in summer. The workman is paid a settled rate of wages; he receives 7 paras a rottolo carded; 4 paras a rottolo of coarse thread spun upon the mules, and 10 paras for a rottolo of fine spun upon the mules for No. 20; 15 paras for No. 30, 20 paras for No. 40; and so on in the same proportion. Besides the spinning-jennies, there are at the manufactory of Kerum-fitch 300 looms for weaving cotton cloth, muslins, and cambric. A workman generally weaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ pikes beladi (lineary measure) to 4 pikes aday in the winter, and 5 pikes in summer. He is usually paid at the rate of 10 paras a pike for cotton cloth, 15 paras for cloth and cambric, and from 20 to 26 for muslins, according to their texture. As soon as these are taken from the looms they are sent to Boulaq, or an establishment called Malta, to be bleached, and afterwards to warehouses, at which they are sold by the director, who has under him a writer, whose office it is to keep the accounts, and a money-changer. The cottons 2 pikes wide, and 32 pikes long, are sold at 60 piasters the piece of the best quality, and 50 piasters when the texture is coarse. The warp of the cotton cloth sold at 60 piasters is No 26, and the woof No. 30. The warp of that sold at 50 piasters is No. 20, and the woof No. 25. A piece of cotton cloth called batiste (cambric muslin) $17\frac{1}{2}$ pikes long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ pikes broad, is sold at 35 piasters; the warp is No. 35, and the woof is No. 40. Double batistes $32\frac{1}{2}$ pikes long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pike wide, are sold at 55 piasters wholesale, and 60 retail; the warp being No. 40, and the woof No. 50. The muslins are $1\frac{3}{4}$ pikes wide and 32 pikes long; they are used in making handkerchiefs for Constantinople, where the women wear them on their heads: the warp of these muslins is No. 40, and the woof No. 50.

"Besides spinning-jennies and looms, there are at Kerum-fitch blacksmiths, whitesmiths, turners in iron and wood, joiners who mend machines, and makers of articles relating to machinery. This work was scarcely completed, when there was laid, at Boulaq, the foundations of another much more spacious. Its direction was confided to M. Jumel, who

introduced the cultivation of the cotton-tree. This large establishment afterwards took the name of *Malta* from the number of *Maltese* workmen employed, and now has in use 28 spinning-jennies and 24 carding machines. These machines are like those in the spinning factory at Kerum-fitch. By means of 14 tambours, which receive their motion from a machine furnished with eight oxen, each spinning jenny employs 2 men and 3 children. There are also at *Malta* 200 looms. Cotton thread is made as in the factories; cotton cloth, cambric, and muslin of the same length and breadth. Malta being the only place where there is a bleaching establishment, all kinds of cloth are sent there to undergo the operation of bleaching, which is performed in the following manner. Cottons are bleached by 2 lyes, and then spread on the bleaching-ground. Cambrics are bleached in two different ways; some by oxygenated muriatic acid, and some by lye, exposure, and sulphuric acid. Others again by chloride of lime; the cloth which is to be printed receives a preparation, after having been passed through the muriatic acid to take away the oxygen. The cloths destined for sale are calendered, and passed over a roller, together with cambrics. They print at Malta 800 pieces of calico a month, both from the blocks and the roller. More might be printed if the extent of the bleaching establishment were great enough to admit it. Four others have been established at Chalan, at Chebyn, at Mahal-el-Kebir, and at Mansoura. In general the impressions on the printed calicoes are imperfect, the colours are poor, and do not stand washing sufficiently well. The colours are impressed by a machine and finished by hand.

"Another manufacture, carried on at Malta, consists of printed handkerchiefs, which are much used by the women as a head-tire. For this purpose are employed 400 pieces of muslin a month; each piece 32 pikes long, gives 26 handkerchiefs, which are stamped with various colours. These handkerchiefs, printed from blocks of Brazil wood, are sold for 5 or 6 piasters, according to the delicacy of the design; and those traced by hand, and printed in cochineal, are sold for 16 piasters. Workmen who print handkerchiefs from the block are paid $4\frac{1}{2}$ piasters for half a piece of muslin 13 pikes long, and 5 piasters for the handkerchiefs on which the pattern has been traced by hand.

"The quantity of cotton wasted in spinning a cwt. at Cairo is about a fifth. Besides these manufactories, there are workmen of every profession to repair and put together the machines, &c. destined for the manufactures of Upper and Lower Egypt. In the principal parts Europeans direct the work. There is also a cabinet-maker's shop directed by a Maltese. Franks and some Greeks are occupied in making models there, and articles of upholstery. There are also at Malta two large turners' shops, one having the machinery for turning the cylinders of the spinning-jennies; two wheels for piercing; two saws, one for wood, the other for copper; the other, moved by eight oxen, contains a large grindstone, machines for piercing holes, for cutting screws for large presses, &c.; a martinet, worked by four oxen, which puts in motion eight bellows for forging the larger articles. Besides these, there are about 28 other forges, each worked by three men.

"There are also at Malta shops for engravers on wood, engravers on engraving wheels on rollers for printing calico. These workmen are negroes and Arabs, superintended by Europeans. There are two cylindrical machines, with four large presses for finishing cloth.

"In another part there are tinplate workers and plumbers. The first are charged with making boxes, the others with making pipes to conduct water.

"The furnaces of the foundry are badly placed, and consume too much fuel; the sand is not sufficiently worked, and the meltings are often spoiled by the carelessness of the workmen, who do not dry the moulds sufficiently. There are eight furnaces in constant use. Two Syrians superintend these works, and they have a number of Arabs under them. Here are constructed spinning-jennies, cards, and other articles, for the manufactures of Upper Egypt. Here they also bleach cloth. It is at *Malta* that foreign labour is employed in all branches: there are a director-in-chief and sub-directors: the latter having under their orders the head-workmen and foremen charged with distributing the work.

"A number of Coptic scribes are employed in keeping the accounts; a money-changer receives the funds from the treasury, and pays those who are employed.—

"In a large place, near Malta, cotton is dyed red, a difficult operation, which was first taught the Arabs by a Frenchman, to make up for a debt of a thousand dollars, which he was unable to pay to the government; at present it is not nearly so well done—the colour has

no brilliancy. Cotton dyed in this manner is made into square handkerchiefs, the stuff is coarse, and the colours not fast. There are 40 looms employed in weaving them.

"In the neighbourhood of Malta are two establishments for spinning cotton, called Ibrahim Agha's and Seftych's.

"Near the citadel, in the quarter called Kalieh-el-Kessah, there is a large establishment, which contains many of the same kinds of workshops as in Malta. There are a number of joiners, forgers, file-makers, and turners. The spinning-jennies and the fine carding machines from these workshops are sent to the spinning factories established in the provinces. Not far from Kalieh-el-Kessah is a spinning factory called Zitti Zenab: being situated in the quarter of that name. The cloth from these looms is of the same quality and of the same price as that woven at Malta, where they are sent to be cleaned; the price of hand-work is the same; a workman weaves 3½ pikes a day in winter, and 5 in summer.

"At Kelioub, the chief town in the province of Zelioubeh, are manufactured in a large establishment, spinning-jennies and carding machines for the new factories; for this there are plenty of materials, and a number of workmen, among whom are several Europeans.

"At the village of Chebyn, in the province of Menouf, 70 spinning-jennies and 30 carding machines are collected in a large building. Three machines, of 14 cylinders each, harnessed with eight oxen, put them in motion.

"A building erected at Mahaleh-el-Kebir, contains spinning-jennies and carding machines, which are put in motion by four machines. There are also 200 looms; the quality of the cloth when woven, and the length and breadth of each piece, is the same as in other factories; there are also forges, file-makers, and ironmongers; and spinning machines are made for those factories where the number is not complete.

"At Kephtah, in the province of Gharbyeh, there is a spinning factory, containing spinning-jennies and carding machines. The director receives the necessary materials from the depot of Mahaleh-el-Kebir.

"The spinning factory of Mit Ghamr contains a number of carding machines and spinning-jennies. The number is continually being augmented.

"There is also a spinning factory and depot at Mansoura; four machines put in motion 120 spinning jennies and eighty carding machines; there are 200 looms which weave the cotton spun; there is a foundry, a turner's shop, forges, and workers in iron.

"Damietta has, in a new establishment, several carding and spinning machines.

"The factory of Damanhour contains 100 mules and eighty carding machines.

"At Foua there are seventy-five spinning-jennies and 40 carding machines. On this spot, so favourably situated for communication, the pacha has thought fit to establish a manufactory of caps, separate from the cotton-spinning; these caps are in imitation of those of Tunis, and are as well made, except the colour, which is nearly scarlet, a colour which the orientals do not like so well as deep crimson. The caps are woven of Spanish wool, prepared by Mogrebin workmen, whom the pacha has induced to come from Tunis. These workmen teach the Arabs weaving, fulling, and dyeing.

"At Rousti there is a factory furnished with 150 mules and 80 carding machines, with four machines to put them in motion. Upper Egypt has numerous spinning factories at Benisouef, Es Siout, Samenhour, Minieh, Farshiout, Tanta, Girgeh, Kenneh, Esneh, &c.

"The pacha originally had, from Constantinople, some Armenians capable of making silk and gold and silk stuffs, such as are manufactured in that country and in India. The first trial was successful, the masters instructed pupils; and there were 160 looms for weaving cloths of Beyrout, and thread of gold, and cotton threads. The work is well done, the stuffs are carefully woven, and the patterns are tasteful; the colours are generally brilliant, but not so fast as those of India.

"In 1818 Mehemet Ali Pacha erected at Boulaq an immense building which he destined for the manufacture of woollen cloth. The project was abandoned, and taken up again two years after; workmen from the manufactories of France and Belgium began to make fresh attempts; the death of some and the unwillingness of others put an end to the work and the instruction of pupils; but the pacha, who had just created a standing army, wished the soldiers to wear cloth woven in the country. He again turned his views to the manufacture of cloth; fresh workmen arrived from Languedoc; the work was begun;

wools from the provinces of Minieh, of Fayoum, and of Bahyreh, which are the best in Egypt, were in turn used for making cloth fit for the clothing of the troops. In each department there is a foreman who directs the workmen; who are paid by the job.

"The wool of Egypt is not fit for fine cloth, the nitrous dust with which it is impregnated making it hard and dry. Two-thirds of the wool is wasted before it is fit to weave up, yet it appears that cloth woven from this wool is very suitable to clothe the soldiers, as the fabric is strong, closely woven, and well made.

"There were, according to Col. Campbell, in all the cotton factories 1459 spinning-jennies in use, 1440 for coarse and 1019 for fine spinning; the first gave 14,500 rottoli a day in summer, and 10,150 in winter; the last 13,140 aday in summer, and 8540 in winter. The looms, to the number of 1215, gave in winter 3645 pikes (beladi), and 6075 pikes in summer. This product might be increased at least a fifth if the workmen were better watched and regularly paid; but these workmen, to the number of 31,000, are naturally without pride and of an indolent temper; they do not pay sufficient attention to their work, and if they have subsistence for the day, they are careless about the morrow. This remark applies to other manufactures, silk-making, &c. The cotton cloth is used in the country; the merchants, however, send some into Asia Minor, the Archipelago, and Syria. If it is considered that the government buys cotton wool at a moderate price from the Fellahs; that manual labour is nowhere so cheap as in Egypt; that the making of cotton and cotton cloths are advantageous notwithstanding the keep of 1200 oxen, (there are relays of oxen every two hours; the provender of an ox costs two piasters a-day, including the salary of the men who tend them,) employed in putting the machines in motion; notwithstanding the frequent repairs which the machines require, in consequence of the inequality of motion, and sudden shakes they sometimes receive, for the ox slackens his pace when fatigued, or hastens it when he feels the goad of his conductor; notwithstanding the expenses incurred in an onerous administration, but one which is in fact useless, which complicates the accounts and gives rise to many abuses, yet the profits are absorbed, and even exceeded, by the purchase of all sorts of machines which are brought from Europe at great expense, many parts of which are scattered about in magazines; by an unlimited use of wood, iron, copper, zinc, tin, and coal, and ingredients for dyeing; by the employing so many materials and so large a number of labourers, as are engaged in making new factories—all these accounts show that the manufacturing experiments are not successful."

Instead of forcing manufactures at an enormous expense to the country, the true course for the pacha would have been to have given all possible encouragement to the cultivation of the soil of Lower and Upper Egypt, and of Nubia; and, by a liberal system, created a demand in his own country for the more perfect and useful manufactures of other countries, in exchange for corn, cotton, silk, indigo, olive-oil, and other products, which his fertile territories are capable of yielding in ample quantities for all the purposes of commerce and of revenue.

"The *Egyptian cotton-cloth* is the only article which has injured importation; for it appears that England sends these articles far less in quantity; especially cloths of low quality; and Indian muslins, formerly so much used, are now scarcely at all sent to Egypt since muslins have been woven in the new factories.

"*Council of Public Instruction.*—The council of public instruction superintends all the manufactures of Egypt. To it all questions are referred for decision, and the decision is always tardy, and the absence of practical knowledge frequently injurious. One work is often interrupted by the demand for another, and the want of a proper organization, by which the regular provision of articles should be suited to the demands of the public revenue, is the cause of much confusion and loss.

"The cotton fabrics of the pacha were placed under the control of two Turkish effendis; one had under his charge all the fabrics situated in Lower Egypt,

beginning at Cairo and reaching to Rosetta and Damietta; the other effendi had charge of all fabrics from Cairo upwards; they are paid according to the produce of the fabrics at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ giddets the rottolo upon all numbers of yarn, with an addition of $3\frac{3}{4}$ giddets upon every piece of cotton cloth woven. The consumption of cotton in all these fabrics is on a fair average, 30,000 cantars per annum, and is principally spun into low numbers, from No. 10 to 25. The cotton machines in all, with the exception of some situated in Cairo that are under the direction of Englishmen, were in a most wretched condition. The machinery was originally made by Frenchmen: it is not only on an old and bad principle, but the work has been badly finished; and the little care bestowed upon the machines by the Arab workmen to keep them in repair, and the great want of cleanliness in every department, has rendered them quite unable to produce the finer qualities of yarn, for which the Egyptian cotton is so well adapted. The Arabs, if brought young to the fabrics, are generally found to be of a quick intellect, and easily learn any branch of the trade they are put to.

"*Average Wages.*—34 paras $8\frac{1}{2}$ giddets (= about 2*d.*) is the full amount of all wages and expenses incurred for working one rottolo of twist in the fabrics of his highness.

"About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the twist made in Egypt is woven into cloth in the country, the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ is exported, and sold to the merchants by the divan, at 15 piasters per oke. Boulaq was for some time directed by five or six Frenchmen from the manufactories of Languedoc. They trained a number of apprentices during four years, so that natives now exercise with considerable dexterity the functions of spinners, weavers, fullers, shearers, and pressers. Some Arabs have also been sent to Elbœuf and Rheims.

"*Tarbouches.*—The manufactory of tarbouches or red caps at Fouah, produces on an average from 10 to 12 dozen per day; but there are the means of making 60 dozen. They are not sold to the public, but only employed for the army. The quality is excellent; equal to those of Tunis, which fetch in the market about 30 piasters each = 6*s.*

"The wool is brought principally from Alicante. The wool is not washed; eight ounces of oil are used per rottolo. The tarbouches are fulled for three days and nights in hot water, and at the end soft soap is introduced; they are dyed with kerms, gall-nuts, and alum, and cost 17 piasters each.

"*Carpets* have been manufactured in Egypt for account of the pacha. The patterns have been received from England, and the directors of the manufactory are young men who have been educated in this country. The cost is considerably above English prices.

"The iron-foundry at Boulaq was placed under the superintendence of an Englishman, who receives 2000 piasters (20*l.* sterling) per month. But there, as in most of the establishments of the pacha, there is a native nazir, who exercises a sort of co-ordinate, or even superior authority, and is charged with the payment of the wages, the keeping the accounts, &c. The system of wages is not regulated by the work done by the workmen, but the different labourers are put on the establishment at certain rates fixed by the nazir or by his subordinates. Emulation is little excited, because superiority is little recompensed. Corporal punishment, and even imprisonment is employed as part of the discipline of the establishment. The wages vary from one to eight piasters per day ($2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*), but they are by no means apportioned according to the aptitude of the labourers. The place is strewed with work spoiled by bad casting. The waste must be very great where the control is so imperfect. The English workmen generally complain of a want of power to prevent mischief. The building cost 1,500,000 francs = 6000*l.* sterling, for its erection. Besides the English superintendent there were employed five other Englishmen, three Maltese, and 40 Arabs. Attached to the nazir are two Coptic Christians, who have charge of the accounts. They are able to cast 50 cwt. of iron melted per day, employing 50 cwt. of coal. The annual cost is from 10,000 to 11,000 piasters, not reckoning original outlay or interest thereon.

"In the manufacture of arms in the citadel, the daily production averages 24 to 25 muskets, with bayonets, making 625 per month. Cannons, 3 to 4 per month; sabres, 20 per day; knapsacks, 200 to 280 per day.

"There were 420 to 440 workmen employed in the manufacture of muskets; 22 to 23 ditto, cannon; 24 to 25 ditto sabres; 200 ditto, knapsacks and other articles.

"Independently of the manufactures of arms in the citadel of Cairo, there are the

establishments of Houd-el-Marsout in the town of Cairo, and of Boulaq. They can produce without difficulty 1000 muskets per month, which cost on an average 125 piasters (*1l. 5s.*) each.

"The troops are supplied from the arsenal of Cairo with gun-carriages and artillery waggons (about nine of each are made there per month), boxes for ammunition, horse-shoes, lances, sabres, axes, stirrups, buckles, implements for sappers and miners, &c. The number of workmen was 800 when in activity.

"There is also a department for nails, locks, cards, carts, horse-shoes, currycombs, tinplate works, medicine-chests, &c., in which 600 persons are employed. There is a separate nail-making establishment, employing nearly 200 persons, working at 60 forges. There is a department for saddlery, water-sacks, harness, cartouch-boxes, &c., in which 1000 workmen are engaged. About 50 pair of army-boots are made per day by about 40 workmen.

"Every branch has a superintendent, sub-intendent, and other officers, with comptrollers and revisers, who all take military rank.

"The general mode of payment is per piece. I am informed the average of the workmen's daily gain is three piasters,—the minimum one, the maximum six piasters.

"There is also an establishment on the Mokattam mountains, consisting of 200 military and 40 civil artificers, who prepare all sorts of fireworks, cartridges, rockets, projectiles, &c., for government account."

Dr. Rüppel observes, "A very curious, although partial law, intending to test the worth of the result of the manufactures introduced a few years back by Mehemet Ali may be here alluded to. The Egyptian hemp is of excellent quality, but the manner of working it into linen is and always will remain bad. A quantity of this linen so manufactured in the pacha's fabrics, was sent to Leghorn and other European ports for sale, where it was found of so little use that, in the beginning of the year 1834, the raw material from Egypt sold in the first-mentioned place for nearly the same price as the manufactured cloth! The young Egyptians who are bound as apprentices in the pacha's manufactories, and who having acquired under the tuition of European workers great skill, often surpass their masters in cleverness, are compelled to work on account of and for the benefit of the government. One of the regulations concerning them is so tyrannical in its nature, as to authorize these apprentices being sent in companies to the military colonies in distant countries, and there to be employed in such of the government fabrics as happen to be at hand, as for example was the case in Sennaar and Nubia."

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF EGYPT.

THE author of the *Lex Mercatoria* gives the following account of the trade of Egypt during the beginning and middle of the 18th century.

"The *interior* commerce of Egypt was once very considerable, of which its numerous fairs, that during the whole year were often held, several at a time, in the different provinces of the kingdom, will give the highest idea.

"Egypt being a fertile country, and well perfected in the arts and sciences, a great concourse from all parts flocked to these assemblies.

"The *exterior* commerce of the kingdom did not flourish all at once; it owed its birth to the wants of strangers rather than to those of the Egyptians themselves, and it only became great by degrees. Egypt was, for a long time, shut up within itself. Encompassed by long and toilsome deserts on the East and West, on the South by almost impassable mountains, and, while navigation was so little known, barred by the Mediterranean on the North.

"Egypt then was scarcely known, until the Greeks crossing over to Africa, beheld a nation already polished and a friend to trade, that in time engaged deeply in it, and became famous for its proficiency in the arts and sciences. After Egypt fell under the dominion of the *Mahomedans* all went to decay; the fertility of the country as well as the number of inhabitants diminished, and the people were reduced to extreme misery under their pitiless masters, and from being a nation once so industrious, are now one of the most unpolished and barbarous.

"*Cairo*, the capital of Egypt is seated on the Nile above the seven mouths by which this river discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

"*Alexandria* and *Rosetta*, distant from each other 10 or 12 leagues, and situated at two of the mouths of the Nile, serve for ports to this city, from which they are about 90 leagues distant.

"Although the size of *Grand Cairo* has, perhaps, been exaggerated, yet there is no doubt but it is a place of great trade.

"The famous city of Alexandria is now reduced in point of inhabitants to 3000 or 4000 refugees from the different provinces of Turkey. Rosetta is all newly built, its foundation was not laid much above 100 years ago.

"The trade of Rosetta has been greatly augmented, and this city has now become one of the most important in Egypt, and carries on an extensive trade with the Greek vessels from the Archipelago; but the greatest traffic takes place at Cairo, of which these two cities are but the storehouses, the purchases and sales being for Cairo.

"The goods exported from Egypt are—benzoin, bdellium, gum arabic, gum adraganth, turbith, myrrha, Abissinica, incense in tears, storax, aloes—succotrina and hepatica—sugar, in powder and loaves, sugarcandy, sherbet, in casks, cinnamons from Ceylon, Malabar, &c.; cassia, cocoa, coriander, nutmegs, coffee, myrabolans, chebula, bellerica, citrina, nux vomica, cardamoms, ben, tamarinds, coloquintida, pepper, mace, flax, of all sorts, senna, spikenard, bastard-saffron, cotton, in wool and thread, yellow wax, ginger, rhubarb, elephants' teeth, wool, washed and unwashed, ostrich and heron's feathers, mummy, sal ammoniac, nitre, roche alum, sea-lizards, botargue, mother-of-pearl, blue linens, of several kinds, from several places, mogrebines, muslins, and cambresines. Egypt also produces stuffs, and other commodities of various materials, as of wool, wool and silk mixed, &c., ribbons, handkerchiefs, carpets, and musk.

"There are likewise exported from Cairo and Alexandria a quantity of buffalo, ox, and cow hides in the hair; red and yellow cordovans, shagreen skins, &c.

"They still make in Egypt a large quantity of linens, and stuffs with silk and cotton, silk and gold, and even velvets, though but very few of them are perfectly good.

"The merchandize which Europe sends to Egypt are—agaric, white and yellow arsenic, blacklead, orpiment, antimony, sublimate, quicksilver, vitriol, vermilion, cinnabar, brass wire, tin, Venetian steel, lead, paper, satins, from Florence; cloths of all sorts, cochineal, coral, from Messina; red tartar, rock alum, dyewoods, hardware. A vast quantity of glass beads from Venice are sold at Cairo, and afterwards sent to India and all parts of Africa.

"There is also a considerable trade carried on at Rosetta in white slaves, brought from *Constantinople* and *Satalia*; and in black ones sent to those cities in return. All the eunuchs in the Grand Seignior's palace come from Egypt.

"The trade with the Red Sea is carried on through Suez, a town about 45 leagues from Cairo, and separated by a plain of firm sand, very commodious for carriages. It is from this small town that the European goods carried there by caravans, are at first transported to *Gedda*, a league distant from *Mecca*, and afterwards to Mocha, a city in Arabia, at the entrance of the Straits of *Babelmandel*, where the Red Sea communicates with the Indian Ocean; and at Suez all the returns from India to the Turkish merchants arrive, the staple of which for Egypt is at Mocha, where these merchants have their factors. There is also a very large quantity of rice, flax, sugar, and other commodities of Egyptian growth, sent to Constantinople, which employs upwards of a hundred *Saicks*.

"The trade from Asia is also very great, caravans are continually arriving at Cairo. It is from Arabia that the white balm comes to Cairo, so much valued for preserving the complexion.

The different countries of Africa also contribute greatly to enrich the trade of Egypt. Caravans arrive from Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli, and even the remotest provinces of that quarter of the globe. There are two sorts of merchants who come to Cairo, who must be spoken of; the first are called Croys, living near the isle of *Pheasants*, on the ocean, who come to *Fez* and *Morocco*, and from thence to Cairo, traversing the immense deserts that lie in their way. Their Caravan is from 7 or 8 months on its journey, and touches at Tripoli; it brings gold dust to Cairo, though they take care not to sell it as such, for in doing so they imagine they commit a sin, and therefore sell it for silver, with which they buy

copper and cutlery ware, which they carry back with a certain kind of shells, current in their country for money.

"The second sort are black like the other, and full as singular; they have a curious method of carrying on their traffic, for it is in vain to try to deal with them, even by offering double the value, without using the elephant's pizzle; or, in other words, giving them a good drubbing is the only way of inducing them to bargain, and therefore the brokers of the country, knowing the manners and customs of these gentry, do not fail to serve them according to their own fashion, and always begin by dealing them blows very liberally; after which these negroes are quite *contented*, and settle matters very agreeably and in great good-humour. The Nile conveys to Egypt all that Ethiopia contains which is valuable or serviceable; but the commerce is not carried on by Ethiopians themselves as they seldom trade to any distance from their own country. They sell their merchandize to the natives of Nubia, who traversing the frightful mountains which separate them from Egypt, bring their precious effects there.

"A commerce so great must naturally bring great wealth to Egypt. There is not a year that half a million of dollars are not brought from France and Italy. From Africa about one thousand quintals of gold-dust, and from Constantinople and Asia there comes more than one million of dollars to purchase rice, coffee, linens, &c. It must, however, be observed, that a good deal finds its way back, either as tribute to the sultan, or what may be carried off when the bashaw and his dependants leave the government. The natives, and even the Turks, are so apprehensive of being stripped, that they generally bury their money, by which it is useless to trade and often lost.

"The inland trade of Egypt lies within a small compass. Upper Egypt supplies the lower with corn and dates, as the Delta does the upper with linen, rice, &c., and Cairo supplies it with all sorts of goods imported from without, as Upper Egypt has now no communication with the Red Sea, or any other part, but through it. Before people found their way to India by sea, Cairo was the grand emporium for all Persian and Indian goods.

"They disembarked their goods at Cossur, on the Red Sea, and from thence carried them, in four days, by land to *Kenne* upon the Nile."

The statements and returns which follow, present the best accounts we can obtain of the present trade and navigation of Egypt.

"In 1823, the amount of imports from Europe was 2,888,552 Spanish dollars, of which only 131,222 were from England, 300,157 from the Adriatic, 504,690 from Turkey in Europe, but the largest amount was from Leghorn—namely, 769,801 dollars. The exports to Europe of the same year amounted to Spanish dollars 5,518,870, of which 186,439 to Great Britain, 593,286 to Marseille, 736,721 to Syria, 949,520 to Leghorn, but the highest amount was 1,252,676 to Constantinople. The total amount of exports to the whole world was 7,276,000 dollars, and of imports 3,282,450 dollars.

IMPORTS and Exports of Egypt in 1824.

	Importation.	Exportation.
England	369,000	1,945,000
Austria	747,000	1,006,000
Barbary States	292,000	130,000
Denmark		
Sardinia	47,500	283,500
Spain and Portugal	2,500	47,000
France	1,583,000	2,239,000
Holland	1,300	45,700
Constantinople	346,000	1,046,000
Levant and Ionian Isles	414,000	1,911,000
Syria	522,000	762,000
Naples		
Tuscany	693,000	1,178,000
Russia	36,800	38,000
Other countries	11,100	4,329
Total	5,043,000	10,636,529

THE Trade of Damietta in 1823.

Ships.	COUNTRIES.	Importation.	Exportation.
37	Austria	275,000	101,000
22	France	160,000	129,000
8	Genoa	89,000	45,000
11	Russia	121,000	59,000
3	Naples	16,000	15,900
25	English and Ionian Tuscan	104,000	30,000
106	Total	765,000	379,900

Mr. Consul Thurburn's Report on Egyptian Trade in 1838.—"The trade of Egypt, since my acquaintance with this country, has experienced very great fluctuations, which have proceeded partly from political causes and partly from the internal regulations of the local government. These changes, however, cannot be said to have produced any sensible effect on the numbers of the population.

"During the war which succeeded the French revolution, a few articles of the produce of India were imported through Egypt for the supply of the Levant; and the gums and drugs of the countries bordering on the Red Sea, as well as the coffee of Mocha, were brought in considerable quantities by the same channel and transmitted for Smyrna and the Mediterranean ports, where they were prepared for the northern markets, an operation which, in latter times, has also been performed in Egypt. But with the exception of gum arabic from Semaar, which is brought into Egypt on account of government, the exportation of the produce of the interior of Africa has, for some years past, greatly diminished, owing chiefly to the heavy duties to which it is subjected on importation into the dominions of the viceroy, or the low price offered for such articles as are monopolized by the government, and the greater facilities afforded for their conveyance by the Cape of Good Hope.

"From the same causes, the trade in coffee from Mocha has been almost entirely lost to Egypt, as well as that in drugs, ivory, gold-dust, &c., from the interior of Africa, which was formerly one of the most important branches of Egyptian commerce, as much on account of the valuable commodities brought by those caravans, as of the articles of European produce and manufacture taken by them in exchange. The impediments which the commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa experienced in Egypt, have forced it into other channels, and the African traders now find it for their interest to carry their goods to the Barbary States, and even to the distant port of Zanzebar and other possessions of the south-west coast of Africa, subject to the Imaum of Muscat, who has of late held out great encouragement to commerce in that quarter.

"These fluctuations, by decreasing the transit trade, have tended very materially to diminish the importations from Europe in general; and the removal of the existing restrictions would have the most beneficial effect in improving both the internal trade of Egypt and its foreign relations. The importation of foreign coffee, which had hitherto been excluded with a view to favour the consumption of Mocha coffee, has within the last twelve months, been permitted by a firman from the sultan; a circumstance which may be favourable to the importation of West India coffee, should the high duties on the produce of Mocha be still kept up in the Red Sea.

"The profits arising from the sale of these new productions on the part of government not being for the benefit of the grower, who receives for them what the public functionaries consider an equitable price, but which is not always a remunerating one, from the defective mode of payment adopted, the advantages resulting from this extended cultivation are not apparent among the agricultural population in an increased demand for foreign articles of comfort or luxury. A considerable portion of the exports of Egypt has hitherto been repaid from Europe in warlike stores, timber, and other commodities consumed by the government, whose wants are, however, of a temporary nature, and unconnected with the causes affecting the internal consumption of the country.

"The great reductions, since the general peace, in the prices of European manufactures, but more especially in those of cotton, during the last fifteen years, has done more than any internal commercial amelioration to extend their consumption among the natives of all classes; and there is reason to believe that this increase would be progressive, were the cultivators admitted to a less restricted participation in the profits on the produce of the country, when exported.

"From my own experience of the Arab character, such as it exists at present, I must confess that there is some truth in the opinion that the Egyptian peasant, if left to the free exercise of his own will, would confine himself to the wants of the moment, and long continue to direct his attention to the cultivation of those articles only which are produced with the least labour and outlay of capital; very few of them having sufficient pecuniary means to engage in agricultural undertakings, however profitable, that are attended with a considerable disbursement of money and tardy returns; nor could Europeans embark in such operations without being protected by stipulations, which are not at present contemplated in their treaties with the Porte.

"If means could be devised for affording security to foreign capital, whether employed in agriculture or in advances to the cultivators on expected crops (as is practised in Sicily and other countries), the pacha would, no doubt, find it ultimately to his own advantage to relinquish his system of monopoly, and substitute for it a permanent per-centage duty in lieu of all other contributions, which might be levied at the port of shipment, without the intervention of those complicated and expensive administrations which are required to support the present system.

"For some years subsequent to the peace of 1815, Egypt supplied Trieste, Leghorn, Genoa, Malta, and the ports of Spain and the Mediterranean, with large quantities of wheat, barley, and pulse. During the last fourteen or fifteen years, the trade with Spain has entirely ceased, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on foreign grains in that country, and the impulse thereby given to cultivation at home, and the encouragement afforded by the Viceroy of Egypt to the growth of cotton, in preference to other agricultural produce, has gradually diminished the export of corn to all the countries that formerly received supplies from hence. The cultivation of *flax* has suffered from the same cause, and though 50,000 to 60,000 quarters of linseed have been exported from Egypt in former years, the quantity has fallen off gradually, and for six or seven years not a single cargo was exported till last year, during which the shipments, including the stock still on hand, may be estimated at about 10,000 quarters.

"The exportation of *linseed* has, however, been lessened by the removal of some of the restrictions on crushing the seed in the country for oil, as the cultivators find it more for their interest to crush the seed than to sell it to government.

"*Rice and safflower* (not saffron) have for many years been exported from Egypt, the former almost exclusively to Turkey, in consequence of the preference given in the markets of Europe to the rice of Italy and America, on account of its superior cleanness. The *tobacco* grown in Egypt is of very inferior quality, and its use is confined to the labouring classes among the natives. Upper Egypt possesses great capabilities for the production of *sugar;* but the want of capital required for working the plantations, and the little inducement held out by government, have now limited the supply to a small *portion* of the internal consumption. Neither *silk* nor *rum* can yet be said to figure among the exports of the country. What little silk is produced is worked up in the native manufactories, and the distillation of rum is yet in its infancy.

"Of *opium*, the small quantities hitherto exported have been found so imperfect as to be almost unsaleable in China, the country where the article is consumed on the largest scale; but, under an improved system of culture, it may, hereafter, become of considerable importance. The last crop of *opium* consisted of about 22,000 lbs. English.

"Indigo was produced by the Egyptian peasants at a very remote period, and was employed by them in dyeing the stuffs of the country, but had never been adapted for the European markets till the viceroy brought from Bengal some Armenians acquainted with the management of the indigo plant in that quarter.

"*Short staple cotton* was, also, for many years one of the products of Egypt, but has become almost extinct since the introduction of the *long staple cotton*, to which the name of Mahò

was given, in consequence of the plant having first been discovered in the garden of Mahò Bey, at Cairo, where it had probably been introduced, during the French invasion, from the island of Bourbon. The growth of this article may be carried considerably beyond its present extent in Egypt; and, though the markets of Europe have not of late held out the same inducement as for some years past, still, from the lowness of the price of labour, it may, no doubt, under a proper system of administration, be cultivated with advantage in this country.

"The export trade of Alexandria with Europe, is conveyed almost exclusively in European bottoms. That of Damietta (with the exception of rice shipped to Constantinople) is confined to the coast of Syria and the neighbouring islands, and is carried on by country vessels belonging to *native* Mahometans and Christian merchants.

"The mercantile shipping belonging to the port of Alexandria, consists at present of 16 vessels from 100 to 300 tons, with crews composed of 9 to 18 men.

"The pacha has also allotted a frigate, and five disarmed ships of 400 to 600 tons, with 18 or 20 transports of smaller burden, for the accommodation of trade with Syria, Candia, and the neighbouring ports.

"The principal articles of export being sold by government, are disposed of by public auction at irregular periods, and paid for in ready money. Those of import are seldom sold for cash, but generally at a credit of two to four months.

"The *excise duties* now levied on wines and spirits, which come under the denomination of prohibited articles, are as follow:

"French brandy, gin, and rum—3 piasters per gallon, and 20 paras additional for retailing.

"Spirits of wine and other spirits; $2\frac{1}{4}$ piasters per oke, including retail duty.

"Common wine; 4 paras per oke, and 12 paras additional for retailing.

"Marsala wine, &c.; 6 paras per oke, including retail duty.

"Superior wines in bottle; 4 paras per bottle, including retail duty.

"The interest of money varies from 10 to 18 per cent, according to the state of credit and the wants of commerce.

"The Mahometan law does not sanction the charge of interest, but the viceroy allows 6 per cent to those European houses which are under advances to him.

"I beg to refer you to the annexed prices current for the prices of articles of general consumption.

"The food of the more opulent classes of the native population, consists of wheaten bread, beef, buffalo-flesh, mutton, fish, poultry (though animal food is consumed by them in smaller proportions than by the generality of Europeans), butter, olive oil, rice, pulse, vegetables, dates, and other fruits.

"The labouring classes consume very little animal food, with the exception, occasionally, of salt fish cured in the country; they live chiefly on beans, lentiles, and other pulse, salted olives, vegetables, dates, water melons (in summer), rice very seldom; their bread is made of barley or Indian corn flour; and in cooking they employ linseed, sesame, and other inferior oils

"The summer dress of the Egyptian peasantry is made of coarse cotton or linen, wove in the country, and sometimes dyed blue; in winter they wear a coarse woollen stuff of domestic manufacture.

"About 10 years ago, a tribunal was formed by the pacha for trying commercial causes between foreigners and natives, in which the latter are defendants: the court is composed of eight judges, two of whom are Europeans, two Levantine Christians, and four Mahometans. The natives are also obliged to have recourse to this tribunal for the settlement of their commercial differences; but the Mekemeh is the superior court in civil causes."

STATEMENT of the Export of Cotton from Egypt, between the Years 1822 and 1837, inclusive.

DESTINATIONS.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
Marseilles	118	6,616	54,938	29,391	58,515	75,518	31,985	13,205
England	135	4,529	48,160	87,808	37,072	21,165	31,746	27,962
Malta	....	400	2,313	414	2,396	110	....	250
Trieste	150	3,722	10,566	9,639	19,351	18,792	28,208	3,941
Leghorn	60	1,630	19,567	3,214	2,194	2,610	200	1,750
Holland	....	....	897	5,094	3,134	2,000	1,050	605
Russia	....	....	400	1,978	1,506	410		
Genoa	....	1,124	1,1-1	....	....	2,110	175	
Spain	....	....	265	....	....	500	1,000	1,191
Sundry Ports	78	48	989	109	414	....	63	
Total Bales	541	18,069	148,276	137,677	124,585	123,215	94,427	48,887

	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
Marseilles	12,356	36,108	26,171	30,777	14,969	33,812	41,119	35,955
England	11,821	36,074	38,059	2,569	2,038	31,709	17,864	42,495
Malta	....	2,015	....	....	....	....	25	
Trieste	20,735	47,783	44,778	43,031	16,244	32,362	49,958	50,169
Leghorn	383	1,618	665	318	....	424	1,373	725
Holland	831	1,900	1,562	....	....	150	550	
Russia	....	....	....	612	....	....	162	650
Genoa	....	501	....	260	....	....	....	660
Spain								
Sundry Ports	....	692	688	115	....	45	....	3
Total Bales	45,729	127,024	111,953	83,712	33,251	98,502	114,051	130,697

The amount of imports into Alexandria in the year 1831 was about 400,000*l.* sterling, of which Turkey alone furnished 180,000*l.* The details follow.

IMPORTATIONS into Alexandria during the Year 1831.

Imported from.	Wood.	Tar-bouches.	Nails.	Spices.	Iron in Bars, &c.	Pitch.	Cloths.	Cochi-neal.	Paper.	Lead.
England	....	..	617	..	1,190 226	9,937	15,072	..	..	3,455
Malta	....	..	4,789	10,000	502,505	38,111	..	..	..	51,079
Austria	2,345,787	16,040	128,592	13,000	466,360	..	375,815	19,000	251,197	62,146
France	....	8,557	..	19,000	257,228	..	329,099	53,000	4,317	10 ,408
Greece	....	..	..	..					..	
Sardinia	....	..	..	4,260	....	..	..	23,000	..	7,000
Sweden	....	..	..	..	....	30,755	..	78,881	..	
Tuscany		68,865	7,500	10,000	351,255	1,969	97,517	..	282,385	60,114
Turkey	5,911,802	731,234	..	..	....	12,793				
Total piasters	8,257,589	827,696	141,325	56,300	2,773,805	93,569	816,103	153,881	517,929	295,100

Imported from	Hard-ware & Cutlery.	Sugar.	Linens.	Cotton Goods.	Wool-lens.	Silk Goods.	Glass.	Wine and Spirits.	Various Articles.	TOTAL.
England	50,292	..	37,600	1,585,959	75,000	..	1,575	6,074	190,841	3,172,381
Malta	8,696	30,653	15,000	164,316	..	..	..	75,317	431,112	1,334,209
Austria	47,983	23,000	67,000	1,617,722	11,000	71,537	196,819	14,392	1,056,657	7,105,825
France	82,153	424,832	..	71,529	8,000	131,398	19,159	211,534	518,500	2,225,511
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,654	214,654
Sardinia	..	..	..	9,000	..	11,280	..	6,069	95,385	157,110
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	109,640
Tuscany	472,399	4,502	24 000	3,938,016	157,000	230,710	7,890	36,450	919,073	6,661,879
Turkey	70,559	..	..	766,958	658,000	2,819,536	6,000	86,561	7,152,686	18,218,927
Total piasters	731,882	482,993	140,700	8,153,525	912,000	3,264,418	226,353	434,300	10,920 895	39,200,499

EXPORTS from Alexandria in the Year 1831.

PLACE OF DESTINATION.	Coffee.	Corn.	Cotton Wool.	Cotton Twist.	Elephants' Teeth.	Tortoise-shell.	Incense.	Gum.	Dry.
England	....	....	4,931,583	....	....	....	....	51,210	66,000
	....	107,870	....	....	....	....	....	....	32,805
Malta	1,000	170.500	159,048	....	....	....	5,000	39,273	652,611
Austria	20,300	32,340	5,426,438	41,030	256,000	140,950	90,165	1,237,028	1,952,869
	735	....	....	....	....	....	1,470	2,520	77,002
France	....	....	4,010,168	....	99,800	....	6,782	105,427	....
Greece	....	....	....	8,000	....	....	28,377	11,000	....
	350	....	56,700	....	....	....	....	1,260	15,094
Tuscany	19,075	....	299,262	....	....	16,000	37,336	454,609	3,078,593
Turkey	224,510	61,722	118,055	472,032	73,725	106,370	542,781	292,566	568,211
Total piasters	256,030	432,132	15,031,251	524,062	429,525	263,320	811,911	2,391,023	6,111,235

EXPORTS—*continued.*

COUNTRIES	Mother of Pearl.	Linseed.	Senna.	Tamarinds.	Flax.	Skins.	Rice.	Saffron.	Linen.	Sundries	TOTAL.
England	16,000	346,202	56,371	....	....	11,850	....	....	....	96,041	5,573,656
	....	....	....	....	....	7 907	9,000	....	6,171	35,710	259,540
Malta	....	....	....	....	22 390	65,000	25,219	....	8,200	36,309	1,182,646
Austria.....	43,302	137,000	180.063	144,883	54,000	85,430	2,498	209,960	117,758	188,504	10,370,411
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	655	83,342
France	66,450	....	14,846	3,000	....	59,000	117	....	....	259,197	4,654,787
Greece.....	....	....	2,000	....	8,402	37,273	271,933	....	52,278	106,503	524,866
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73 404
Tuscany.....	40,218	....	88,431	10 176	191,040	100.369	125,000	40,887	289,966	106,557	4,798,119
Turkey.....	9,000	....	90,500	13.969	354,424	593 474	1,859,037	40,118	1,113,315	7,074,776	13,730,063
Total piasters	174,970	483,202	443,451	172,028	631,162	960,238	2,215,902	290,965	1,587,775	7,904,058	41,251,443

The number of vessels arriving in 1826 was 698, the whole number from Great Britain was only 13; the departures were 678, those for Great Britain were but 25. In 1837, of 523 vessels that arrived, 49 were from British ports; and of 379 that departed, 33 were bound for Great Britain. In 1826, 19 cargoes were shipped for Liverpool; in 1837, 32 cargoes. The great decline is to be found in the Turkish trade; for in 1826, 316 vessels arrived from Turkish ports, and 295 departed; while in 1837 only 172 arrived from, and only 153 departed for, ports of the Ottoman empire; a diminution of nearly 50 per cent. A similar decline in the Tuscan trade took place.

The following dues are levied at the town gates of Alexandria for account of government: On every head of oxen intended for slaughter, 74 piasters; on buffaloes 42½ ditto; and on sheep, 3½ ditto.

"Fishermen contribute one-third of all the fish they take.

"Wheat pays a consumption duty of 20 piasters per ardeb. Barley, beans, Indian corn, and other pulse, 15 piasters per ditto.

"Government articles sold at public sale:—Provisions, cotton, Mocha coffee, elephants' teeth, gum arabic, Muscovado sugar, indigo, buffalo-hides, cow-hides, flax, opium, rice, linseed, saffron, saltpetre.

"The ports of *Damietta* and *Rosetta* would, by their position on the two mouths of the Nile, seem to offer great advantages to trade, but the badness of their harbours, and the facility which is now given by the Mahmoudieh canal, which communicates between Alexandria and the Nile at Atfeh, have caused a gradual declension of their trade. That which exists, is mainly with Syria, Cyprus, and Candia. English vessels seldom enter, though now and then a vessel from the Ionian Islands enters Damietta.

		Spanish dollars.		Spanish dollars.
In 1823 the exports at Damietta were		381,170	. . . Imports	867,000
1824	,,	628,500	. . . ,,	822,000
1825	,,	311,800	. . . ,,	246,000

"Rice is the principal article of export, but its cultivation is much on the decline.

"The trade of *Cairo* is much diminished. It has ceased to be a depot, as it formerly was, both for articles of export and import; Alexandria, from the greater facilities which its position offers, has supplanted it in importance, and it is now a great market only for gums and some other secondary articles. The stocks of manufactures which exist are principally for the consumption of the place, the buyers for the interior finding it more advantageous to supply themselves from the warehouses of the importers at Alexandria. There is no English commercial establishment at Cairo.

"*Credit.*—In the Cairo market the nominal period of credit is four months, but it is frequently extended to more than six or eight, the high rate of interest being a perpetual motive to the delay of payments. Acceptances for goods payable at a given epoch are little in use. There are in Cairo about 24 Turkish foreign merchants, 15 European houses, 10 Catholic Greeks, and 6 Schismatic ditto.

"*Egyptian Weights and Measures.*—It is difficult to give any exact standard of Egyptian weights and measures. They not only vary in different parts of the country, but

have been changed by capricious legislation in the same way in which the currency has been at different times altered by firmans from Constantinople.

"The feddan approaches an English acre. The malakha is the distance from one station to another; but gives a very vague idea of space.

"In measures of corn, 4 rubahs = 1 ouebeh; 6 ouebehs = 1 ardeb = about 5 bushels English. 100 ardebs = 63 imperial quarters. The kunkhah, or wheat grain, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain English; the khebbeh, barley, 1 grain English; the kirat is 3 grains English; the dram = 48 grains; the rottolo = 15 oz. 13 dr. avordupois; the oke = $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; 100 rottoli = 1 cantar = $98\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. English; 100 okes = 275 lbs. avoirdupois.

"The *cloth measure* is the pic; 100 pics = 75 English yards.

"*Money.*—The coins which have been struck at Cairo are—the kirieh of 9 piasters, which weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ carats, three fine gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$ alloy; the sadyeh, 4 piasters; two carats, two-thirds fine gold, one third alloy. In silver there are piasters and pieces of 20, 10, and 5 paras; the smaller coins are much adulterated. These bear the cipher of the sultan, and the date of Mehemet Ali's accession to the pachalic, viz., 1223 of the Hegira (1808-9).

"*Accounts* are kept in piasters (khirsh Arabic) and paras (fuddah Arabic), but when the amount is large, the term *kis* (or purse) = 500 piasters, or 5*l.* sterling, is used.

"The other currency of the country is the Constantinopolitan kirieh, of 20 piasters, which circulates at $17\frac{1}{2}$ piasters, Spanish doubloons, Venetian sequins, Dutch ducats, Hungarian sequins, Spanish dollars, Imperial dollars, and sovereigns; all of which have a currency equivalent to their standard value.

"The charges on the sales of imports, including freights, vary from 8 to 12 per cent. On exports, the charges of purchase, &c., vary from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent. The import duties are 5 per cent; the export duties 12 per cent; but *Russia* is said to claim by her recent treaty with the Porte, the privilege of only paying in Egypt 3 per cent import and 3 per cent export duty. A *bank* has lately been established with a capital of 700,000 dollars: of which the pacha has invested 400,000 dollars.

"*Quarantine Charges* are, on ships, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; on goods, 4 piasters or $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ per package.

TONNAGE of Vessels which entered and cleared at various Ports of the Egyptian States, in each Year, from 1836 to 1839.

PLACES OF ARRIVAL.	1836			1837		
	Trade with Europe.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.	Trade with Europe.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Egypt (Alexandria)	77,911	209,208	287,152	75,006	229,402	304,408
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia and Alexandretta)	31,721	304,824	336,545	26,370	299,606	325,976
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	2,924	25,392	28,316	2,450	22,600	25,050
Isle of Candia	11,229	67,096	78,325	7,970	55,968	63,938
Total	123,818	606,520	730,338	111,796	607,576	719,372

	1838			1839		
	Trade with France.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.	Trade with France.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Egypt (Alexandria)	60,498	210,658	271,156	67,925	216,138	284,063
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia and Alexandretta)	20,269	264,421	284,690	no returns.		
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	2,050	26,420	28,470	8,122	37,140	45,262
Isle of Candia	7,935	47,511	55,146	6,000	44,031	49,031
Total	90,752	549,010	639,762	....	....	....

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles imported into, and exported from, the Egyptian States, in each Year, from 1836 to 1839.

PLACES OF ARRIVAL.	1836			1837		
	Trade with Europe.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.	Trade with Europe.	Coasting Trade.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Egypt (Alexandria)	3,390,440	1,709,720	5,100,160	2,045,240	1,425,360	3,470,600
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia, and Alexandretta)	1,032,956	447,776	1,480,732	752,484	372,740	1,125,224
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	33,240	400,640	433,880	36,960	403,040	440,000
Isle of Candia	79,220	233,276	312,496	156,960	301,276	458,236
Total	4,535,856	2,791,412	7,327,268	2,991,644	2,502,416	5,494,060
	1838			1839		
Egypt (Alexandria)	2,305,240	1,422,760	3,728,000	1,851,800	1,174,080	3,025,880
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia, and Alexandretta)	890,308	656,884	1,547,192	no	returns.	
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	24,840	310,160	335,000	59,520	187,960	247,480
Isle of Candia	170,352	490,956	661,308	48,404	189,776	238,180
Total	3,390,740	2,880,760	6,271,500			

NAVIGATION and Trade between France and the Egyptian States in each Year, from 1836 to 1839.

NAVIGATION.				
PLACES OF ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.	1836	1837	1838	1839
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Egypt (Alexandria)	19,861	17,518	12,661	11,089
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia, and Alexandretta)	12,409	10,611	9,870	no returns
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	1,498	1,270	1,672	7,120
Isle of Candia	1,110	993	962	1,959
Total	34,878	30,392	25,165	
COMMERCE.				
	£	£	£	£
Egypt (Alexandria)	886,600	394,440	491,760	313,609
Syria (Beyrout, Tripoli, Latakia, and Alexandretta)	359,040	250,196	330,744	no returns
Caramania (Tarsus and Adana)	24,440	26,560	24,840	71,480
Isle of Candia	18,160	14,400	14,900	11,380
Total	1,289,140	685,596	862,240	

STATEMENT of the Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at the Port of Alexandria in each Year, from 1836 to 1839.

COUNTRIES.	1836		1837	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Trieste	21,265	10,673	15,677	11,392
Leghorn	4,067	3,831	3,659	2,800
Genoa	2,528	1,080	1,522	189
England and Malta	8,754	5,285	15,350	6,899
France	11,287	8,574	8,979	8,539
Turkey	99,113	100,639	105,361	108,197
Greece	3,623	3,100	7,597	6,250
Other countries	1,611	822	772	1,222
Total	153,118	134,001	158,920	145,488

(*continued*)

COUNTRIES.	1838		1839	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Trieste	11 688	12,275	11,558	13,673
Leghorn	3,897	2,220	4,536	2,191
Genoa	180			
England and Malta	13 605	4,972	14,754	10,124
France	6,036	6,025	6,574	4,515
Turkey	96,507	106,456	103,432	107,224
Greece	2,882	3,180	929	1,976
Other countries	837	502	1,608	989
Total	136,232	134,921	143,371	140,692

The following is a statement of the trade between Alexandria and France.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	tons.	No.	tons.
1836	48	10,659	45	8,019
1837	38	7,925	43	8,539
1838	28	5,883	29	6,025
1839	24	4,706	21	4,097

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Port of Alexandria, in each Year, from 1836 to 1839.

COUNTRIES.	1836		1837	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
Trieste	554,320	581,280	348,240	371,160
Leghorn	410,280	125,200	166,080	52,200
Genoa	5,840	4,440	3,800	3,640
England and Malta	606,320	216,160	445,960	250,720
France	428,080	458,520	178 480	215,960
Turkey	705,760	787,360	748,320	537,680
Greece	54,360	34,480	113,440	21,760
Other countries	17,720	20,040	2,360	1,800
Total	2,872,080	2,227,480	2,006,680	1,463,920

	1838		1839	
Trieste	319,000	443,960	187.760	230,160
Leghorn	250,400	85,240	199,880	77,160
Genoa	2,120			
England and Malta	500,600	146,160	585,440	227,800
France	296,600	195,160	195,360	148,240
Turkey	844,240	505,120	591,640	415,640
Greece	57,040	14,960	58,680	28,360
Other countries	1,400		25,600	24,160
Total	2,337,400	1,390,600	1,844,360	1,181,520

The following is a statement of the French trade carried on by the Egyptian States (Egypt and Syria), in each year, from 1836 to 1840.

NAVIGATION (TONNAGE).			
YEARS.	Entered.	Cleared.	TOTAL.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
1836	9,475	8870	18,345
1837	6,975	7727	14,702
1838	6,340	5957	12,297
1839	5,522	4630	10,152
1840	10,501	5306	15,807

COMMERCE.

YEARS.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836	265,018	194,927	459 945	185,523	150,099	312,222
1837	215,694	125,971	341,665	160,051	106 915	266,996
1838	137,832	151,068	288,900	130,806	119,210	250,076
1839	140,674	119,654	260,328	97,953	90,864	188,817
1840	173,689	87,196	260,885	99,658	57,420	157,078

NUMBER of Vessels, which entered and cleared at Alexandria, in the Year 1840.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	tons.	No.	tons.
Turkey	1013	106,706	939	97,733
England and Malta	69	13,005	59	11,886
Austria	48	9,924	47	9,938
France	39	7,794	35	6,903
Tuscany	15	3,185	10	1,715
Greece	21	1,235	18	1,735
Other countries	14	2,542	10	2,283
Total	1219	144,451	1118	132,253
Of which the coasting trade consisted of	1548	111,443	967	100,475

The following is the number and tonnage of the French vessels contained in the above account in the direct trade between Alexandria and France:

31 vessels of 6158 tons were entered, and 29 vessels of 5499 tons were cleared.

In the coasting trade 9 vessels of 1556 tons were entered, and 3 vessels of 478 tons were cleared.

The trade of Alexandria in the year 1840, compared with 1839, exhibits a decrease in the tonnage of vessels of 7360 tons or about 2½ per cent, which seems to be in the coasting trade, which in 1839 amounted to 219,000 tons, and in 1840 to only 212,000 tons.

VALUE of Imports into, and of Exports from, the Port of Alexandria, in the Year 1840.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
England, Malta, and Ionian Isles	439,576	172,139	611,715
Turkey	188,040	298,420	486,460
Austria	201,732	159,285	361,017
Tuscany	166,724	157,640	324,364
France	179,308	107,725	287,093
Syria	29,960	95,724	125,684
States of Barbary	71,501	40,912	112,496
Greece	42,560	25,352	67,912
Belgium	7,932	7,956	15,888
Sardinian States	....	6,800	6,800
Total	1,327,396	1,072,033	2,399,429

"The total value of imports and exports in the year 1840, compared with 1839, exhibits a decrease of 626,451*l.*, or more than 26 per cent. The imports of 1840 were less than those of 1839 by 516,964*l.*, or 39 per cent; and the exports by 109,487*l.*, or 10 per cent.

"This decrease is attributable to the political circumstances which occurred in the year 1840.

"The following are the chief articles in which the above decrease is observable:

"In *Imports—coals*, a decrease of 153,200*l.*; *iron, in bars, and iron wire*, 122,920*l.*; *woollen caps and barragans*, 76,240*l.*; *tissues of cotton*, 61,160*l.*; *hardwares*, 58,000*l.*; *wood for building*, 40,840*l.*; *cloths*, 17,760*l.*; *tissues of silk*, 2280*l.*; *glasswares, crystals, and plate glass*, 21,920*l.*; *cochineal*, 15,600*l.*, &c. &c. There is an increase in *arms*, however, of 12,000*l.*

"In *Exports—cottons*, 249,360*l.*; *gums*, 24,000*l.*; and *rice*, 24,000*l.* There is an increase on *corn*, &c., of 166,960*l.*; and on *dates*, of 12,000*l.*

"There are in Alexandria 110 British residents, chiefly connected with trade, and about 700 Ionians and Maltese: the whole population being about 60,000. Of 10 English mercantile houses, 6 were in 1842 engaged chiefly in exporting the pacha's produce and executing his commissions in various countries, and 4 were engaged in importing British manufactures, and exporting produce; and 3 minor firms in general business. There are two Ionian houses: one imports largely British manufactures. The Maltese are chiefly engaged as shopkeepers, clerks, fishermen, &c.

The principal articles composing the above trade were as follow:

Imports.	£	Countries whence imported.	£
Tissues of cotton	206,600	England	104,400
		Austria	60,880
		Tuscany	30,800
		France	7,520
		Greece	3,000
Tissues of Wool. Cloths	53,040	France	27,760
		Austria	13,200
		Tuscany	6,560
		England	3,000
		Belgium	2,520
Caps and barragans	52,480	Barbary States	45,120
		Turkey	7,360
Tissues of silk	32,280	Tuscany	10,800
		France	10,120
		Austria	5,520
		Syria	5,120
		England	720
Wood for building	126,240	Turkey	54,320
		Tuscany	42,120
		Austria	19,560
Hardwares, haberdashery, and cutlery	96,520	England	50,360
		Austria	15,840
		Turkey	9,840
		France	9,200
		Tuscany	6 200
Machinery, iron	86,588	England	82,520
		Tuscany	2,040
		France	2,000
Coal	69,840	England	69,560
Oil, olive, and fish	33,600	Austria	16,360
		Turkey	8,524
		Tuscany	4,480
		Greece	2,600
Arms	23,560	England	14,920
		France	8,360
Drugs, spices, and perfumery	19,480	France	9,080
		Barbary States	3,040
		England & Malta	2,760
		Turkey	1,040
		Syria	1,040
Paper	16,520	Austria	9,280
		Tuscany	3,280
		France	2,440
		England	1,480
Wines, liqueurs, and spirits	16,400	England & Malta	5,440
		France	3,440
		Austria	3,360
		Turkey	2,280
Cochineal	15,000	France	8,040
		Tuscany	2,200
		Greece	2,080
		Austria	1,360
		England & Malta	1,280
Glasswares and crystals	14,840	Austria	9,760
		France	3,080
		England	1,680
Sugar	13,920	France	9,120
		Belgium	2,240
		Austria	2,000
Iron in bars, and iron wire	13,560	England	9,320
		Austria	2,560
		France	1,200
Fruits, fresh and preserved	13,520	Turkey	10,140
		Syria	2,360
		Barbary States	720
Porcelain	12,480	Tuscany	12,480
Miscellaneous articles	411,000	Turkey	94,240
		England	89,520
		France	77,280
		Austria	42,040
		Tuscany	42,840
		Greece	27,040

Exports.	£	Countries whither exported.	£
Corn and grain	274,600	Turkey	79,120
		Tuscany	54,000
		England	39,960
		Syria	23,520
		Austria	22,000
		Barbary States	18,000
		France	16,880
Cottons	172,480	England	81,640
		Austria	45,240
		France	41,000
		Austria	48,960
		Tuscany	14,920
Gums	88,680	Turkey	10,760
		France	8,240
		England	5,480
Vegetables, dry	87,840	England	23,320
		Austria	14,400
		Syria	13,120
		Turkey	12,360
		Tuscany	11,480
		Barbary States	4,040
		France	3,120
Soda and natron	76,160	Tuscany	34,760
		Turkey	29,080
		France	4,640
		England	3,200
Rice	70,840	Turkey	59,320
		Syria	8,000
		Greece	3,520
Dates	40,200	Turkey	34,800
		Syria	3,360
Senna, cassia, and drugs	23,140	Austria	8,920
		Turkey	9,120
Coffee	20,000	France	10,240
		Austria	3,920
		Tuscany	3,720
Woollen caps	14,840	Syria	9,720
		Turkey	5,120
Flax and flax seed	14,040	Tuscany	9,680
		Belgium	3 000
Linen cloth	14,640	Turkey	6,600
		Barbary States	6,600
		Syria	1,440
Ostrich feathers	12,600	Tuscany	11,760
Hides	11,720	Syria	2,920
		Turkey	2,600
		Austria	2,560
		Greece	2,000
		Belgium	1,600
Frankincense	10,360	Turkey	5,000
		Greece	2,120
		Austria	2,040
Mother-of-pearl	7,520	Austria	3,500
		France	3,440
Henna	6,720	Turkey	6,000
Mats, &c.	4,080	Turkey	3,480
		Syria	600
Tortoiseshell	3,880	Turkey	1,440
		Austria	1,120
		England	920

The trade between Alexandria and France, in the year 1840, was as follows:

Imported into Alexandria from France.	£	Exported from Alexandria to France.	£
Tissues of Wool—cloth	27,768	Cottons wool	10,995
Silk	10,112	Corn and grain	16,980
Cotton	7,510	Nitre	16,732
Hardwares, haberdashery, and cutlery	9,200	Coffee (Mocha)	10,224
Carried forward	54,590	Carried forward	84,832

Imported into Alexandria from France.	£
Brought forward	54,596
Sugar	9,132
Lead	9,060
Arms	8,352
Cochineal	8,048
Pepper	5,396
Earths	4,740
Hosiery	4,104
Drugs	3,664
Wines and liqueurs	3,420
Glasswares, plate-glass, and crystals	3,080
Paper	2,456
Salted provisions	2,376
Furniture	2,340
Machinery, iron	2,016
Coral	1,792
Iron in bars and iron wire	1,208
Coffee	1,140
Olive oil	740
Tobacco	720
Candles	320
Other articles	50,608
Total	179,368

Exported from Alexandria into France.	£
Brought forward	81,832
Gums	8,240
Natron	4,656
Mother-of-pearl	3,432
Vegetables, dry	3,128
Buffalo horn	752
Other articles	2,684
Total	107,724

By comparing the direct trade between Alexandria and France in the year 1840 with that in 1839, we find a decrease of 16,000*l.* in the value of articles *imported* into Alexandria, and of more than 40,000*l.* in those *exported* from Alexandria. The chief decrease in *imports* has been in *cloths*, where there is a falling off of 14,400*l.* There is also a decrease in *cochineal* of 13,120*l.*; in *hardwares, haberdashery, and cutlery* of 8400*l.*; in *wines and liqueurs* of 6320*l.*; but there is an increase in *earths, hosiery, drugs, furniture, salted provisions*, &c.

In *Exports* from Alexandria there is a decrease of 77,720*l.* on *cotton wool*; and an increase on *nitre* of 16,000*l.*; on *coffee* of 10,000*l.*; on *gums* of 4280*l.*; on *soda and natron* of 2400*l.*; and on *mother-of-pearl* of 2400*l.*

The monopolies have all been abolished, and public sales have been revived.

Prices of the following Articles at Alexandria in January, 1843.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.	Quantity.	Piastres.	English Monies.	
	yds. inches.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
6-4 Cambrics white spinati, spotted	24 40 good quality	41 to 42	8 2 to	8 5	The piece.
6-4 Ditto	24 40 seconds „	38 39	7 7	7 10	
8-4 Ditto, lisse	24 56 „ „	59	11 10		
8-4 Ditto, ditto	24 56 good	62	12 5		
5-4 Doreas	10 40 medium quality	13	2 7		
7-8 Indian, white ground, fine designs, small flowers (spinati)	28	70 75	14 0	15 0	
7-8 Ditto, blue ground, 1, 2, and 3 colours	28	65 75	14 5	14 7	
5-4 Long cloths, gray, 10½ to 11 lbs., 3 red stripes	36 40	60 61	12 0	12 2	
5-4 Ditto, ditto, 11¼ to 12 ditto	36 43	65 67	13 0	13 5	
Ditto, ditto, 6½ to 7½ ditto	24 33	40 42	8 0	8 5	
Madapollams, not glazed	40 33 No. 80	66 67	13 2	13 4	
6-4 Tanjibs, 3¼ lbs	20 42	34	6 9		
6-4 Ditto, 3½ ditto	20 42	35	7 0		
9-8 Ditto, 2½ ditto	20 36	23 21	4 7	4 10	
9-8 Ditto	20 36 ordinary quality	18 20	3 7	4 0	
5-4 Long-cloths, white	38 40 good quality	60 67	13 2	13 5	
5-4 Ditto, ditto	33 45	72 73	14 5	14 7	
Shawls, zebras, striped blue and orange	3¼	21	4 2		
Ditto, large flowers, blue ground	3¼	26 28	5 2	5 7	
Ditto, fermais, fine, large stripes	3½	32 33	6 5	6 7	

SWISS MANUFACTURES.			Francs.	
Nankins, spinati, dark ground, good quality		2½ to 2 5-8	65 100 to 68-100	ell
Ditto, ditto, white		2¼	58 100	do.
Muslins, fine	8 ells 10 4	24 26	6½ 6⅞	piece
Ditto, ditto	8 do. 7 4	20 21	5⅕ 5⅓	do.
Cambrics, No. 75	9¼ do. 10 4	33 34	8½ 8¾	do.
Handkerchiefs, blue, two colours	.... 8 4	19 20	4¾ 5	dozen
Ditto	.... 7 4	15 16	3 9-10 4 1-6	do.
Ditto	.... 6 4	12 13	3 1-8 3¼	do.
Ditto, Yasmas	.... 0 0	7½ 9	2 2¼	piece
Muslins, brochées, dark grounds, small flowers	.... 0 0	40 41	10⅜ 10 2-3	do.
Shawls with fringes, bright colours	.... 10 4	75 77	19½ 20	dozen
Ditto, ditto	8 4 to 9 4	60 65	15⅜ 16⅔	do.

French woollens supplant or compete with those of England in the Egyptian market.

ARRIVALS of British Merchant Shipping at Egypt and Alexandria, during the following 13 years.

In 1830	89	In 1837	81
1831	118	1838	86
1832	120	1839	107
1833	112	1840	71
1834	58	1841	255
1835	102	1842	161
1836	96		

ARRIVALS and Departures of Vessels at Alexandria in 1842.

NATIONS.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	Laden.	In Ballast.	TOTAL.	Laden.	In Ballast.	TOTAL.
British, including Maltese, Ionian, and those of Gibraltar	150	40	190	183	15	198
Austrian	96	36	132	104	10	114
Russian	12	6	18	18	....	18
French	21	13	34	38	....	38
Sardinian	13	8	21	45	....	45
Tuscan	23	5	28	27	....	5
Samos	16	....	16	18	....	18
Greek	212	47	259	238	41	279
Rayas, or Christian Ottoman	186	5	191	168	30	198
Belgian	5	....	5	5	....	5
Egyptian	136	....	136	145	42	187
Turkish	155	3	158	170	....	170
Neapolitan	....	1	1	5	....	5
Jerusalem, with Greek crews	138	....	138	72	73	145
Moldavian	3	....	3	3	....	3
Prussian	1	....	1	1	....	1
Dutch	2	....	2	2	....	2
Barbary	19	....	19	21	....	21
Total	1183	164	1352	1267	210	1477

STATEMENT of the Total Value of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Egypt, during the Years 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1841	1842	1841	1842
	£	£	£	£
Austria	314,150	331,931	230,305	388,701
Great Britain	713,062	724,527	607,077	404,301
France	298,332	298,906	317,382	218,768
Tuscany	225,833	193,922	150,700	165,014
Greece	92,672	47,272	75,820	64,543
Belgium	1,940	18,989	8 085	25,785
Turkey	466,671	525,453	388,504	400,002
Syria	120,894	201,475	113,418	83,045
Ionian Islands	1,283	nil	16,761	7,030
Barbary	135,896	128,391	84,415	56,636
Total	2,371,733	2,470,866	1,993,130	1,813,825

"On comparing the above figures for the years 1841 and 1842, we find that the value of the Imports into Egypt show an increase upon the trade with Turkey of about 25 per cent; with Syria, of upwards of 50 per cent; whilst upon those from Belgium there is an extraordinary addition of 900 per cent. On those from Great Britain, France, and Austria, there is observable but a small increase of value.

"As regards the Exports from Egypt to the above countries, there is a *decreased value* in those sent to Great Britain, of 50 per cent; to the Ionian Islands, of 230 per cent; to France, of 45 per cent; and to Syria, of 36 per cent. Upon those to Austria, there is an *increase* of 68 per cent; whilst the exports to Belgium show an increased value equal to 300 per cent.

Return of the Arrival and Departure of British Shipping at the Port of Alexandria during the Year 1842.

Arrivals.					Departures.				
From the United Kingdom:					To the United Kingdom:				
		With coals	44				With beans	46	
		„ iron	5				„ wheat	28	
		„ guns and shot	7				„ linseed	8	
		„ general cargoes	23				„ cotton, &c.	11	
				79			„ lentils	9	
From Malta		„ coals	8				„ soda	1	
„ „		„ general cargoes	10				„ bones	2	
				18			„ sesame	5	
„ Antwerp		„ guns and shells	1						110
„ Constantinople		„ timber	2		To Malta		„ wheat	13	
„ „		„ goods	4		„ „		„ Indian corn	1	
				6	„ „		„ beans	13	
„ Beyrout		„ partial cargoes	4						27
		Total with cargoes		108	„ Tripoli		„ wheat		1
„ Malta in ballast			25		„ Beyrout		„ general cargoes		2
„ various other places			31		„ Constantinople		„ general cargo		1
		Total in ballast		56	„ Cephalonia		„ wheat		2
		Total arrivals		164	„ Gibraltar		„ ditto		2
No. of Crews	1,757						Total in ballast		4
Tonnage	37,709								140

Quantities of Corn exported from Egypt in 1841.

DESTINATION.	Wheat.	Beans.	Barley.	Lentils.	Indian Corn.	Chick Peas.	Lupins.	
Great Britain	23,280	140,030	....	6,495	....	1,253		
Archipelago and Ionian islands	47,889	9,415	12,023	2,330	5,207	532		
Constantinople	76,598	200	22,810	1,809	600			
Leghorn	69,002	103,872	3,347	19,410	....	1,700	16,353	
Marseilles	18,645	311,993	2,800	4,112				
Malta	205,082	169,823	180,523	38,874	3,487	16,005		
Sundry places	48,555	4,511	37,430	2,040	6,839	316		
Trieste	9,680	38,851	8,552	2,820				
Ardebs	498,797	566,901	267,425	77,890	16,133	19,806	16,353	Total 1,403,305 articles.

Return of Exports shipped in British Vessels at Alexandria in Egypt for Great Britain in the Year 1842.

DENOMINATION.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Value.
		piasters. paras.	piasters. paras.
Beans ardebs	140,895	36	5,072,220
Wheat do.	67,749	48	3 011,952
Cotton cantars	181,140	180	33,145,200
Sesame ardebs	9,485	130	1,233,050
Linseed do.	21,200	100	2,170,000
Lentils do.	20,725	30	621,750
Flax cantars	3,311	91	301,301
Mats pieces	604	3	1,812
Senna cantars	595	220	120,900
Indian corn ardebs	54	42	2,268
Gum cantars	48	212	10,176
Crystallized Natron do.	1,060	30	795
Linseed in cakes okes	15,148	300 per ton	6,000
Coffee cantars	60	320	19,200
Carbonate of soda do.	1,500	60	90,000
Cotton-seed cantars	52	24	1,248
Colloquintida cases	7	.....	value unknown
Natron okes	25,172	25	15,732 20
Animal bones do.	431,761	12	129,528 12
		Total piasters	45,003 132 32
		sterling	459,031l. 6s. 8d.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAGUE AND QUARANTINES, TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE, AND EDUCATION.

The Board of Health at Alexandria was originally established by Mehemet Ali; but having little faith himself in its utility, though he paid the expense of its maintenance, he left its management to the European consuls. It has not been in any way efficacious in suppressing or preventing the pest, and the statements made in a former part of this work on the quarantines of the Mediterranean, include much that apply to the Lazarets of Egypt. All the reports given by the Board of Health at Alexandria on the pest in Egypt and Syria, supply abundant proof that quarantines never have prevented the annual visitation of plague in Egypt.

A Tribunal of Commerce was established at Cairo in 1826, invested with authority from the viceroy to settle all commercial disputes between rayahs (native Christians) and between rayahs and Europeans, Europeans being plaintiffs. It examines all questions of disputed accounts, even those of debtors to the government. The members of the tribunal are chosen from among the different nations who are settled in Egypt; there are two Turkish merchants, three Egyptians, two Mogrebis, two Greek Levantines, two Schismatic Greeks, two Armenians, two Jews. A Turkish merchant presides. It holds its sittings three times a week for the despatch of business. The president has the right to arrest and imprison an insolvent debtor. There is a similar tribunal at Alexandria. British subjects are under the control of English laws, administered by the consuls, who are, in the Ottoman empire, vested with very extraordinary powers.

Corporations.—There exist in Cairo no less than 164 guilds or corporations who associate for the purpose of protecting or promoting the different trades which they represent. Every corporation has a sheikh or head, to whom the affairs of the body are referred, and who is invested with a certain jurisdiction over its members, having the power to inflict punishment for misdemeanors. There is a sheikh of the sheikhs, who purchases his situation from the government, and who exercises an authority over the whole. The text in the Koran which says, "See how we have established ranks amongst men; in the future life, ranks will be much more distinct, much more glorious,"—is constantly referred to by the Mussulmans as an authority for the organization of their various corporations, and serves to give them a certain religious character in the eyes of the people. In the Egyptian corporations, the sheikh becomes responsible for the payment

of the tribute or poll-tax of all the members of the corporation, who are thus released from individual responsibility to the government, and protected from the exaction to which they would otherwise be exposed, from the rapacity of the public functionaries. In the same view, the different corporations have associated themselves with the religious rights and ceremonies of the country, taking part in all the great processions, such as the departure of the caravans for the holy cities, so that opinion throws round the corporations a considerable amount of protection. The government has by this organization a means of action, through the sheikhs, over large bodies of individuals. In cases of complaint against an artisan, or any other individual belonging to a corporation, the simplest way of obtaining redress is by application to the sheikh, whose influence is almost unlimited, and who, on ordinary occasions, willingly interposes to obtain redress for any wrongs that may have been done. Domestic servants, water-carriers, donkey-drivers, and people exercising the very lowest and meanest functions, are members of some corporation, and recognise the authority of a sheikh. The sheikhs are considered to have a right of access to the pacha: a right they exercise when any matter of great importance occurs. When the members of the corporations assemble to take part in the grand festivals or processions, those of them who are connected with manufactures generally exhibit some remarkable specimen of their art. If a corporation, in consequence of death, the conscription, or any other cause, is reduced to an insufficient number of members, the sheikh is authorized to draft in new members from the fellahs or agriculturists, who are very willing to obtain the protection, and share the immunities of these constituted bodies. The fellahs, indeed, are accustomed to be agriculturists, manufacturers, or navigators in turn, being habitually called on to engage in either employment, according to the want of hands in any one of these occupations, or the redundancy in others. The corporations do not apprentice their members to masters, but allow any man to quit his employer at will. They do not interfere in questions of wages, in disputes between buyers and sellers, but leave all matters of contract perfectly free.

Education.—Mouktar Bey gives the following statistics of education in Egypt:

"It is to his highness that Egypt owes the introduction of elementary and specific education. The following is the general system of public instruction: 50 primary schools—

		Pupils.
3	in Cairo, composed of	600
1	in Alexandria, composed of	200
1	in Es Siout, composed of	200
45	in other towns of the provinces, each composed of 100 pupils	4500
Total 50	primary schools, containing	5500

"In these the pupils are taught reading and writing in the Arabic language, and the four first rules of arithmetic; after studying three years, the pupils are admitted into the two preparatory schools, one of which is established at Abouzabel, and the other at Alexandria.

		Pupils.
1	preparatory school at Abouzabel, composed of . .	1500
1	„ at Alexandria, „ . .	800
Total 2	preparatory schools, containing	2300

"In these are taught the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, all the rules of arithmetic, the elements of geometry and algebra, geography, history, and drawing. The last-mentioned schools in four years prepare their pupils to enter specific schools, of which there are 11:—

		Pupils.	
The school of	Medicine, composed of . .	300	
„	Veterinary „ . . .	120	
„	Cavalry „ . . .	300	also a squadron of trumpeters.
„	Artillery „ . . .	300	
„	Infantry „ . . .	800	
„	Polytechnic „ . . .	225	
„	European Languages, composed of	150	
„	Music „	150	
„	Agriculture „	50	this will be increased.
„	Midwifery „	20	this is to contain 100.
Total 11	special schools, containing	2415	
„ 2	preparatory „	2800	
„ 50	primary „	5500	
Grand Total 63	schools, containing .	10,715	

"All these schools are provided with professors, as many European as natives. The time for study varies from three to five years. The pupils of all these schools are garrisoned, subjected to military discipline, clothed, fed, and paid by his highness.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	5th year.
The pupils of the primary schools receive .	8 pias.,	10 pias.,	12 pias.		
The pupils of the preparatory schools receive	15 „	20 „	25 „	30 pias.	
The pupils of the specific schools receive .	40 „	50 „	60 „	70 „	80 pias.

"Besides the schools which belong to the regular system of public instruction, there are regimental schools established for the soldiers. From 4000 to 5000 pupils are educated in the schools of the mosques at Cairo, and about 15,000 in the mosques of other towns in Egypt, and also of villages. Private establishments have also been formed under the administration of his highness, which are directed by Europeans, to spread instruction through all classes, without regard to nation or to opinions.

"*Pauperism.*—The government desiring to put an end to mendicity, has established asylums, where those are provided for who are unfit for work. There is also at Cairo a hospital, which has been long founded, named 'Moristan.' Part of it is open to aliens, and endowed with dotations and revenues. His highness has also lately established at Cairo a hospital for the sick poor; it contains 300 beds for men, and 200 beds for women. To the school of midwifery is also annexed a lying-in hospital, which is attended by the professors and pupils of the school. The assistance granted by his highness to a number of orphan children, the payment of five piasters a month, and a ration of bread, given by his orders to the children of soldiers, the number of public and private works which employ labourers, make pauperism confined to those who prefer begging to work. This consideration is the more striking, that the number of workmen is not sufficient for the works that are undertaken.

"When boys distinguish themselves in the elementary schools, they are sent to the military establishments, as a recompence for good behaviour. The director of the school states that the Arabs are equally intelligent with the Turks.

"The *manège* for horse exercise is an immense building, 40 metres long and 30 wide.

"The school of artillery at Tourah was founded by a Spanish general, Seguera Bey.

The military penal code adopted in Egypt is that of France; but the divans which sit in judgment on military offences are held in public.

"The *infantry school* is supplied from the preparatory schools. The plan of instruction is—1st, elementary fortification, attack and defence of forts; 2d, topography and plan-drawing; 3d, theory and manœuvres of infantry, and exercise of the bayonet; 4th, duties of home service, police, discipline of garrisons, quarters, and campaigns.

"The *cavalry school* receives—1st, officers who are proposed to become military instructors; 2d, pupils from the preparatory schools; 3d, young soldiers intended for non-commissioned officers, brigadiers, and trumpeters. All the regiments of cavalry and horse artillery of the guard and the line are to send an officer to the cavalry school yearly; the squadrons of train artillery, train engineers, and waggon train, an officer every two years: the officer to be a lieutenant, aged at least thirty.

"The pupils from the preparatory schools must have passed the preliminary examinations. The course is of three (or at most four) years; after which they are to be spread among the different regiments.

"The education of the cavalry school is wholly military, comprising cavalry service in campaign, forts, and quarters, riding, foot and horse exercise, rifle and pistol shooting, manœuvres, knowledge or management of horses, and the same system of examination and advancement as in the other special schools.

"There is a trimestrial and annual examination as in the other schools, and a special report of the progress of every pupil to the Public Instruction Council. The artillery school receives its pupils from the polytechnic school. If this establishment do not furnish a sufficient supply, they shall be provided by the school of Tourah. The 300 pupils now in the school of Boulaq are to be formed into four divisions of 75 each, who are to be instructed in—

"1st, Mathematics, *i. e.*, in arithmetic, elementary geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and descriptive geometry; 2d, linear topography and plan-drawing; 3d, theory of infantry and cavalry manœuvres; 4th, theory of artillery manœuvres; 5th, the construction of batteries; 6th, making of fireworks of war; 7th, artillery service in regiments, in the field and in forts; 8th, course of transitory and permanent fortification, attack and defence of fortresses; 9th, bridge-building; 10th, construction of fascines, saucissons, gabbions, clay sand-bags, &c.

"*School of Languages.*—The object of the school of languages is to furnish translators for the different public departments, and monitors for the preparatory schools.

"The pupils are taken from the preparatory schools. The course of instruction is of five years, but may be extended to six. There are five divisions, representing the different years of admission, but the advance from one division to another must be justified by examinations.

"The instruction given is in Arabic, Turkish, French, elementary mathematics, history, and geography. The courses may be modified by the annual meetings of the council of instruction of the school.

"*Medical School.*—The medical school is intended to form officers for the medical department of the army, and for the civil service. The students are furnished by the preparatory schools. The courses last at least five years, but may, on cause shown to the council of instruction to the school, be extended to six years.

"There are five classes, representing the years of study. The courses are: 1st, anatomy; 2nd, physiology; 3d, surgical pathology; 4th, medical pathology; 5th, hygiene; 6th, chemical surgery; 7th, chemical medicine; 8th, pharmaceutical chemistry; 9th, physics; 10th, botany; 11th, zoology; 12th, materia medica; 13th, pharmacy; 14th, widwifery.

"The *school of veterinary medicine* receives its students from the preparatory schools and the school of languages. The studies are for five (or at most six) years, and the divisions representing the annual progress are five.

"The courses are—1st, anatomy; 2d, physiology; 3d, surgical pathology; 4th, medical pathology; 5th, hygiene; 6th, chemical surgery; 7th, chemical medicine; 8th, chemistry; 9th, physics; 10th, botany; 11th, materia medica; 12th, exterior; 13th, farriery. The yearly distribution of studies to be arranged by the council of instruction.

"These regulations are, for the most part, judicious, and well adapted to the Egyptian

people. The machinery, it will be remarked, is wholly coercive, for the system of conscription extends even to education. A certain number of children are required to be furnished by the different districts, and these are sent to the public schools to be fed, clothed, lodged, and instructed at the government expense. It often happens that the number taken exceeds the amount which ought to be exacted. As the wants of the children are provided for, their parents sometimes consent willingly to send them to the schools; though in many cases much repugnance is felt less the children should be detained as soldiers, and be compelled to quit their beloved river and the localities that are so dear to them.

"The schools introduced by the pacha are no doubt an improvement upon those that preceded them. They are far inferior to the well-organized schools of Europe. The great want is of fit teachers and appropriate books, and of a change in the system of discipline, which consists wholly of corporal punishment. The works published by the government press at Boulaq, in Turkish and Arabic, are beyond the reach of the primary schools, being for the most part of a scientific character. Perhaps the error has been a desire rather to introduce superior education for the few, than a universal system of primary instruction for the many; for the want of primary instruction is obvious even in the higher schools, for whose teachings the groundwork is very imperfectly laid.

"Independently of the government schools, it is estimated that about 15,000 children are educated in the different religious establishments of the country, and 5000 more in the capital. Instruction in these is almost confined to reading the Koran and to writing, which is not universally taught. These schools are almost wholly attached to the mosques, and the instructors are the Mahomedan priests. Some paternal education is given, and children are often seen in the houses and in the shops learning verses from the Koran.

"The *schools of the Copts* resemble those of the Mussulmans, with the exception that, instead of the Koran, the psalms in Arabic are almost always the elementary book. The best of the Coptic schools are about on a level with the worst village schools in England, with the exception that as the Copts are almost all intended for scribes, they are universally, or with few exceptions, taught to write. The number of Coptic children in the schools is about 2000.

"In the schools conducted by the ministers of the Church of England Missionary Society, who inhabit Cairo and officiate in the English church there, are instructed a considerable number of the children of Coptic Christian parents, and a few Mahomedans. They are taught to read and write Arabic, the elements of geography, natural history, arithmetic, and the easier rules of geometry. A few of the boys speak English. The missionaries who have had hitherto the direction of these schools are Germans, and they appear to me to discharge their duties with zeal, prudence, and efficacy.

"Attached to, and in some respects connected with, the boys' school of the Church Missionary Society is a girls' school, consisting of about 100 scholars.

"*Female Education.*—Hekekyan Bey, who received his education in England, and is the director of the polytechnic school, has been prominently useful in directing the attention of the pacha to the all-important subject of female education; and, should the attempts which are now making in the higher regions of society descend, as they are likely to do, to the lower, it is impossible to estimate the beneficial results which may be the ultimate consequence of the important step which has been taken.

"*Medical Schools.*—The medical schools in Egypt are peculiarly interesting, because the prejudices which had to be surmounted for their establishment were immense. When it was determined by Mehemet Ali to introduce the military system of Europe into Egypt, and European, principally French, officers were employed to establish the discipline of the West, the necessity of providing medical aid for the troops was strongly pressed on the pacha, and its importance was speedily recognised by him; but the unwillingness of the Mussulmans to touch, and still more to dissect, the dead, seemed to present insuperable difficulties. The steady perseverance of Clot Bey and his assistants vanquished all obstacles: Christian subjects were first used, and the students, after a short time, became so interested, that they would take home portions of the body to study. By these means their friends saw their proceedings with less repugnance; and as recompence and advancement invariably accompanied the successful anatomist, objections gradually ceased, and the youths were even encouraged by their parents to persevere. The spread of medical science

has created a demand for and a confidence in it. At the present moment patients travel hundreds, nay thousands of miles to be operated on. There are many instances of negroes coming from Sennaar, Arabs from Upper Egypt, and Bedouins from remote parts of the desert.

"In the medical schools pregnant women are admitted for delivery; and there is a class of young women who are taught, theoretically and practically, the science of midwifery. They consist not only of Egyptian fellahs from the borders of the Nile, but of Nubian negroes and of girls from Abyssinia. When a sufficient number of females are instructed, it is the intention of the viceroy to distribute them over the country for the purpose of instructing others, and of lending their assistance to those who require it. Some of the more intelligent of the girls had received with their medical some general literary education."

ARMY.—Before the evacuation of Syria, the army of Mehemet Ali consisted of 127,000 men—viz., 97,500 foot, 12,750 horse, 7600 artillery, besides the Bedouins and irregular troops. This large army has been reduced; but it is still maintained on too great and expensive an establishment for the country.

NAVY.—The state of the Egyptian navy is generally satisfactory. The Arabs of the Nile, accustomed from infancy to a life that is almost amphibious, make excellent sailors. The officers of the navy are chiefly Turks; the crews native Egyptians. The vessels are admirably kept, with the greatest neatness and order, the police on board is good; and the appearance of the fleet, except in the costumes of the sailors, much the same as that of an European navy.

Mahommed Bey, who was educated in England, has had the superintendence of all the vessels which have lately been built.

The naval code adopted in Egypt is that of France, whose introduction must be traced to the number of French sea officers who have entered the Egyptian navy, and many of them obtained elevated command.

Very essential services have indeed been rendered to the Egyptian marine by French naval officers, especially by Cerisy Bey, who had for many years charge of the arsenal at Alexandria, and Besson Bey, who was second in command in the fleet.

The sailors are employed indiscriminately for sea or land service. The Egyptian Arabs being accustomed to navigate the Nile favours this arrangement.

"The *arsenal*, or more properly speaking the dock-yard of Alexandria, was commenced in 1827, by M. Cerisy, the French ship-builder, brought from France expressly for the construction of the pacha's navy. At the time M. Cerisy commenced this establishment, the spot it occupies was a piece of waste ground, with the exception of the mosque and one or two small buildings at the entrance. M. Cerisy therefore is entitled to the credit of having formed this establishment; and although it is very far from being perfect, or bearing any comparison with any of the British dock-yards, still considerable praise is due to him for having done what he did in so short a time, and with such means and materials as were afforded him, particularly when it is recollected that the native workmen, at the time of being handed over to him, with but little exception, were common labourers and ploughmen. It must also be stated, that in founding this establishment, he had the assistance of a number of French, Italian, and Maltese artisans, to teach the natives the various branches of trades, without which, of course, it would have been physically impossible to have made any thing like progress; and another great facility given him in the execution of his task was that of having absolute control, and the pacha afforded him every thing he required. If this establishment is viewed as one of permanency, certainly M. Cerisy has committed a great fault in not forming it on a larger scale.

"The dock-yard occupies a site of about sixty acres, possessing a fine frontage on the sea-coast of about a quarter of a mile in length. It possesses slips, adapted for line-of-battle ships and frigates, as well as having room for the construction of smaller craft; the whole close to the water's edge; thus affording good convenience for launching. The slips are composed of masonry; but, in the opinion of the writer, they are made too sloping, thus subjecting the vessel to strain in the operation of launching. At the upper end of the dock-yard a wharf-wall was constructed by M. Cerisy, composed of a series of wooden caissons, built in the inside with stone, and sunk. This wall juts out into the port about 400 feet, and thus forms a wet basin for fitting the ships after their being launched; and this is the only approach they have at present to any thing like a dock or basin. In entering the dock-yard, the first buildings which present themselves are the smithy and a small brass foundry. The first contains about twenty hand-forges, of small size, and are only capable of making small articles; the heavier ones are procured from Cairo and Rosetta, as well as sheathing for coppering the vessels. All the anchors, cables, tanks, and ordnance are procured from England. The brass foundry has about a dozen of small air-furnaces; but these are competent to make such articles as are required of that material.

"There is also a turnery, with about fifteen or twenty lathes, part of which are driven by two oxen, and the others by hand; but none of them are competent to do heavy work, the utmost they can compass being a piece of 1 cwt., or a shaft of two to three inches diameter. The establishment contains a very good mast-making shop, joiners' shop, and sail lofts, tolerably well adapted to the work they have to perform; and also sundry magazines and stores for the different articles used in the various departments; and also a cordery of about 600 feet long; but there is hardly any machinery employed in the latter, and the quantity of rope it produces is trifling and of very inferior quality. The seamen's clothes are also made in the establishment, but the shoes and tarbouches are furnished by the fabries of Fouah and Cairo.

"Very few Europeans are now engaged, and although the natives cannot be compared to European workmen, still, considering their education, they do wonders, particularly the ship carpenters, who are the nearest approach to European workmen of any other branch.

"M. Cerisy gave up his appointment as ship-builder and director of the dock-yard in 1835, in consequence of meeting with continued opposition from those under him, to whom, in fact, he had taught all they knew, which was just sufficient to induce them to imagine they were competent to go on by themselves; and, to use his own words, delivered to the writer, 'he had observed the arsenal retrograding during the last year of his being in the service, and therefore he did not wish to remain to see its massacre.'

"After his departure, the ship-building department was managed by a M. Henry, his foreman of shipwrights, who was a very good man in his department, but unfit for the entire direction. This M. Henry returned to France in the beginning of 1837, when he was succeeded by a young Turk, Mahomet Effendi, who was educated in England as a ship-builder in one of the government yards. The control and management of the yard is left to Latif Bey, the intendant-general, who, although not in any way versed in ship-building, being a captain in the pacha's navy, and possessing business capabilities *à la Turc*, seems to keep the establishment in tolerably good order. He has, since his direction, introduced much cleanliness and order in the yard, which is a very unusual quality in a Turk; in fact, the yard is better *in this respect* by far than when M. Cerisy had the management, although there is still much room for improvement, as will be evident to any visiter viewing it. Under all circumstances, however, it is most astonishing that in a country where there exists so much confusion and dilatory habits, that such an establishment should have been created, and by it a powerful fleet in the short space of six years.

"In May, 1835, the pacha decided on having a dry dock, seeing the imperative necessity for it, as many of his ships had been strained and hogged, in heaving them down for repair. A plan and model were submitted to his highness by an old Turk, many years in his service, Shaker Effendi, who had no further knowledge of such matter than having seen such a thing at Constantinople. The model submitted by this professed Turkish engineer consisted of a series of caissons, composed of wood, to be filled with stone, and

sunk in the port, so as to form four main walls, the interior of which was to form the basin. Operations were commenced in the arsenal making the caissons, and as fast as finished sunk in the required spots; but, what will hardly be believed, without ever examining the ground on which they were to lodge. After spending several months, and upwards of 30,000*l.*, the pacha's eyes were opened to the actual state of things, and he became convinced of the utter incapability of Shaker Effendi to perform what he had undertaken, and consequently dismissed him."—*Report by Mr. Galloway.*

"*Barrage of the Nile.*—The barrage intended to regulate the waters of the Nile by a huge dam, with sluices, near the fork of the Delta, was originated by the scientific men of the French expedition. M. Linant, who has had the direction of the work, estimates that it will irrigate 3,800,000 feddans, even in the lowest inundations, and without the aid of machines; and that with the aid of machines a very large quantity in addition, up to a distance of eight leagues above the barrage, would be supplied with water. He represents that it will ameliorate the canal navigation; improve both the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, give sufficient water to Mahmoudieh canal, and allow the largest vessels to communicate from that canal to the Nile. He reports, that it will enable canals of 3 or 4 metres wide (Nili) to supersede the *seffie* of 8 metres; these latter, under the present state of things, requiring to be cleared every year. He asserts, that it will, at a small charge, enable the government to make the canal of Suez navigable; undoubtedly one of the most important undertakings that can be suggested for the improvement of Egypt, and the commercial interests of mankind. It will give water to the *Kalish* of Cairo all the year round, in supplies as sufficient as are provided by the most favourable inundations. He objects to the present system of irrigation, that the making canals does not raise the level of the water, while every year the canals get more and more filled with mud. He shows, that in the uncertainty of the inundations no calculation can be made as to the probable agricultural produce of the country. He estimates that the work would require five years for its completion, and that the expense would be 7,758,164 dollars, or 310,322 purses, 288 say 1,550,000*l.* sterling.

"On this report orders were given for commencing the stupendous undertaking; a work, if practicable, worthy the land of the pyramids. But it seems to have been entered on without due consideration, and, after a large expenditure, has been abandoned or deferred. Immense masses of materials have been collected. 2,000,000 of stones, &c., covering no less than 2000 acres of good land, which have been thus thrown out of cultivation. A railway has been formed, connecting with the Nile the quarries of the Mokattam mountains, behind Cairo, (out of which the stones of the pyramids were hewn,) in order to furnish stones for the work. Arrangements had been made for a vast supply of forest timber from the woods in the neighbourhood of Scanderoon. A very large body of workmen was collected, consisting, I believe, of 12,000 men.

"When the construction of the barrage was first determined on, the work was pursued with the greatest possible dilligence: 34,000 purses (equal to more than 170,000*l.* sterling) was expended, and very little security obtained for its proper application.

"*Hydraulic Machines.*—So much has the power of the steam-engine for raising water been increased, and such is the economy of fuel introduced of late years (particularly in Cornwall), that it is probable the scheme of the barrage will be superseded by the introduction of less expensive hydraulic machinery. Inquiries are now on foot, and an opinion is gaining ground that the barrage could neither be the most safe nor the least expensive plan of irrigation."

CHAPTER VIII.

NUBIA AND KORDOFAN.

NUBIA, the ancient Ethiopia, is, for a great part, a country of rocks, streams, mountains, and plains. It is supposed to extend over a surface of 350,000 square miles, and the amount of the population is unknown. It is divided into Lower Nubia, through which the Nile flows amidst rocks and mountains, and Upper Nubia which lies chiefly between the triangle formed between the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Divided into Sennaar, Shendy, and Halfah. From Buba, plain of Shendy rich.

When the civilization now in progress advances from Egypt, from the Red Sea, and from the coast south of the straits of Babelmandel, into Nubia, Abyssinia, Shoa, Kordofan, and Darfour, a region capable of providing abundant products will be open to enterprise and commerce. In illustrating the great national advantages of North Eastern and Eastern Africa, and the influence which the policy of Mehemet Ali may have over the destinies of those regions, we have drawn up the following sketches from the travels of Drs. Holroyd and Rüppel, and from manuscript statements and letters sent us by Dr. Beke, who has, during the last three years, been travelling in Egypt, the coasts of the Red Sea, and the interior of Abyssinia and Shoa.

"The parts of Egypt and Soodan which Dr. Holroyd visited are those comprised between Alexandria and Sennaar on the Blue Nile, and the White Nile, as far as Monkara, or Wed Shellaye, and El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan. This latter place is at the extremity of the pacha's dominions in the south-west of Africa. The country of *Nubia*, comprised within the pacha's dominions, is situated 24 deg. N. latitude between Essouan and Wady Halfah, near the second cataract in 22 deg. N. latitude, extending south from Essouan about 150 miles. The inhabitants of Nubia enjoy more privileges and are under less restraint than those of any other place subject to the pacha. It is rare to find here deserted villages; the Fellahs are not often seized for military service because the population is small, and the territory confined to the narrow valley inclosed between the mountainous banks of the Nile, and probably from a fear that those left would betake themselves from the valley of the Nile to the Desert. They are occasionally pressed into the *barks* employed by the government, but this they do not regard as a banishment from their native soil, as circumstances may carry the boats into which they have been pressed to the villages to which they formerly belonged. It does not appear that there has been an increase in the population of Nubia since Mehemet Ali has been Viceroy of Egypt, if, perhaps, we except Derr, the capital, which contains a thriving and increasing population: at the same time the inhabitants have not diminished. The population appears nearly stationary. Derr is the residence of a kaschef, and the pacha has appointed a Nubian, who seems to give general satisfaction; and, though he obeys the orders of the divan with rigour, and governs with discipline, he is not guilty of acts of tyranny and oppression. In Nubia, Mehemet Ali has adopted a better plan of government, by trusting to native sheikhs, rather than placing each village under Turkish kaimakans, or Arab soldiers; a system which, though adapted to the Arabs, is obnoxious to the Nubians. In many places the cultivable land is only a few feet in width, increasing in others to a quarter of a mile. The best land is between

Korosko and Ibreem (the Desert reaching to the edge of the river on the opposite bank), and the islands which are formed by the alluvial soil of the Nile. The *shadoof*, or pole and bucket, is not used for irrigation in Nubia, but as a substitute we find a water-wheel, with buckets for raising the water, of a rude construction, and which requires the draft of two oxen at a time, though six or eight are wanted to relieve those which are fatigued.

"The productions of Nubia are *hennah* grown at Kalabshe, &c., wheat, barley, dhourra, dates, and a little coffee; and a calculation was made by Burckhardt, who is even now tolerably correct, that between Korosko and Ibreem no less than 20,000 date-trees were taxed by the government, the tax upon each of which averages about one piaster. The people do not wish to grow much more grain than is sufficient for their use, and to answer the demands of the pacha. The commerce of Nubia is limited, the inhabitants having recourse to the bazaar of Essouan for commodities which they require, or trusting to the merchants casually passing to the Belled of Soodan, with whom they barter dhourra and dates for articles brought from Cairo or Upper Egypt. The Nubians are a fine strong hard-working, industrious people; they possess a considerable share of pride and natural courage, and condemn most violently the unnatural propensities which are common among the Turks and many Arabs. They are independent in their feelings, and though they have suffered from injustice practised upon them by the Turks, they still retain sufficient spirit to resist wanton attacks. The women are remarkable for their chastity, and their feelings are social and domestic. The men are generally dressed in a large shirt of blue or white calico, and shoes or sandals. Some allow the hair to grow, whilst others shave the head and wear the tagheea and turban. The women dress in cotton dresses, or content themselves by arranging a fold of cotton round their bodies and bringing it over their heads. They devote themselves more to agriculture than manufactures. The women spin a little cotton yarn, and make mats, baskets, and plates of the leaves of the *doum* trees. There are very few schools among them, and a man who is able to read and write is accounted a person of consideration. The munificence of the pacha in establishing public schools in Egypt is not yet extended to Nubia. The seminaries for instruction are private. If the Nubians were well governed they would be an improving, as they are a high-spirited people; but Turkish misrule has had the effect of eradicating, in a great measure, those good qualities for which they were formerly renowned.

"The Belled of Soodan.—The country to which this name has been given by the Turks is that situated to the south of Wady Halfah, commencing at Wady Abka, extending eastward to the Red Sea, southward to Abyssinia and the parts beyond Gebel Fungi, Denka, and Gebel Nuba, and westward as far as Bornu; and thus it appears they include many countries under this denomination which are not subject to Mehemet Ali Pacha. From Wady Halfah the population is very scanty as far as Semneh, only a few cottages being occasionally noticed. At Semneh there was formerly a small village, but it has been lately abandoned, and the only habitations at present are those of the sheikh and kaimakan. The villages at Tanjoor, Okme, and Dal are also decreasing daily in size and population. Sak-i-yet el Abt is a hamlet which has sprung up within the last fifteen years, in consequence of the Nile having deposited sufficient soil for the employment of five irrigating wheels. Nearly opposite Sak-i-yet el Abt is Aamara, a village surrounded by a large plain; the former exhibiting many ruined huts, and the latter much land out of cultivation. The island of Sy commences a little to the south of Sak-i-yet el Abt, is about ten miles in length, of an elliptical form, and about a mile and a half in width at its broadest part; the population here has diminished considerably. Here are several ruined villages, and much land of the richest quality out of cultivation. It is asserted by Burckhardt, that in his time a large quantity of excellent wheat was produced on the island. The cultivable land on the west bank, which is scarcely more than a few feet in width, increases at Derr Hammeed; here grain and cotton are grown, but the principal article of commerce is dates. The dates of Derr Hammeed have long been celebrated for their large size and fine flavour, and the groves are continued with little intermission along the banks of the Nile to Dongola. In this line of route the dates in greatest request are those in the southern part of Sukkot, and through the whole province of Mahass; from hence they are exported to Dongola, Meroe, Berber, Shendy, Cartoom, and Kordofan. Koyeh is pleasantly situated at the bend of the river; here senna grows indigenous. Tinareh is a large village, and the population

are in tolerable circumstances, and the land in better order. Goorgote and Koké are villages of considerable size; the inhabitants in tolerable circumstances, and abundance of cotton and grain produced. Here are many merchants, and a caravan leaves Goorgote once or twice a year for Darfoor, from whence it returns with slaves. Koké is the residence of a kaschif, the governor of the Mahass, as Abbah is of the governor of Sukkot and the Batn el Hadjar. At Hannek (the third cataract of the Nile) and at Haffeer are many ruined habitations, and much land untilled. At this latter place there is a large quantity of indigo produced. The bazaar of Haffeer is held on Thursdays; it is large, for the Belled of Soodan, and numerously attended. The things exposed for sale are principally those consumed by the peasants of the country, and very little produce from Egypt or Cairo find its way into this market. All the peasants preferred selling their bahmia, onions, sandstone containing muriate of soda, &c., for dhourra, rather than money. The pacha has here an indigo manufactory. The island of Argo is about thirty miles in length, and six or seven in the broadest part. It is a magnificent island, formed by the rich alluvial deposit of the Nile; it contains several villages; its population has diminished under the Turkish system of government; its productions are grain, cotton, indigo, and a few dates; but, from a deficiency in labour and capital, not more than one-tenth of the land is applied to agricultural purposes, and that portion close to the banks,—for here, in consequence of the absence of canals and periodical rains, the interior is useless. The men are agriculturists, and to many of the houses are attached hand-looms for weaving a coarse cotton cloth, which the inhabitants use for a covering; the best is made in the Mahass, and is called "soap cloth," because the thread is washed with soap before it is wove. The women are employed in spinning cotton yarn; a few of them, and the children, look after the flocks. On the banks of the Nile they breed some cattle, sheep, and goats; but the largest flocks of sheep, goats, and camels are reared by the Bedouins in the desert.

"*New Dongola* is a place of some consideration. It is the seat of an aga who commands the kaschifs from the second cataract to the country of the Monasir Arabs. The town contains a large number of inhabitants, including the military troops and their families. The town has sprung up since Mehemet Ali has subdued the country, and is a thriving place, because all the caravans from Kordofan, and most of those from Kartoom and Sennaar, pass this way, *en route* to Cairo, in preference to traversing the Great Nubian Desert from Aboo Hamed to Korosko. Agriculture is here much neglected; for immediately in the neighbourhood of New Dongola are some thousands of acres uncultivated, in consequence of the want of cattle and population, and the difficulty and expense of irrigation. Here the pacha has an indigo manufactory, from which he derives a considerable revenue, as well as from letting the duties, which are farmed to an aga. The customs are let for a specific time. A duty is exacted of 30 piasters the camel-load upon goods passing through New Dongola, and 15 piasters are levied upon each head of slaves which are brought through on their way to Lower Egypt and Cairo. The bazaar is principally supplied with coarse calicoes, common printed cottons and handkerchiefs, a little rice, sugar and coffee, hardware, shoes, kumaradeen and scents for the women. The trade is carried on by merchants who have purchased their goods at Cairo, and who dispose of them by retail to the owners of the stalls in the bazaar. Butcher's meat is obtained with difficulty; but excellent bread is made by the natives of Cairo. There is also a daily bazaar for sheep, goats, cattle, camels, asses, wood, vegetables, &c. Goods are transported from Wady Halfah to New Dongola by camels, and the merchants most commonly travel on the west bank of the Nile, as they invest money in dates in the Mahass which they may have obtained for articles that they have sold on the road from Cairo, and which yield them a considerable profit higher up the country. The merchants having purchased from the government or soldiers part of the produce of the Gazzua, and the caravans from Kordofan, which pass the Desert of Simrie to Debbah, do not generally leave until the autumn, as they are in a measure indebted to the periodical rains for a supply of water along this line of road.

"After leaving New Dongola the first place of any consideration is *Handak*, formerly a town of some importance, but has been rapidly dwindling into ruins. Much indigo is produced in the neighbourhood, and there is a manufactory. There are also large granaries for wheat, dhourra, and barley, belonging to the government, and a considerable quantity is always housed in these magazines.

"*Old Dongola*, formerly a place of great consideration, is situated on the east bank of the Nile; from the prevalence of northerly winds the sand has been carried from the desert towards the river, so that it has surrounded the houses, and in many of them the inhabitants, from this cause, are obliged to enter through the roof. The town is in ruins, presenting a melancholy spectacle, containing about 300 inhabitants, and appears to have been abandoned, since the trade has been transferred to New Dongola. There is no land capable of cultivation around Old Dongola; and, in fact, almost all the east bank of the river, between the two Dongolas, is useless for agriculture, in consequence of the daily accumulation of sand towards the river; there were some quantities of grain found here in the government shoonahs, the produce of the islands in the vicinity, and part of the land on the opposite bank.

"*Debbah* is only remarkable as being the residence of a kaschif, containing government magazines, and being the point at which caravans start for Kordofan.

"*Ambukol* is situated about a mile from the Nile; the cultivated land extends from the village to the river, but only a small portion is tilled, though much more might be used were the facilities for irrigation increased. A north-easterly wind blows almost universally, and in consequence the government permits the captains of all boats ascending the river to press the men employed at the water-wheels to tow the boats to the next wheel, or until persons are found to relieve them—a system of oppression which falls heavily on the peasantry, as it not unfrequently happens that several boats pass the wheels during the same day.

"Between New Dongola and Ambukol less land is waste on the islands than on the banks; most of them are tolerably well cultivated, and produce abundant crops; the peasantry, however, appear in a state of great poverty. There is a bazaar at Ambukol every Tuesday and Friday; that on the former day is best attended. The principal articles are dhourra, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, butter, grease, and cotton; the latter of excellent quality.

"The inhabitants of Ambukol are good Moslims, and abstain rigidly from the use of ardent spirits, whilst many of the people of New Dongola drink *arrakee* to excess."

The sheikh, Mahomed Sala, with whom Dr. Holroyd lodged whilst at Ambukol, informed him that, "The taxation upon each water-wheel annually is 302 piasters; the expense of erecting a wheel is 180 piasters, exclusive of labour; the number of head of cattle employed at each wheel varies from four to eight, and the price of each head is from 100 to 150 piasters. An average crop of dhourra from one wheel is 40 ardebs; one crop of dhourra is produced during the year. Whether the crop of dhourra is good or bad, two ardebs go to the government in lieu of 30 piasters, and this 30 piasters is deducted from the 302, the tax levied upon each wheel. An ardeb of barley is received by the government instead of 15 piasters, and wheat at the same price. If the farmer grows wheat or barley, he only gives one ardeb to the government, instead of two, as is the case with dhourra. The price of wheat in the bazaar is 50 piasters; dhourra, 30 piasters; barley, 25 piasters. There is no tax upon cotton. Indigo must be sold to the pacha, as he monopolizes the privilege of manufacture. The government pays 12 piasters the cantar for it, as it is pulled out of the ground green, and including the wood. The most profitable thing for the agriculturist to grow is dhourra. Guereer is a small village a few hours eastward of Ambukol, situated on the banks of the river, is renowned for its bazaars, which are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays for the sale of cattle, calves, sheep, goats, asses, dates, coarse cotton cloth, perfumes, and grease, &c.

"A large quantity of indigo is grown near Meroe; there is a manufacture for it at Meroe. There are 1177 water-wheels under the kaschif of Meroe; of this number 1000 pay the tax of 302 piasters each to the government. The remainder, belonging to the sheikhs, are taxed only two piasters each per annum, and they are permitted to possess as many as they please. The prices at the government magazine are as follow:—Wheat 25 piasters the ardeb, barley 17 piasters, dhourra 17 piasters, and they are all of the very finest quality. The quantity of grain collected in the pacha's magazines at Meroe is sometimes enormous. About five years ago they contained at one time 16,000 ardebs.

"When the government requires butter for the military rations, it levies this tax upon the water-wheels. It pays 25 paras a rottolo, and resells it at 30 paras. The value of butter of the same quality in the bazaar varies from one and a half to two ps."

Dr. Holroyd says, "The character of the people of the Sheggea is much altered since the visits of Burckhardt, Waddington, and Hanbury (*vide* 'Modern Traveller,' vol. ii., p. 246). I found them, in 1837, reduced to poverty and the greatest state of degradation by Turkish misrule and Mahomedan despotism. They are no longer an independent people. Their grain does not incommode their granaries, but, as soon as thrashed, is conveyed to the magazines of the government, and their cattle are seized for the pacha. Their reputed wealth is nominal; their possessions limited. They are hospitable by compulsion or from motives of gain, and in some instances from fear. Very few schools exist among them. Those who can read and write are called *fickees* or saints. The learning of their most learned men rarely extends beyond a superficial knowledge of the Koran. They are superstitious to the highest degree. They are all Mahomedans, and abstain from the use of vinous and spirituous liquors. The women are dissolute, and prostitution is common in all the large villages. Their merchants have dwindled into mere pedlers, who carry their wares from one bazaar to another through the province. Coats of mail are no longer seen amongst them, and they have given up carrying weapons of defence. The independent yeoman is now reduced to the grade of a common labourer. He knows liberty only by name, and his courage is changed to cowardice. It grieved me to see so great an alteration in a province which formerly bore so high a character for courage, hospitality, and independence.

"At Berber I observed a great deal of rich alluvial land uncultivated; it had been tilled not many years ago, as in several places I noticed ruined water-wheels and small canals which had formerly been used for irrigation. I may state here, generally, that between Berber and Kartoom much land is idle, which might be advantageously employed in the production of grain and tobacco, but especially of cotton and indigo. There is great room here for colonization. *Abbas Aga* is the governor of Berber; he is an excellent person, though rigid in the administration of justice, and rules with a rod of iron. A short time previous to my visit a man stole from him an amber mouthpiece. The thief was detected, found guilty, and immediately condemned to be placed at the mouth of a cannon and blown to pieces, which punishment was carried into effect. Just previous to arriving at Berber, a merchant happened to be travelling in a boat with a person who was carrying specie for the government. During the absence of the latter, the former entered the cabin of the boat, broke open a box, and abstracted 50 purses (about 250*l.* sterling). A man was taken up on suspicion, and Abbas Aga ordered him to receive 1000 lashes with the korbadj, and his right hand to be burnt, to extort confession, and inform him where the money was deposited. In spite of protestations of innocence the whole of the punishment was carried into effect. The reis and crew were then summoned to be punished; they declared also that they were innocent; and the former said it was useless punishing them, as the only person who had entered the cabin was the merchant. The reis and crew being liberated, the merchant was taken before the tribunal of justice; he received 1500 lashes, and during the whole time insisted that he was not guilty. Abbas Aga then ordered his feet to be burnt; before this was carried into effect, fear induced the merchant to confess that he was the thief; he showed where he had buried the money, and, upon excavating, the 50 purses were found. The tribunal of justice decided that all his effects and merchandize should be sold to pay his debts, and that his right hand should be cut off, but, instead of this latter part of the sentence being executed, it was afterwards decided that the criminal should purchase three slaves at 500 piasters each, and liberate them. The innocent man who was punished so severely, received from the government as a recompense, 100 piasters; and the tribunal decided that the merchant should also pay something more in addition, after he had liberated the three slaves and liquidated his debts.

"Abbas Aga was making a canal at Berber; he had pressed 500 or 600 fellahs into his service, and obliged them to work 12 hours a day; they were not paid a single para, and they were obliged to maintain themselves. Overseers were placed over them, who lashed them unmercifully, and especially during the time of the governor's visit.

"Berber contains between 8000 and 9000 inhabitants. It is the rendezvous of the slave-merchants from Sennaar and Kartoom, who proceed to Cairo by the desert of Korosko. Considerable traffic in slaves is carried on here; the value of an adult negro is 450 piasters, of a female about 500 or 600. There is a daily bazaar, badly supplied, and ill attended.

The vendors of grease appear to have the most to do. I found a *Bimbashi* at Berber raising troops for the Hedjaz; he had been there six months, and had procured 800. These recruits were slaves pressed by the government from the fellahs, and seized for 300 piasters each, though the intrinsic value in the bazaar was, in most cases, half as much again.

"*Eddahmer*, formerly a town of considerable size and trade, is now fast going to decay; and the population is decreasing, and much land is uncultivated, which appears to have been used when the town was in its prosperity; the houses in the town, like those of Berber, are built of mud, of a square form, and isolated. Many of them are now roofless, the walls only remaining. The bazaar is tolerably well supplied, and there were cattle, sheep, and goats for sale. I purchased five lambs about eight months old, for 29 piasters. El Beggrouweeah is on the site of the ancient Meroe. The land is exceedingly rich, but that only is cultivated which is on the bank of the river. The cultivable land is about half a mile in width; what is cultivated is sufficient for the wants of the people. Indigo grows here very luxuriantly. The inhabitants between Berber and Kartoom are addicted to lying to a greater extent than any other people I have met with.

"The only place worthy of remark between El Beggrouweeah and Shendy is Boaydah, where the peasants manufacture a coarse salt, which they dispose of in the bazaars of Shendy and El Metemneh.

"Shendy presents a miserable spectacle, the effect of Mehemet Ali's wars fifteen years ago. It is in ruins; the walls of many roofless houses are still standing; here and there one finds a house roofed, repaired, and inhabited. A bazaar is held on Mondays and Thursdays, and here were camels, cattle, sheep, goats, and asses for sale, as well as straw, jars, salt, onions, baskets, plaited straw, beads, cotton, cloth, grease, and a few common articles for the consumption of the country. There was very little dhourra and wheat in the bazaar; but what there was of the former was of the yellow variety, and the grain remarkably fine and large. The senna plant is indigenous, both in the neighbourhood of Shendy and El Metemneh; it abounds in large quantities, and is of first-rate quality.

"Nearly opposite Shendy is El Metemneh, where a large bazaar is held on Fridays. The goods for sale were similar to those of Shendy; there were more camels, and a quantity of raw cotton and coarse cotton cloth manufactured here, and for which this part of the country is celebrated. Some of these pieces of cotton were ornamented with deep crimson worsted borders, and they are worn by the men over a calico shirt; they are highly esteemed in the neighbourhood. From El Metemneh caravans proceed to Meroe or Ambukol. Little trade is carried on at El Metemneh, except with merchants *en passant*, and at Shendy none at all, Kartoom and Berber having superseded the commerce of Sennaar and Shendy.

"Between Shendy and Benagga Kebeer the land still continues rich, but very little of it is cultivated. At Benagga Soreiah, I was informed by the sheikh that during the last year eighty men were taken by the government for soldiers from his village, and ordered to the Hedjaz, but that most of them died on the road between Berber and Souakim. The sheikh of Benagga Kebeer took 250 mounted Moggrebins with him in the expedition against Abyssinia; and of this number I heard that all were massacred except six."

Kartoom, situated at the confluences of the two great branches of the Nile, is the seat of government, and has sprung up since Soodan has been conquered by Mehemet Ali Pacha. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants. "The two principal merchants," says Dr. Holroyd, "are M. Vizière, and Soliman Aga, a Turk; the former is a Frenchman, and has many years been engaged in trading first between Kordofan and Cairo, and subsequently between Kartoom and Cairo. For some years he enjoyed the monopoly of gum arabic, but the pacha having discovered that he was realizing a considerable sum by his speculations, refused to renew his contract; he therefore went to Kartoom, and was allowed to have the sole privilege of purchase and sale of Abyssinian coffee; his exertions and success again excited the envy of the Pacha, and after M. Vizière had brought to Cairo at one time, about two years ago, 400 camel-loads of coffee, the viceroy declared that the monopoly should be held by the divan.

"The goods adapted for the market of Kartoom are broadcloth, calico, chintzes,

pistol-belts, saddles and saddle-cloths, bridles, rice, tea, sugar, soap, mishmish, kumeradeen, sweatmeats, shoes, rugs, crockery, hardware, lanterns, &c., and some macaroni, vermicelli, wine, and a few other luxuries for the resident Europeans. There are stalls in the bazaar for the merchants, and a daily market for necessaries for the peasants, and perishable articles. Most of the selling is conducted by means of criers, who act the part of auctioneers; and one may be seen disposing at the same time of many articles of wearing apparel, guns, a mouthpiece, a dromedary, and two or three head of slaves. Each article is disposed of to the highest bidder.

"Merchandize is transported from Cairo to Kartoom by the Nile to Korosko, then by camels by the great Nubian desert to Berber, and from thence by the river to Kartoom; or to New Dongola, in the manner already mentioned, and from thence by water to Ambukol, and across the desert of Bayudah with camels to Kartoom; or lastly from Dongola to Ambukol or Meroe, and then across one of the deserts to El Metemneh, and from thence by water. The slaves are brought from Kartoom, generally, either by Berber and the great Nubian desert to Korosko, or by El Metemneh, Ambukol, New Dongola, &c.

"Almost all of the houses at Wad Medinah are built of straw, a general substance for habitation in the Belled of Soodan."

Dr. Holroyd says, "There are bazaars in the desert near Wad Medinah, the one held at Sorreebah, and the other at Selameeah, which furnish all the requisites for the peasants, and which are attended by the people for many miles round. I visited that of Sorreebah; it is held on Mondays and Thursdays, and the village is about five miles from the Nile. The road to it is over a plain of rich alluvial soil, apparently formed by the Nile. I noticed that dhourra had been produced in some patches after the rains, though all might be used, and the whole might be made available for a succession of crops if proper means were employed for artificial irrigation; but the want of capital and labour prevents this land being employed. I purchased two sheep at the bazaar for nine piasters. There were several sandal makers, and a pair might be bought for 10 or 20 paras. Several blacksmiths were employed in making knives, spear-heads, &c.; and some workers in leather were engaged in making knife sheaths, scabbards, and in covering heggabart or amulets. Between Wad Medinah and Sennah there are very few villages. I observed only one water-wheel, and that in ruins and useless. The banks of both sides of the river are sparingly cultivated; it is well adapted for grain, indigo, tobacco, and cotton; the peasants only grow sufficient dhourra, after the periodical rains, to satisfy their wants during the year; during a great portion of the year they live in idleness.

"Since Sennaar has been subject to Mehemet Ali it has lost all its trade and much of its importance. It is fast going to decay, and exhibits many fragments of ruined habitations; the houses are generally of straw. The principle articles of manufacture are mats, straw covers for plates, silver zurfs, amulets, weapons of war, knives, &c. There is a daily bazaar in which the most ordinary articles are exposed for sale.

"About a mile and a half from Sennaar is the village of Kadero, where a large market is held twice a week; in addition to the articles just mentioned there were sandals and ivory bracelets for sale in abundance, as well as provisions adapted to the wants of the natives. The principal merchants in Sennaar are Hassan Santa Lober, Mahmood, his brother, and an Armenian named Yackoob. The first is the one who does the most business; he is a native of Sennaar; he is the proprietor of, it is said, at least 100 slaves; and about 50 females are permitted to prostitute themselves, each paying a dollar a month, and finding her own maintenance; and should any of them bear children he sells them as soon as they can be separated from their mothers. I made some purchases of him; had great difficulty in bringing him to terms, and, when I succeeded, the bargain was greatly in his favour.

"The system of pressing men to tow the boats on the Blue Nile is sanctioned by the government; and on the White River women are seized for the same purpose. The people through the Belled of Soodan are extremely superstitious, and put great faith in amulets.

"From Wad Medinah I proceeded through Aboot and Monákil to Monkara or Wad Shellaye on the White Nile.

"Aboot is situated about twenty miles from Wad Medinah; between these two places is a dead level, the land of the richest quality, but from the want of capital and population,

little is cultivated, and that little only after the commencement of the rainy season, when the peasantry are satisfied with a crop of dhourra or wheat sufficient to maintain themselves during the year. A bazaar is held once a week; it is ill supplied, badly attended, and little business doing. At four hours (10 miles) from Aboot is Monákil, where a bazaar is held weekly, and is said to be the largest and best attended of any in the desert; the peasantry and merchants bring their wares from a great distance to this bazaar. The land is not cultivated between Aboot and Monákil. From Monákil to Monkara the land is generally excellent; it might all be tilled and yield a considerable profit to the husbandman. I have come to the conclusion that the country from Gebel Moel, near Sennaar, as far as Kartoom to the north, and probably to Aleis to the west, has been formed by the alluvial deposit of the Nile. The soil is precisely similar to the deposit which the Nile makes near its banks. Then it is almost all plain, hardly any hills or rises, and the Nile, even now during its increase, reaches to within two or three feet of the top of its banks, both in the Blue and White rivers. If a canal were cut from Wad Medinah to Monkara, with branches north and south, almost all the land might be used for the production of indigo, cotton, tobacco, grain, &c. Much might be accomplished by means of tanks for collecting the rain-water, and also by sinking wells.

"*Monkara* is a boat-building station of the pacha. There is a great quantity of wood in the neighbourhood, but little of it is used in the construction of the barks, as larger and better timber is found at Aleis and in the country of the Shillooks. I observed 18 or 20 pair of sawyers at work, and 5 boats on the stocks; the sawyers are slaves or prisoners, and are paid 10 piasters a month and rations. Between the White Nile and *El Obeid*, the capital of Kordofan, are many villages. The land is a light, sandy soil, and only suitable for the growth of *dhukn*, a grain from which excellent bread is made. But to satisfy the demands of the government, much of the dhukn had been seized from the people, and in many places the natives were making bread of a seed called askanit, which abounds in the desert, and which possesses a purgative power, especially to those not habituated to it as an article of food. The increase of population at El Obeid has been rapid: the town now containing, it is said, 30,000 inhabitants.

"The duty upon merchandize entering or passing New Dongola is 30 piasters the camel-load, without any reference to the kind of goods transported; a duty is also exacted, upon entering Kartoom, of one-tenth of the value of the goods; thus, if a merchant takes 100 pieces of calico to Kartoom, he pays a duty amounting to the value of 10 pieces. The duty upon goods entering Kordofan is 150 piasters the camel-load, and this is exclusive of the duty at New Dongola.

"I heard that at Kartoom a man was discovered having stolen a saucepan from Korschid Pacha, and the thief was sentenced to have his right hand cut off, which was actually done. A French gentleman was robbed in his dwelling-house at Kartoom of 6000 piasters, and the thief was punished with transportation with hard labour at the boat-building station at Monkara, where he received pay and rations the same as the slaves and other convicts.

"The monopolies of the pacha at Kordofan are—1st. Gold and silver, but especially the former; and though great vigilance is adopted, still much is sold clandestinely to private individuals. The price of pure gold here is 450 piasters the ounce, which ounce is equal to 624 grains, apothecaries' weight. English silver is bought and sold by weight against Spanish pillar dollars. Both metals are free from alloy. 2d. Cattle-hides, which the government compels the people to sell at 3 piasters each, and sheep-skins at 20 paras; these are sent to Cairo, and the Pacha disposes of the former there for 75 piasters each. 3d. Gum arabic, for which the government pays to the peasants at Kordofan 150 piasters the camel-load of 5 quintals, and the same quantity is worth at Cairo from 1200 to 1300 piasters. I was told that 5000 camel-loads of gum arabic were sent from Kordofan to Cairo during the last year. The pacha also takes from the peasantry and farmers cattle and camels.

"I could ascertain little about the fiscal system of the pacha in *Soodan*. His revenue is derived from his monopolies, consisting of Abyssinian coffee, gold, indigo, gum arabic, hides, taxation upon the water-wheels, letting the customs, and his purchase of cattle and camels; and though he derives considerable advantages from these sources, I was informed that his expenditure in Soodan exceeded his revenue annually by 14,000*l.*, and that he holds

this country under the present system of tyranny and oppression, because he has never forgiven, still less forgotten, the fate of Ismail Pacha at Shendy.

"During my travels in the Belled of Soodan, I must acknowledge that I received the very greatest attention from the Turkish governors, especially from Korschid Pacha, of Kartoom, Mustapha Bey, of Kordofan, and Abbas Aga, of Berber. All my requests were attended to immediately; and they, in short, offered me every facility in prosecuting my observations and researches. Kartoom is an important post; it has sprung into a place of consideration within fifteen years. It was a village not containing more than 200 inhabitants when Mehemet Ali first made it the seat of government for Soodan, and now it contains 15,000 or 16,000 souls, and is daily increasing both in size and population. A resident there would be a check upon the government, without which I fear that slave-dealing, though it may be abolished in Cairo, will still quietly be carried on in some parts of Soodan."

Since Dr. Holroyd travelled five years ago in Nubia and Kordofan, the policy of Mehemet Ali towards that great region has been greatly changed. The following is an account of his visit to that country in the autumn of 1838:

"The pacha's attention was long before directed to Nubia and Soodan, with the view of abolishing the slave trade, and to introduce a reformation in the customs, commerce, and agriculture of the inhabitants. He repaired thither in person, embarking in a steamboat on the 15th of October, 1838, accompanied by his confidential attendants, and several scientific persons, collected, not only from his own country, but from the continent of Europe. In passing the cataracts he had to endure hardships, and was exposed to considerable danger. After passing the first cataract, he had to remain during a night without provisions or attendants. In the attempt to pass the second, the boat in which he was seated was dashed violently on the rocks, and it was with difficulty that he effected his escape, while the vessel was carried away with the current. On the 11th of November, the cataract of Annek was reached: it appears from the narrative, that this was the first attempt that was ever made to pass it. From Dongola he crossed the Desert to Kartoom, the capital of Sennaar, at the confluence of the Blue and the White Nile; he proceeded along the Blue Nile, where he was joined by some pupils of the schools of language and mineralogy. At Fazoglo, hearing of depredations committed, according to custom, by a tribe of mountaineers on their more feeble neighbours, he despatched a force against them, under the command of a superior officer, who returned with 540 prisoners. His highness had them brought before him, and he addressed them at great length on the odiousness and barbarity of stealing and selling their fellow-creatures; then, wishing to join example to precept, suffered them to depart, after having distributed to every one ten days provisions, and providing dresses to five of the chiefs. Learning that some prisoners had been taken at Kordofan, he ordered them to be dismissed, with permission to return home, or to establish themselves as cultivators on the banks of the White Nile, issuing at the same time a manifesto, declaring that the qûaras or slave-hunts were strictly forbidden; and that if any quarrels should arise between neighbouring tribes their differences were to be brought before the governor-general, who would decide them.

"At length he arrived at the mouth of Fazangoro, where, after inspecting the gold mines, he laid the foundation of a town, which he called by his own name and to contain houses for 1500 families.

"The chiefs of the country showed their readiness to co-operate with him, by offering a much larger force for the working of the mines, which he, however declined.

"He pays his workmen wages, and provides them with dresses adapted to the climate; he has granted land to Arab agriculturists for the formation of model farms, supplied them with the necessary implements and animals, and declared them to be exempt from taxes for five years. The soil of Sennaar is extremely fertile, and said to readily return sixty for one; the *dowrah* grows quickly, and produces very rich ears; animals and wood abound; cotton succeeds at little cost, and produces more wool than that of Egypt, which is cultivated at a great expense. Cultivation has been neglected.

"The pacha invited an assemblage of the Sheikhs, made them presents, and addressed them, according to our translation, as follows:

"'The inhabitants of other parts of the world were formerly barbarians; they have had instructors, and, by labour and perseverance, they have civilized themselves; you have *heads* and *hands* like them; do likewise; you will also raise yourselves to the rank of men; you will acquire riches and secure enjoyments of which you can at present, from your profound ignorance, form no conception.

"'You have a vast extent of land, plenty of cattle, and wood: your population is numerous, your men strong, and your women fruitful. Hitherto you have had no guide: you have one now, you have Mehemet Ali. I will show you the road, and lead you to civilization and to happiness. In every country, except yours, the value of labour is understood, and a preference for good and useful things is common. Men devote themselves with ardour to trade, which produces wealth, pleasure, and glory—words which you cannot even comprehend.

"'Egypt itself is not an extensive country; yet, by the industry of its people, it is rich, and will become more so: distant provinces are acquainted with it; and the region of Sennaar, which is much larger than Egypt, produces little, because its inhabitants remain as idle as if they were without life.

"'Understand well that industry produces all things; and that without labour nothing can be had.'

"The pacha then explained to them the advantages of agriculture and of commerce. His auditors are said to have been astonished at what they heard, begged him to take them into Egypt that they might be instructed. 'You had better,' he said, 'send your children there; they will learn more readily because they are younger, and will remain longer useful to your country when they return. I will place them in my schools; they will learn there that which is useful and ornamental. They shall be my adopted children; and when they are sufficiently instructed in the sciences, I will send them back to be a comfort and joy to you, and a glory to your country.'

"The sheikhs readily accepted the pacha's offer; each wished to send his children into Egypt; the most powerful among them, named Abdel-Kadir, having no son, asked the privilege for his nephew.

"The pacha then recommended Ahmed Pacha to labour for the welfare and civilization of the people of Sennaar; and said he should return the next year in order to judge of the progress that might be made.

"He departed on the following morning, and returned to Fazoglo on the 1st of February, and addressed similar exhortations to the sheikhs of that district. He then proceeded to Kartoom, where he rejoiced to find good effects from his recent visit; some land, then waste, being on his return in full cultivation.

"He visited the White Nile, and on returning to Kartoom, he commenced the building of a Christian church.

On leaving the country, he proclaimed the freedom of trade in Indigo, which the provinces of Dongola and Berber produce in considerable quantities, and ordered the governor to supply implements and other necessaries for the improvement of its cultivation. He then embarked with his suite, leaving M. Lambert with the charge of making two reports; one upon a projected railroad in that part of the desert which separates Abu-Muhammed from Kurusku; the other on the formation of a canal between the White River and Kordofan, destined to furnish water for the irrigation of the land, and to facilitate the carriage of the iron ore of the mines. The cataracts were repassed on his return; and on the 14th of March, the cannon of the citadel of Cairo announced to Egypt the arrival of the viceroy, after an absence of five months and four days."

The effects of the pacha's visit to Nubia, and the measures he adopted to suppress slavery, have been, considering all the circumstances of the country, satisfactory. We will advert to them again when noticing the Mussulman slave trade.

CHAPTER IX.

RESOURCES AND TRADE OF THE STATES OF AFRICA, EXCLUDING EGYPT.

AFRICA.—Notwithstanding the great fertility of many of its regions, Africa scarcely enters into the statistics of civilization, if we exclude Egypt and the European settlements. The want of broad inlets from the sea and the pestiferous nature of the vegetation of the low lands through which the rivers falling into the Atlantic flow, and the vast breadth of sandy deserts which extend over a great portion of the broadest part of this quarter of the globe, have no doubt been among the leading causes of its barbarism.

In Africa, nearly all forms of *government*, or rather *misgovernments*, are found, from theocracy and despotism, to the most licentious anarchy.

The small Arab state of *Damer*, in Nubia, is a monarchical theocracy. Senegambia, the States of Fouta-Toro and Fouta-Jallon, are described as oligarchical theocracies.

The Empire of Bornou, which extends in Central Africa from the mountains of the Moon north to the Desert, has an absolute warrior Arab Scheik, and a Sultan, who shares the honours of the throne: the authority of the latter may, however, be considered only nominal.

The governments of Morocco, the Barbary States, Darfour, Benin, Yarriba, Bordou, Bourb Jolof, the country of the Fellans, Moropua, Ashantee, and all Guinea, are despotisms; in which, with considerable exception in favour of Morocco and the Barbary States, the grossest ignorance, brutality, and tyranny prevail.

In Abyssinia, and some other States, both monarchical and feudal despotism rule in absolute force.

In the country of the Mandingoes, Cameroons, Bonny, and several small states, various forms of Republican government prevail.

In Benguela, anarchy and despotism prevail.

Sennaar had, until lately, an absolute king. A council, or assembly of chiefs, now exists, which assumes the right of deposing and condemning the king to death.

The *Quacys* are like the Hindus, divided into castes; the *Arabs* are attached to the distinction of hereditary rank; and the *Mamelukes*, like the Moors and Turks of Africa, and the Indians of North America, admit generally no other than personal distinction.

The *Caffres*, and other erratic tribes, are under no other than chieftain subordination.

In Madagascar, among the Ova race; in Abyssinia, and in some other states, hereditary privileges are common.

M. Douville says, of South *Nigritia*, "that in this vast country all the principal tribes, or states, are under monarchical governments, more or less remarkable in their forms, and in which the sovereign governs according to fixed laws, or if he fails to do so, the chief persons of the State convoke a general assembly, for the purpose of deposing him.

"Among the Dembos, and several other nations of these parts of Africa, titles of nobility form the recompense of certain *determined* actions or services.

"The crown is hereditary, but restricted to qualification for governing, by the heir not having been guilty of any tyranny or illegal act; which is determined by the general assembly of the people convoked by the chief nobles. The tribute paid to the sovereign is scarcely sufficient for his subsistence; and his family are, in consequence, subjected to cultivate the soil for their maintenance. The wives and daughters of the chiefs labour also in the same way."

Barbarism, cruelty, and ignorance may be said to constitute not only the character of the several governments, but of most of the nations of Africa. Little progress has been made among them in agriculture, the arts or commerce, since the time when Herodotus wrote. On the west coast, the intercourse with Europeans has made the people expert in their dealings; but except in the use and repair of firearms, they have learnt but little else of European art.

In regard to the statistics of Africa, we are unfortunately almost compelled to say with Balbi, "that the title of African statistics ought to be rejected as absurd;" and nearly to agree with him in persisting in his first determination of excluding Africa, Oceanica, and the greater part of Asia, from his "*Balance Politique du Globe.*"

AFRICA may be divided into seven great regions.

1. THE REGION OF THE NILE, which we have comprised under the heads of Egypt, Nubia, and Kordofan.

2. REGION OF THE NORTH, which is situated between the Mediterranean and the great desert of Zahara, and extending from Egypt west to the Atlantic, generally known to the English as the States of Barbary: namely, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli: *M. Balbi* designates this division the Region du Maghreb, or *Arab-el-Maghreb; Contrée du Couchant.*

In this region *despotism, military anarchy, Islamism,* and the *Morisco-Arabic language* prevail, but many other dialects are spoken. The inhabitants may be considered chiefly as of Arabic, Saracenic, and *Amazig*, or *Berber* race; among the whole it is estimated there are nearly 1,000,000 Jews, 200,000 negroes, and several European renegades. The French population, military and civil, are not included. The soil and climate of this region ripen the choicest productions.

3. THE THIRD REGION comprehends the vast desert of Zahara, west from

Fezzan, and Darfour to the Atlantic, and south from the Barbary States to Senegambia, Soudan, and Bornou.

4. THE FOURTH REGION comprehends Nigritia, or Western Africa, extending from the south boundary of the Western Desert to the south boundary of Benguela, in about latitude 16° south.

5. THE FIFTH REGION comprehends the Cape of Good Hope colony, the country of the Caffres and Hottentots, and the extensive dry desert coast north of of the Hottentot country, to Benguela; and on the great unknown Southern Desert.

6. THE SIXTH REGION, OR EASTERN AFRICA, extending along the sea-coast, and to an unknown inland limit, from Delagoa Bay, in latitude 26° south, to the frontiers of Abyssinia.

7. THE SEVENTH REGION, comprehends the states of Abyssinia and Somaula, extending from Cape Ras-Asser, or Guardafo, to Zeylah, and along the Red Sea to the territories of the Pacha of Egypt.

CHAPTER X.

RESOURCES AND TRADE OF THE FIRST REGION.

1. EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

THE Empire of Morocco is the most powerful of the Barbary States. It occupies the north-west of Africa, from 28 deg. 50 min. north, to 35 deg. 40 min. north, and 9 deg. of longitude, from the Atlantic east to the boundary of *Algiers*. Its superfices are estimated at 130,000 geographical square miles; its population at 6,000,000; and by some at 8,500,000. The latter is probably correct. Although rudely cultivated, its soil yields, in abundance, wheat, of excellent quality, barley, maize, olives, hemp, and cotton; lemons, grapes, figs, oranges, almonds, and most fruits and forest trees. The sugar-cane, tobacco, date, palm, and cotton thrive where cultivated. Wood for construction is scarce; but cork-trees, oaks, and other trees, grow on the slopes of the mountains, and white cedar in some parts. This country with ordinary industry would be one of the most productive in the world. Islamism, however, wherever it extends, seems to wither industry.

Pasturage is followed in preference to agriculture, and the number of goats is very great.

It has mines of iron, tin, copper, antimony, and salt; the latter only appear to be worked.

The domestic animals are several varieties of camels; two species of goats;

horned cattle (which are small); sheep, one kind of which affords excellent wool; Arabian horses, deteriorated in the breed, mules in great number for general use, poultry and bees are reared in great plenty; the lion, panther, and hyena, prowl in the woods. On the borders of Zahara, ostriches are plentiful.

The capital called also *Morocco* (*Merâkasch*) contains about 70,000 inhabitants. This city is adorned with several mosques, with the principal palace, which is said to be 4500 feet long, and divided into courts, and with gardens, fountains, &c.

TREATIES for the security of trade and navigation against piracy, and for the security of persons and property, have been concluded by England at various periods with the States of Barbary. Those with Algiers have, since 1830, merged into our treaties with France; and with Tripoli and Tunis into the treaty of 1838 with Turkey. The numerous stipulations of several treaties with Morocco, are all of any value to trade or commerce embodied in the following treaty, which is considered as still in full force.

TREATY between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at Fez, 14th June, 1801. (Confirmed 19th January, 1824.)

ART. I. The English king may appoint one or more consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco and Fez; he or they may reside in any of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, or in any of his towns, at the election of the consul, where he may think it convenient for his king's subjects, or for the benefit of his commerce.

II. The consul who may reside in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, shall be treated with the utmost respect, according to his employment, and his house and family shall be taken care of; they shall not be molested by any body, nor affronted in any way whatever, and they who may be guilty of so doing, shall be severely punished, in order that they may serve as an example to others; the said consul may choose for his service either Moors or others, and none of his dependants shall pay any tax, (which is commonly paid by the Jews,) nor any thing of the kind; the said consul may establish a place of worship, and hoist his national colours at all times, either upon his house, within or without the town, or in his boat if he goes out to sea. The said consul shall be free from the payment of any duties on whatever he may bring for his use, or the use of his house, in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. Should the said consul be called home to his king's service or otherwise, he shall not be hindered from going, or be stopped, either he or his dependants, or any thing that belongs to him: he shall be at free liberty to go and come when he pleases; he shall be treated with the utmost respect, and if any thing more should be granted to any consul of another nation, it shall also be granted to him and to his agents.

III. English subjects shall be permitted to come, with their vessels and property of whatever kind, to any of the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco; they shall also be permitted to reside therein, as long as they please, and to build warehouses for their merchandise: the good friendship shall continue between the subjects of both nations for ever, so that no harm be done on either side.

IV. English subjects or merchants residing in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, shall, themselves and their property, be in perfect security: they may follow their religion without being molested; they may also choose a place proper for a burying-ground for their dead, and may go out with a corpse to bury it, and return in safety. They are also at liberty to send any of their agents, either by land or sea, for the purpose of their service, without their being hindered or stopped; and if any English merchant should happen to have a vessel in or outside the port, he may go on board himself, or any of his people, without being liable to pay any thing whatever.

V. English subjects shall not be compelled to sell their property, or to make purchases unless at their own option, and no Moor shall take any property belonging to an English subject, unless it be given by the good will of the proprietor, or by mutual agreement; the same shall be practised towards Moorish merchants in the English dominions.

VI. No English subject shall be answerable for any debts, contracted by another individual, unless, under his own hand, he be responsible for the same.

VII. Disputes between Moorish subjects and English subjects, shall be decided in the presence of the English consul, provided the decision be conformable to the Moorish law, in which case the English subject shall not go before the Cadi or Hacam, as the consul's decision shall suffice.

VIII. Should any dispute occur between English subjects and the Moors, and that dispute should occasion a complaint from either of the parties, the Emperor of Morocco alone shall decide the matter; if the English subject be guilty, he shall not be punished with more severity than a Moor would be; should he escape, no other subject of the English nation shall be arrested in his stead; and if the escape be made after the decision, in order to avoid punishment, he shall be sentenced the same as a Moor would be who had committed the same crime. Should any dispute occur in the English territories, between a Moor and an English subject, it shall be decided by an equal number of the Moors residing there and of Christians, according to the custom of the place, if not contrary to the Moorish law.

IX. Moorish subjects who escape from the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, and go on board of any English ship of war, or to any of the English ports, shall be restored to their country, without being sent as prisoners; and English subjects who come to the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, whether from their own country, or from any other place near the Barbary coast, such as Ceuta, from whence they may have made their escape, shall be delivered up to the consul or his agent, in order that they may be embarked for Gibraltar.

X. Renegades from the English nation, or subjects who change their religion to embrace the Moorish, they being of unsound mind at the time of turning Moors, shall not be admitted as Moors, and may again return to their former religion, but if they afterwards resolve to be Moors, they must abide by their decision, and their excuses will not be accepted.

XI. If any English subject turn Moor, and have in his possession effects or papers belonging to English subjects, he shall deliver them up to the English consul or his agent, in order to their being returned to their respective owners.

XII. English subjects, resident in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, either in peace or war, are at liberty to go to their own country, or elsewhere, either in their own or in any other vessel; they may dispose of their effects or houses, &c., and take their value with them, as also their families and servants, even though they should have been born in Barbary, without impediment whatever; and the same shall be practised towards Moorish subjects residing in the English dominions.

XIII. When an English subject dies in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, his effects shall not be searched or touched by any of the governors, but shall be delivered into the hands of his executors, or his heirs, if present; but if no heir or executor appear, the consul or his agent shall be executor for the same, he taking an inventory of all such effects found, to be delivered to the deceased's heirs or executors. If the deceased made no will, the consul or agent shall take charge of the effects, in whose possession they shall remain until the heir appears. If any debts were owing to the deceased, the governor of the place shall assist and compel the debtors to pay their debts to the consul, or his agent, to be kept for the heir.

XIV. All the treaties concluded between the English and the Moorish agent, are to be considered as extending to any territories the English may have in Germany, and to their inhabitants, the same as if they were natives of England, as also to Gibraltar and its inhabitants, who shall be considered as natives of London; they shall also extend to any other town and its inhabitants, which may hereafter be under the dominion or protection of England, as if they were included, from the beginning, in the treaties.

XV. English subjects, in addition to what is mentioned in those treaties, shall enjoy any other privileges which other powers enjoy at present, and if hereafter any further in-

dulgences be granted to any other power, the greatest share shall be extended to this friendly nation by the Emperor of Morocco.

XVI. The navigation between the English subjects and vessels and those of the Emperor of Morocco, shall be free, and if an English man-of-war or privateer meet at sea, with a Moorish man-of-war or merchantman, the latter shall not be hindered of their navigation, provided they are furnished with their passes given to them by their respective governors, certified by the English consul or his agent; but, if no passport be found on board, certified as above, the vessel being under Moorish colours, and the greater part of the crew being Moors, it shall not be molested or hindered of its navigation.

XVII. If a Morocco man-of-war meet with an English vessel at sea, not being in the English sea, the Moorish man-of-war may send his boat with two officers, on board of the English vessel to examine her pass; the two officers only shall be permitted to go on board; and, after so doing, the boat shall return, and the vessel continue its voyage: if an English vessel come out of a port with which the Emperor of Morocco may be at war, or go into it, no mariners, pilot, or strangers shall, in either case, be taken from it; nor shall any one be allowed to search the said vessel for the purpose of taking any ammunition or goods from the English vessel, under the pretence of receiving them from the captain as a present, or otherwise; and all prizes taken by the King of England's ships, and met with at sea by the Emperor of Morocco's cruisers, even without a pass, shall not be molested or hindered from their navigation, a letter or affidavit, either of the captain by whom the capture was made, or of the governor of the place from whence she sailed, being deemed sufficient.

XVIII. The Emperor of Morocco's cruisers, and his subjects, shall not cruise near the English ports, so that the commerce of the said ports be interrupted, nor shall English vessels so cruise near the Emperor of Morocco's ports.

XIX. If a Moor of the Emperor of Morocco's subjects be on board a vessel of a nation with which the King of England is at war, and the vessel happen to be taken a prize, neither the Moor nor his effects shall be seized, but shall be liberated; the same shall be observed, if an English subject be found on board a vessel with whose nation the Emperor of Morocco may be at war, and which may be taken as a prize, the English subject and his effects being liberated.

XX. If an English vessel capture a prize, and bring it into any of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, the vessel or cargo may be sold without being hindered by any body, or the prize taken away wheresoever they please.

XXI. If an English vessel run from a vessel with which it may be at war, and come within gun-shot of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, the latter shall be fired upon and the utmost shall be done to protect the former: the same condition shall be observed in respect of the Emperor of Morocco's cruisers, when near the English ports.

XXII. If a Morocco cruiser meet with a vessel of any nation, under convoy of an English cruiser, such vessel shall be considered as belonging to the King of England, she being under the protection of the English, and the Morocco cruiser shall not detain her, or hinder her navigation, on any pretext whatever; the same shall be practised by the English, if they find a vessel under convoy or protection of the Emperor of Morocco's cruisers.

XXIII. Cruisers belonging neither to Morocco nor England, but having a pass from a nation with which the Emperor of Morocco or the King of England may be at war, shall not be allowed to enter any port of either party, nor to sell a prize therein, neither shall they be allowed to take any stores or provisions, excepting only such a quantity of provisions as may be sufficient for their voyage home.

XXIV. If vessels of a nation with which the King of England is at war, enter any of the Emperor of Morocco's ports or bays, wherein there should happen to be English vessels, it shall not be permitted to the enemy to do violence to the English, or to molest them in any way, nor shall the enemy be permitted to follow an English vessel from the harbour till twenty-four hours after her departure; the same shall be practised towards vessels of the Emperor of Morocco in English ports.

XXV. If an English fleet, cruiser, or merchant-ship, come into a port of the Emperor of Morocco, or into any of his bays or rivers, and want provisions, they shall be allowed to buy what is necessary, at the current price paid by other nations that are at peace.

XXVI. Packet-boats, furnished with the King of England's pass, or with a passport from the person authorized to despatch king's packets, shall be considered as ships of war.

XXVII. The inhabitants of Gibraltar, which is under the English command, as also the inhabitants of any other town which may hereafter be in the possession of the English, shall be considered as native Englishmen, and be permitted to travel, and navigate, and fish, under English colours, with the governor's pass, without being hindered or molested.

XXVIII. Vessels of either party, or its subjects, that enter into the ports or bays of either party, and do not choose to come into harbour, or to anchor in the port, being bound for another place, shall not be obliged to exhibit their cargoes, nor to sell any part of them, nor shall they in such case be searched.

XXIX. If an English vessel land part of its cargo in any of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, it shall only pay the duties inward, on the quantity landed, but not for the remaining part of the cargo, which has not been landed, and it shall be at liberty to depart with the latter to any place whatsoever.

XXX. No English captain shall be compelled to take on board of his vessel any passenger or person, or goods belonging to any person whatever, against his will, nor shall the captain be compelled to go to any port without his consent, nor be prevented from going where he pleases.

XXXI. If a subject of the Emperor of Morocco freight an English vessel, for the purpose of loading or taking passengers from one of the emperor's ports to another; and, on his voyage, be driven by the wind and weather into another of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, he shall not pay any anchorage or other duty whatever in such port.

XXXII. English vessels meeting with distress at sea, and entering any of the Emperor of Morocco's ports to repair their damages, shall be allowed to come in, and shall be assisted with all requisite stores, &c., to continue their voyage to their destination.

XXXIII. If an English vessel strand, or be wrecked on the Emperor of Morocco's coast, it shall be protected and assisted in every respect as becoming friendship; the vessel, and what may be saved from such wreck, shall be delivered to the consul or his agent, for the use of the owners; and the crew shall be at liberty to depart when they please: the same shall be observed, in a similar case, towards the Emperor of Morocco's vessels on the English coast; and if any English vessel be cast away at Wadnun, or the sands near, the Emperor of Morocco shall do his utmost to ensure the safety of the crew, and their being sent to their country; the English consul or his agent may also use his endeavours in procuring their liberty, and shall be assisted in that object by the governor residing near the place.

XXXIV. If an English subject, or person under the King of England's protection, come to the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco to load provisions, he shall be allowed, on payment of the existing duties, to export them to other Christian nations, with which he may be at peace, it being understood that their coming over for that purpose shall be at proper seasons of the year, or once or more, according as may be agreed upon, as he is not permitted so to come and export without stipulation, and out of season.

XXXV. If English ships come to a port where ships of other nations happen also to be, and want a supply of provisions, and the place do not afford sufficient to satisfy both, it shall be divided in proportion to the number of vessels, and shall be paid for at the current market price, without its being permitted to the ships of other nations to take more than their portion; and if, henceforward, the garrison of Gibraltar should be in want of provisions, provided they be abundant in Barbary, the Emperor of Morocco shall permit their exportation, for the use of the troops, and the inhabitants, at the same duties that are paid by other nations at the same period.

XXXVI. If an English subject come to the Emperor of Morocco's ports with ammunition or naval stores, he shall not pay any duty for the same.

XXXVII. If an English subject have imported any merchandize into the Emperor of Morocco's ports, and have paid duty thereon, and choose afterwards to remove the said merchandize to another of the Emperor of Morocco's ports, he shall not pay any further duty; and if any goods be smuggled by subjects of either party, the goods which they have smuggled shall be seized, but no other punishment shall be inflicted, to serve as an example to others.

XXXVIII. All the treaties concluded with Muly Ishmael, Muly Abdala, and Muly Mahomed Ben Abdala, shall be in force without alteration; excepting such articles as may be contrary to this treaty between both parties.

XXXIX. If any of the subjects or cruisers of either party break through these treaties, either by mistake or purposely, the peace shall not, therefore, be disturbed, but shall continue until after a complaint be made to the respective king; and if any subject of either party be guilty of an infraction of these treaties, he shall be severely punished by his king.

XL. If a rupture of the peace happen, and war ensue (which God forbid), all English subjects, as also all Morocco subjects, of whatever description, may proceed to any part of the world they please, with their families, property, and servants, whether born in Barbary or not, on board the vessel of any nation, and six months' notice shall be given to them, in order that they may have time to dispose of their effects, and settle their affairs; and, during the said six months, they and their property shall continue in safety, without being molested or injured in any way, on account of the declaration of war; and they shall be assisted by the respective governors in recovering their debts without delay; the same shall be practised with the Emperor of Morocco's subjects in the dominions of the King of England.

XLI. This treaty of peace, concluded between the Emperor of Morocco and the King of England, shall be published to the subjects of both parties, that the conditions may not be concealed, and copies shall be given to the governors and commissioners of imports and exports of the Emperor of Morocco, and to the captains of his cruisers, this being the end of the abovementioned articles, concluded on the foregoing date, which corresponds with the 14th June, 1801, of the birth of Jesus, the Messiah, Son of Mary. Peace to him.

(L.S.) MULEY SOLIMAN.

Explanatory Articles between Great Britain and Morocco. Signed at Fez, 19th January, 1824.

The preceding treaty was produced before the Supreme Lord of the Believers, Emperor of the Muselms, the Honourable Emperor Mulana Abderahman Ben Mulana Hisham, Ben Mulana Mohamed Ben Abdala, Ben Mulana Ismael, whom may God protect,—on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, King George the Fourth, by James Sholto Douglas, his ambassador, and his consul residing at Tangier, for the purpose of renewing and confirming the treaty of peace which has so long subsisted between the two governments, as it appears in the present treaty, consisting of 41 articles, produced by the said consul, sealed by our sanctified Lord Mulana Soliman, whom may God have in his glory.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Faithful has been pleased to order that the said treaty should be read in his presence, for his Majesty's information, and after having heard the contents of the different articles, one by one, he approves of what his uncle has done for the benefit of the subjects of both nations, and confirms the said treaty, from the 1st Article, wherein it is mentioned, that his Britannic Majesty shall have one or more consuls in the Empire of Morocco, to Article 41, inclusive, excepting the two Articles, 7 and 8, which have been altered as follows:

VII. All disputes that may arise between Moorish and British subjects shall be decided by the governor of the place, the chief judge, and the British consul, and in case either of the parties disapprove of the decision, he is at liberty to appeal to the emperor.

VIII. If any dispute arise between Moorish and British subjects, or those under his Britannic Majesty's protection, and that serious personal injury be experienced by either party, in consequence of such dispute, the Emperor of Morocco alone shall decide the cause. If the English subject be guilty, he shall not be punished with more severity than a Moor would be. If the offender make his escape, no other British subject shall be apprehended in his stead. If the offender escape, before or after condemnation, from fear of punishment, he shall be subject to the same sentence as a Moor would be under similar circumstances Should any dispute occur in the British territories, the matter shall be decided according to the laws and customs of England, with liberty to make the customary appeals.

This concludes the two beforementioned articles.

Ratified by the Emperor of Morocco, at the Imperial Palace at Fez, the 18th Jumad the first, 1239.—A. D. 19th January, 1824.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF MOROCCO.

MOGADOR, on the Atlantic, has a good harbour for vessels of 150 tons, and a town with 30,000 inhabitants.

RABUT, has good shelter except with strong westerly winds. Population 21,000, of which 3000 are Jews.

EL-ARAICHE, is defended by batteries, and only admits vessels of 100 tons; but large ships anchor in the road. 3000 inhabitants.

DARBEIDAH, a little town with good anchorage in its bay.

SAFFEE, a town with 12,000 inhabitants, and good shelter except during winter gales from the west.

TANGIER, within the strait of Gibraltar, has 10,000 inhabitants, and is a most conveniently situated port, yet it has little trade.

CEUTA, belongs to Spain, has 3600 inhabitants, and little commerce.

TETUAN, is a large town (20,000 inhabitants) a league distant from its harbour, which is small. The road affords anchorage for large vessels, and the trade of the town with England is considerable.

The following details, from the *Lex Mercatoria* of Beawes, describe the trade of the Barbary States previous to the year 1770.

"The most considerable ports are Tripoli, Gouletta (the Port of Tunis), Algiers, and Sallee, in which last the principal trade of Morocco and Fez is carried on, though a good deal is done at Tetuan, and some at Arzilla, Alcasson, Azamon, Saphia, and Santa Cruz. The kingdom of Algiers has besides its capital, Tremecen, Constantine, Bona, Bugia, Gigery, La Calla, Cape Rosa, Collo, and that called the *Bastion* of France.

"Besides Gouletta, Tunis has Biserta, and Port Fariana. The Tripolines have only the port of their city, with some few on the coast, where little or no trade is carried on.

"The European merchants have warehouses only in the principal cities, and rarely land in any others on account of the impositions practised upon them—trading among these people, as the saying is, pike in hand, being always on their guard.

"Sallee is the principal port of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco.

"European merchandize is immediately landed and warehoused on its arrival, and afterwards sold by wholesale to the Moors or Jews, who send it to their correspondents at Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, Tarudant, and Illoc. The greatest part of the merchandize imported is consumed in these five cities, particularly at Mequinez, twelve leagues from Fez, where there are large magazines of the principal products of Morocco and the adjoining small states. What goods may remain undisposed of in these five towns are sent to the kingdom of Tafilet and Touat, where the Arabians take them in barter for gold-dust, indigo, ostrich feathers, dates, and occasionally elephants' teeth. The gold-dust and ivory are brought by the Arabians from part of Guinea, distant about four hundred leagues from Morocco. The ostrich feathers come from Sara, a country towards the sea of *sand*, where the Moors and Arabians kill the ostriches in great numbers, and sometimes take them alive and bring them to Morocco.

"The *Benizegriers*, a people of Africa, in the province of *Habat* in the kingdom of Fez, have among them a number of weavers and curriers, who carry on a great trade in linen and hides. There is also a trade in honey, wax, and cattle.

"*Santa Cruz* in the kingdom of Morocco, on the confines of that of *Sus*, near to Mount Atlas, is a small town, and carries on a trade chiefly with Marseilles.

"*Algiers*, M. Savary says, contains above 3000 foreign families which trade has drawn there, though he supposes it arises from the sale of prize goods.

"Their imports consist of gold and silver stuffs, damasks, draperies, spices, pewter, iron, hammered copper, lead, quicksilver, small cordage, bullets, linen, sailcloth, cochineal, tartar, alum, rice, sugar, soap, cotton in wool and thread, copperas, gums, brimstone, &c. The quantity imported, however, is small, the natives depending principally on these articles being brought in by the prizes taken by their privateers. Its exports consist principally in corn, olives, oil, figs, raisins, honey, wax, sheep, and goats.

"The *Bastion* of France is a small fortification and port in Algiers close to the frontiers of Tunis. It was given to the French by Soliman II. in 1561. The French have had it in their possession ever since. They pay for it 39,500 French livres yearly. The French have also Cape Rosas, Bonna, and Colla in their grant; from all which places they export annually some wheat, 11,000 measures of barley, 5000 of beans, pulse, about 80,000 skins, wax, and wool. In their coral-fishery they take about 600 quintals yearly."

TRADE and Navigation of the Empire of Morocco during the Year 1835.

PORTS.	VESSELS EMPLOYED IN TRADE.			IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.
	COUNTRIES.	No.	Tonnage.	Bullion. (Dollars).	British Goods.	Foreign Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Morocco.
				£	£	£	£	£
MOGADOR....	British	19	2,075	1 256	53 894	6 451	61,531	73,687
	All others	38	5,487	39,150	3,333	30,870	70,353	91,233
	Total.....	57	7,562	31,406	57,157	43 321	131,684	167,920
SAFFEE.....	British	none						
	All others	5	510	....	....	....	....	2,184
MAZAGAU....	British	11	1,545	3,636	4,870	....	8.506	4.066
	All others	20	3,043	14,248	1,985	....	10,233	29,494
	Total.....	31	4,588	17,884	6,855	....	24,739	33,560
RABAT.....	British	1	90	....	....	....	....	1.346
	All others	18	1,495	....	22,985	2 442	25,427	20 722
	Total.....	19	1 591	....	22,985	2,442	25,427	22,068
EL-ARAICHE.	British	6	570	....	2 512	....	2,512	1,235
	All others	21	1,436	....	5,980	46	6,026	5,532
	Total.....	27	2,006	....	8,492	46	8,538	6,767
TANGIER*....	British	71	2,988	....	23 081	1,792	24,873	21,215
	All others	120	4,479	....	5,025	1,570	6,595	16,194
	Total.....	191	7,467	....	28,106	3,302	31,468	37,409
TETUAN*.....	British	55	3,142	....	34 622	2,207	36 829	23 997
	All others	26	3,188	....	3,132	2,234	5,366	18,505
	Total.....	81	6,330	....	37,754	4,411	42 195	42,502
Total all Ports and States	British	163	10,416	4,892	118,909	10,450	134,251	125,546
	Austrian	10						
	French	12						
	Neapolitan	2						
	Portuguese	21						
	Russian	2						
	Sardinian	71	19,638	44,398	42,440	43,162	130,000	180,864
	Spanish	166						
	Swedish	2						
	Tuscan	14						
	American	8						
	Total.....	411	30,054	49,290	161,349	53,612	264.251	312,410

* Besides the above number of British merchantmen, there entered at Tangier fourteen British vessels of war, and five yachts, R.Y.C.; and at Tetuan four vessels of war.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels which entered at, and cleared from, the States of Morocco, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
England	253	13,664	396	15,945
France	27	3,227	32	4,070
Portugal	15	1,309	28	3,322
Spain	72	974	79	1,020
United States	3	609	5	827
Other countries	2	229	6	560
Total	372	20,003	456	24,744

The number of French vessels engaged in the direct trade between the states of Morocco and France in the year 1839, amounted to 18, with a total tonnage of 1820 tons.

VALUE of Imports into, and Exports from, the States of Morocco, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	£	£
England	457,760	35 ,560
France	82,840	79,560
United States	20,680	11,560
Portugal	7,560	14,680
Spain	7,160	7,560
Sardinia	....	12,200
Belgium	2,320	1,440
Holland	3 360	....
Tunis	....	440
Total	581,680	481,000

The principal articles composing the trade in 1839 were as follow:

IMPORTS.	£	£
Tissues of Cotton	191,200	
Wool	64,240	
Silk	11,720	
Flax and hemp	5,120	272,280
Raw silk		48,230
Sugar, raw and refined		27,900
Metals—steel, iron, lead, tin and brass		21,300
Spices, drugs, and dyes		19,400
Hardwares		10,400
Tea		8,800
Porcelain, delf, and glasswares		4,520
Leather		4,120
Cotton wool		3,880
Paper		3,720
Coffee		3,560
Empty casks		2,920
Sulphur		1,760
Taffia		1,360
Perfumery		960
Specie		135,400

EXPORTS.	
Fruits, fresh and dried	90,840
Wool, and tissues of	84,720
Olive oil	43 240
Wax, raw and manufactured	38,900
Hides, raw, and tanned	35,030
Grain and small corn	33,080
Oxen	22,200
Gums	19,360
Bark and tan	7,000
Leeches	5,400
Fowls and eggs	3,320
Ostrich feathers	2,160
Elephants' teeth	1,200
Gassoul (mineral soap)	880
Specie	94,400

"By comparing the above returns for 1839 with 1838, we find a considerable increase in 1839; viz., in tonnage, of 2403 tons, and in the value of imports and exports, of 272,040*l.*, or 25½ per cent.

"This increase has been principally in the value of specie imported from, and exported to, Tangier and Gibraltar. It will be seen that the greater portion of the trade of Morocco has been with England.

"The value of the trade between the States of Morocco and France, in 1839, amounted to 162,320*l.*, of which 82,800*l.* was for exports from France. In 1838 the amount was nearly the same; viz., 161,640. The fluctuations which have taken place since 1834 have caused a certain decrease in the trade between France and the States of Morocco. The chief decrease has been in sugar, while there was an increase in tissues of silk and wool.

STATEMENT of the Trade between France and Morocco in the Year 1839.

Imports from France to Morocco.	£	£
Tissues of Cotton	5,280	
Tissues of Silk	5,200	
Tissues of Wool	4,960	15,760
Tissues of Flax and hemp	320	
Raw silk		9,760
Sugar, raw and refined		5,840
Spices, drugs, and dyes		4,120
Hardwares		1,840
Taffia		1,360
Coffee		1,240
Leather		1,000
Tea		960
Metals, steel, iron, lead, tin, and brass		840
Specie		36,720

Exports to France from Morocco.	£
Wool, and tissues of ditto	20,040
Hides, raw and tanned	19,880
Fruit, fresh	15,360
Olive oil	10,160
Wax, raw and manufactured	7,520
Gums	4 000
Elephants' teeth	920

BRITISH and Colonial Merchandize imported into Morocco during the Year 1839.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value in Money Sterling. £	s.	d.
Alum.....tons	104	474	0	0
Arsenic.....boxes	24	280	0	0
Canvass.....bales	18	274	2	6
Cassia and cinnamon.....case	67	176	10	0
China.....boxes	17	128	0	0
Cloth, common woollen....bales	287	11,050	12	0
— fine.....do.	25	2,127	13	0
— long, British.....do.	804	31,151	3	0
— ditto, Indian.....do.	960	30,109	0	0
Cloves.....hhds.	9	470	16	0
Coffee.....bags	323	1,071	6	6
Cottons, brown manufactured bales	2115	118,398	12	3
— of various sorts.....do.	1214	45,603	2	0
Cotton thread.....boxes	297	4,469	5	0
Coral and beads.....do.	11	438	0	0
Copperas.....casks	151	214	2	10
Earthenware.....crates	299	1,385	4	0
Flannel.....bales	1	50	0	0
Ginger.....bags	918	691	18	0
Gold lace.....box	1	10	0	0
Gum Benjamin.....boxes	134	1,252	15	0
Carried forward....	....	240,826	2	1

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value in Money Sterling. £	s.	d.
Brought forward.....		249,826	2	1
Gunpowder.....kegs	41	156	4	0
Hardware of all sorts, tin, iron, &c.....casks	530	10,147	17	0
Iron.....tons	651	7,207	11	0
Lead.....casks	3	26	10	0
Logwood.....pieces	12	6	0	0
Muskets.....boxes	46	1,380	0	0
Nutmegs.....do.	1	2	15	0
Ochre, red.....casks	17	20	12	9
Pepper, black.....bags	569	1,036	0	6
Potatoes.....do.	70	58	10	0
Quicksilver.....bottles	2	15	0	0
Silk manufactures of India, viz.—Bandanas and handkerchiefs.....bales	33	2 277	12	6
Steel.....boxes	114	278	0	0
Stirrups, Moorish.....number	7201	435	0	0
Sticklac.....bags	1750	2,778	11	1
Sugar, loaf.....hhds.	807½	10,021	3	0
— crushed, raw.....casks	174	1,442	2	0
Tea, different sized boxes..boxes	1406	5,925	9	6
Total.....	....	299,100	19	8

Specie imported in all the ports of Morocco in British vessels.....£100,757 10 0
Specie " " " in Foreign vessels..... 32,231 15 0

Value of Imports.	£	Mean of 5 years.	1839
1834	367,040		
1835	394,360	£	
1836	528,880	424,056	
1837	436,760		
1838	393,249		
1839			581,680

Value of Exports.	£	Mean of 5 years.	1839
1834	355,680		
1835	334,840	£	
1836	513,160	389,088	
1837	314,400		
1838	400,360		
1839			483,960

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Value of Exports from France to Morocco.	£	Mean of 5 years.	1839
1834	124,200		
1835	104,960	£	
1836	124,600	90,858	
1837	34,480		
1838	66,040		
1839			82,840

Value of Imports into France from Morocco.	£	Mean of 5 years.	1839
1834	148,960		
1835	98,800	£	
1836	104,920	108,792	
1837	35,680		
1838	95,600		
1839			79,560

As a contraband trade is carried on to a great extent on the coast of the Barbary States, especially in Morocco, the above figures may be considered as much below the actual amount of import trade. The most accurate returns give an increase of about one quarter to the value of imports.

PRODUCE of Morocco exported from its principal Ports for those of Great Britain and her Dependencies. Also Produce exported to other Nations, during the Year 1839.

For Ports of Great Britain and her Dependencies.						For Ports of other Nations.				
ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value in Money Sterling.				Quantities.	Value in Money Sterling.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Almonds, sweet ..... seroons	1,180	58,372	14	8		851	4,980	19	1	
— bitter ..... do.	1,976	10,661	12	0		219	1,229	8	4	
Antimonial ..... bales	....	....				506	637	0	0	
Bark ..... do.	19,806	6,131	2	0		100	33	15	0	
Barley ..... fanegas	1,700	265	12	6		2,135	366	9	2	
Baskets, new ..... number	....	11	19	7		1,000	3	7	6	
Beans ..... fanegas	12,435	3,750	1	6						
Bird seed ..... do.	....	....				1,100	371	5	0	
Carpets ..... bales	3	60	0	0						
Commino seed ..... seroons	86	237	1	6						
Dates ..... casks	835	2,984	18	11		62	192	1	0	
Dra ..... seroons	220	155	8	0						
Eggs 1000	374	464	18	6		90	126	0	0	
Euphorbium ..... seron	13	34	2	2		43	113	5	3	
Feathers, ostrich ..... cases	17	3,221	0	0						
Flour ..... seroons	2,981	2,759	5	6		130	208	0	0	
Fowls ..... baskets	1,650	1,186	7	6		146	87	12	0	
Garbanyos ..... fanegas	130	58	10	0						
Gassoul ..... seroons	141	179	0	0		750	600	0	0	
Gingelane seed ..... do.	8	18	13	8						
Gum arabic ..... do.	2,253	15,021	7	11		670	3,730	4	11	
Gum sandarach ..... do.	308	3,129	15	2		36	260	17	6	
Horns 1000	60	73	2	6		60	135	0	0	
Hemp ..... bales	....	....				2	10	0	0	
Ivory ..... do.	11	348	1	7		2	143	11	0	
Leeches 1000	1,032	1,066	9	6		2,636	2,379	2	6	
Linseed ..... seroons	64	64	0	0						
Maize ..... fanegas	....	....				4,058	1,265	4	11	
Oil ..... pipes	2,116	30,100	13	3		854	10,360	4	0	
Orchella weed ..... seroons	117	365	18	0						
Oranges 1000	502	302	11	0		700	420	0	0	
Orris-root ..... bales	....	....				14	16	11	9	
Oxen ..... number	2,672	12,168	19	0						
Pepper, red ..... sacks	21	63	0	0						
Pomegranate peel ..... do.	10	62	12	6						
Rice ..... do.	725	482	12	6		200	157	10	0	
Sashes, woollen ..... number	2,500	500	0	0		2,200	440	0	0	
Sarsaparilla ..... sacks	20	100	0	0						
Sheep, live ..... number	211	183	0	0						
Skins, calf ..... bales	1,935	7,860	5	0		675	3,359	18	6	
— goat ..... do.	754	2,344	13	0		7,626	52,931	18	6	
— sheep ..... do.	731	1,651	2	2		586	1,995	2	3	
Snuff ..... jars	465	278	8	0		101	62	0	0	
Sponges ..... bales	1	5	0	0						
Walnuts ..... seroons	24	147	1	0						
Wax ..... casks	1,516	21,248	17	9		476	8,174	12	8	
Wheat ..... fanegas	24,853	9,950	17	10		13,844	4,761	7	6	
Wool ..... bales	5,315	30,060	1	0		18,124	59,577	1	3	
— manufactured ..... do.	....	....				80	380	0	0	
Various drugs	....	83	11	3						
Total	....	231,880	7	11		....	139,482	0	7	

"Of the British vessels which arrived at Morocco in 1839, 77 entered at Tangier, 51 at Tetuan, and 25 at Mogador. The remainder entered the minor ports of Rabat, Mazagan, Dar-al-Baida and Saraiche.

"There was a great increase in the demand for British cottons and woollens that year as compared with previous years, while those from France had decreased.

"The articles sent of late from England have been of a better quality, to which is mainly to be attributed the increased consumption, and they sell at fair remunerating prices to the importer.

"British woollens are again in repute, and are preferred to French and German, because they keep their colour better.

"The value of British goods imported into Morocco in 1839 was declared at 299,100*l.* of which, in British vessels, 213,984*l.*

"The value of British goods imported, was declared at 35,977*l.* in British vessels, and 47,888*l.* in foreign vessels: total imports, 382,965*l.* This amount, however, was probably one-third under the real value. The declared exports were valued at 188,936*l.* by British

vessels, and 185,426*l.* by foreign vessels: total, 374,362*l.* This amount is also believed to be far less than the real value.

"The total declared value of the produce of Morocco exported to Great Britain and her dependencies, during the year 1841, was 197,281*l.* sterling; and to all other nations, 148,577*l.* sterling. Of the exports to Great Britain, &c. the principal articles were 2334 seroons sweet almonds, value 21,575*l.*; 745 seroons bitter, 5718*l.*; bark, 18,940*l.*; ostrich feathers, 3991*l.*; gum arabic, 17,211*l.*; hides, 2206*l.*; leeches, 6936*l.*; 147 pipes oil, 2943*l.*; 2804 oxen, 13,594*l.*; calf, goat, and sheep skins, 32,552*l.*; 2301 seroons wax, 28,569*l.*; wool, 27,000*l.* Of the exports to other countries the principal were, calf, goat, and sheep skins, 61,231*l.*; wool, 62,000*l.*; wax, 11,576*l.*; almonds, 2462*l.*; leeches, 2708*l.*; oil, 1298*l.*"—*Abstract of Consular Return.*

The principal manufactures of the city of Morocco are silks, embroidery, and leather, but all the arrangements are barbarous. The trade of Morocco with the interior of Africa is conducted by caravans, the principal of which is that which accompanies the pilgrims across the whole continent of Africa, to the Red Sea and the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca. The value of investments in this caravan has been usually estimated at two millions of piasters. The caravans which penetrate the interior of Africa depart from Tetuan, Morocco, Fez, and Tardouan, and meet at Tafilet, in order to cross together over the Great Desert of Zahara. The trade of Morocco is greatly restricted by monopolies: among these are the trade in leeches and the coral-fishery. The cultivation of the soil is free, but none of the products can be exported until a duty is paid to the emperor, by those who have a monopoly under him of the export trade. These must renew their privilege annually. A competition arises between Jews, Moors, and others, to obtain this monopoly, which is accorded to those who agree to pay the highest export duty to the emperor. In 1836 the export duty on wool was fixed at 4 piasters and 2 lbs. of powder per quintal = 119 lbs. avoirdupois. Since then the duty has been often changed, and the exportation of wool washed in the fleece prohibited, except from Mogador, on paying a duty of $9\frac{1}{4}$ piasters = 40 fr. per 119 lbs. avoirdupois. In all the ports except *Mazagau* 2 lbs. of powder is exacted, besides the export duty. In 1841 wool was allowed to be exported at a duty of 8 Spanish dollars and 4 lbs. of powder. The importation of unmalleable iron was prohibited.

The Import Duties are sometimes arbitrarily raised, and they are often corruptly levied; but 10 per cent on the value is the general rate of import duty: the value is, however, often underrated, by means of bribes or otherwise.

The commission on sales is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the charges for landing goods, &c., about 1*s.* 8*d.* per package.

But charges and duties, especially export duties, are all arbitrarily charged and imposed in this barbarous yet naturally rich country.

"There is no fixed duty for the anchorage (harbour duty) in the port of Morocco. The sum is named by the custom-house officers. The high or low price depends upon the good or bad humour which the officer happens to be in; or upon the good or bad understanding that might be existing between the consul, or foreign agents, and the custom-house officers. A brig pays from 18 to 27 hard piasters in one sum.

" If a merchant vessel weighs anchor in order to land the smallest article of its cargo, or to take in victuals, the duty of anchorage sometimes is not claimed: at other times the whole is exacted, or else only the half of the duty; it entirely depends upon the caprice of the collector. This non-fixation of duties is an obstacle in our capitulations with Morocco.

Note.—The units indicated in this tariff show the relation with the French units hereafter mentioned.

		kilogrammes.
Pound or rottolo . .	at Mogador	0.538
	in the other ports	0.504
Quintal	at Mogador	53.818
	in the other ports	50.453

Hard piaster or silver dollar (composed of 16 ounces) . 5 fr. 25 c., or 4*s.* 2*d.*

MERCHANDIZE.	Units Taxed.	Duties in Piasters. p.	c.
No. 2. Import Duties, on—			
Iron	quintal	2	0
Raw silk	pound	1,2	0
Cochineal	do.	1,2	0
Steel	quintal	2	0
Sulphur	do.	2	0
Woollens and cotton	do.		
The duties on these are uniformly 10 per cent at the present moment, in all the ports of the empire, but are often generally, or specially modified in certain localities.			
No. 2. Tables of duties imposed upon exported merchandize.			
Oxen and Cows	head	14	0
Note.—The Emperor of Morocco in his treaty with England allowed the English to export for the provisionment of Gibraltar 2000 oxen on paying a duty of only 5 piasters per head.			
Wood for burning	per load of an ass	0	11,2
Bark for tanning	quintal	1	0
Woollen belts	piece	0	11 2
Charcoal	per 4 asses' loads	3	0
White wax	quintal	14	0

MERCHANDIZE.	Units Taxed.	Duties in Piasters. p.	c.
Yellow wax	quintal	10	0
Leather (vide *Skins*).			
Dates	do.	14	0
Elephants' teeth	do.	4	0
Gum arabic in tables	do.	3	0
— in the other ports	do.	2	0
— sandarach	do.	3	0
Oil		prohibited	
Note.—The exportation is permitted at Mogador as a special privilege of this port.			
Wool (same observation as for oil)		do.	
Hides	quintal	3	71,2
Oranges and lemons	000 in number	1	0
Skins of oxen salted, at Mogador	quintal	3	0
— in other ports	do.	4	0
— tanned	do.	5	0
— goats	100 in number	5	0
Morocco leather	dozen	2	0
Ostrich feathers, choice white	pound	8	0
— black	do.	2	0
— not choice	do.	3	0
Sulphur	quintal	2	0
Morocco slippers	pair	0	11,2
Game	dozen	1	71,2

Note.—At Mogador the duty on hides of oxen are augmented one-tenth, not including the skins of salted beef which pay the special duty indicated above.

CHAPTER XII.

REGENCY OF TUNIS.

The states of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, possess nearly if not the same natural advantages in respect to climate, soil, and productions as *Morocco:* the former now belonging or occupied by France, comes under the head of that kingdom. (Which see.)

Treaties.—If the Bey of Tunis should not be deemed bound by the provisions of the Turkish treaty and tariff of 1838, he is, by former treaties with England, bound to charge no higher duties on the import trade of British subjects than 3 per cent, and, in other respects, to nearly similar stipulations as those contained in the existing treaty with Morocco.

The state of Tunis has a more temperate climate than Morocco. This ad-

vantage is attributed to the Mediterranean breezes, and the ramifications of the Atlas mountains. The Bey is hereditary, but tributary to the Porte, from whom he receives the *caftan*, otherwise he is quite independent. The wool and wheat of Tunis are of excellent quality, and mines of silver, copper, antimony, and various metals are said to abound in the mountain district. The superfices of Tunis is estimated at 40,000 geographical miles. The population at 1,800,000 inhabitants, and by some authorities at 3,000,000. The slave trade has recently been abolished. (See slave trade hereafter.)

The mineralogy of the country is little known. The ancient Carthaginians exported copper, and there is a mine of quicksilver: sulphur is found and said to be abundant. A thin layer of salt increasing to a foot in depth, covers the bottom of the Skibbah lake when dry in summer.

This country abounds with rich and fertile soils, but the extortions of the Bey dishearten the agriculturists, who, whether they cultivate much or little corn, have seldom left them sufficient for their maintenance. They cannot under such circumstances be expected to be industrious, for the benefit, not of themselves, but of the Bey and his subordinates.

The manufactures of Tunis are principally *red caps*, tarbouches, of which there are exported annually the value of 1,800,000 francs. Soap, at Susa chiefly. Some shawls and handkerchiefs. Wheat, maize, oranges, grapes, and all kinds of fruits; olive-trees, cotton, sugar-canes, carobs, saffron, and whatever is sown or planted, thrive in this fertile region. Horses, cattle, sheep, buffaloes, and other domestic animals are bred.

None of the African states are more conveniently situated for trade.

The exportation of wheat is not prohibited. We are utterly at a loss for any British consular returns, which give any information relative to this country, except of the mere navigation of Tunis. The following statement is condensed from the French consuls' returns published in the bulletin of the Minister of Commerce. Among the exports, oil and wood are the most important.

The value of imports in 1832 was estimated for duty at 13,103,600 francs = 524,140*l.*; the value of exports at 13,584,500 francs = 543,380*l.*

The principal articles IMPORTED were cochineal, 847,700 francs; raw silk, 785,000 francs; coffee, 337,400 francs; sugar, 317,600,600 francs; Spanish wool, to make tarbouches, 269,100 francs; woollen cloths, 180,300 francs; wine, 105,200 francs; specie (Spanish dollars), 3,724,500 francs.

The EXPORTS were red caps, or tarbouches, to Turkey, 1,755,600 francs; olive oil, 6,511,900 francs (chiefly to Marseilles to make soot); sheep's wool (unwashed), 3,331,300 francs; wheat and flour, 47,777,000 francs; salted hides, 220,600 francs.

The average annual exports are estimated by the French consul as follow:—

Olive oil, 4,000,000 francs; wool, 1,500,000 francs; red caps, 1,800,000 francs; other woollens, 509,000; wheat and pulse, 280,000 francs; nuts, dates, 90,000 francs; cattle, 100,000 francs; sponges, 200,000 francs; wax, 40,000; hides, 230,000 francs; senna, 50,000 francs; soap, 60,000 francs; elephants' teeth and gold-dust, 400,000 francs. Total average, exports = nearly 400,000*l.* sterling.

The revenue of the bey is estimated at about 8,000,000 Spanish dollars, or about 1,600,000*l.*; but the people pay twice as much, the collectors and subordinates retaining the difference. He keeps up an army, which, with the contingent cavalry of Arabs, is equal to 50,000 men. He has a corvette, and a few smaller ships or schooners armed, and thirty-two gunboats.

SEAPORTS.

Tunis has a population of 120,000, of which 30,000 are said to be Jews, 1500 Christians, and the rest Mahomedans. Its port, on a salt lake, communicates, by a canal or strait, with the sea; large ships anchor in the road or bay; the anchorage is excellent.

Biserta has rather a roadstead than a harbour. It is exposed to all winds from the north-west, round to the south-east. The anchorage is good.

Farina is a small port between Biserta and Tunis; near it are considerable salt-works.

Hammamet has 8000 inhabitants, and a tolerably safe roadstead, with good anchorage.

Susa is a small gulf, which will admit the largest vessels. It is exposed to the violence of easterly winds. 10,000 inhabitants.

Monastier, Sfax, and Gerbis are the other ports.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at Tunis in 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
France and its possessions in the North of Africa	73	6,179	71	5,151
England	49	4 717	49	4,634
Egypt and Turkey	13	2,017	21	4,173
Sardinia	23	1,231	23	1,912
Austria	11	2,488	2	544
Tuscany	17	1,507	18	1,398
Two Sicilies	21	931	27	1,183
Barbary States	9	475	6	631
United States	1	205	3	547
Greece	3	152	4	205
Spain	6	214	6	120
Total	229	20,179	233	20,498

The number of French vessels engaged in the direct trade between Tunis and France in 1839 was—

Entered . . . 11 vessels of . . . 1117 tons.
Cleared . . . 15 „ . . . . 1379 „

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and of Exports from, Tunis.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	piasters.*	piasters.
France, and its possessions in the North of Africa	2,506,000	1,408,000
England	1,728,000	677,000
Tuscany	1,387,000	384,000
Turkey	460,000	938,000
Sardinia	443,000	900,000
Greece	433,000	201,000
Egypt	150,000	407,000
United States	238,000	208,000
Austria	321,000	2,000
States of Barbary	74,000	146,000
Two Sicilies	196,000	17,000
Spain	153 000	28 000
Total	8,089,000	5,376,000
Total in £ sterling	255,600	169,880

* The piaster of Tunis which was worth about 12½*d.* a few years ago, is stated by the British Consul to be worth no more than 7¾*d.* in 1813.

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow :

IMPORTS.		piasters.	piasters.
Raw silk			650,000
Sugar			611,000
Tissues of	Wool, cloth	395,000	607,000
	Silk	212,0 0	
Wine, brandy, and spirits			491,000
Wool, Spanish			419,000
Coffee			383,000
Dyes—cochineal and vermilion			3?2,000
Timber and planks			326 000
Corn and meal			306 000
Manufactures (not distinguished)			140,000
Cotton thread			121,000
Spices—pepper, cloves, cinnamon, &c.			100,000
Haberdashery			90,000
Metals—iron in bars			91,000
Plated and gilt wares			89,000
Arms			68,000
Jewellery			63,000
Specie—gold and silver			25,310

EXPORTS.		piasters.	piasters.
Tissues of wool	Caps, &c.	1,431.000	1,681,000
	Other articles	250,000	
Wool			1,188,000
Hides, &c.	Leather, dried or curried	410,000	502,000
	Sheepskins	92,000	
Fish tunnies			351,000
Corn and meal			201,000
Fruit—dates			105,000
Live animals	Oxen	85,000	104,700
	Horses	19,700	
Olive oil			66,000
Wax			28,? 00
Soap			14,000

The total amount of trade carried on by Tunis in 1839 was less than in 1838. In navigation there was a decrease in 1839 of 11,128 tons, or about 21½ per cent, and in the value of goods imported and exported of about 27 per cent. This decrease consisted chiefly of manufactured articles imported, and of corn and fruits exported.

The trade of France with Tunis has also experienced a falling off.

The value of articles exchanged between the two countries, which in 1838 amounted to 5,020,000 piasters, in 1839 only amounted to 3,914,000 piasters.

The following are the articles composing the trade between France and Tunis in 1839.

Imports from France into Tunis.		piasters.	piasters.
Tissues of	Wool, cloth	383,000	495,000
	Silk	112,000	
Sugar			250,000
Coffee			247,000
Dyes—cochineal and vermilion			168,000
Wool, Spanish			132,000
Timber and planks			100,000
Wine, brandy, and spirits			89,000
Plated and gilt wares			78,000
Spices—pepper, cloves, cinnamon, &c.			50,000
Silk, raw			42,000
Arms			31,000
Jewellery			26,000
Cotton thread			21,000

Exports from Tunis to France.		piasters.
Wool		467,000
Leeches		106,000
Corn and meal		80,000
Bones of animals		51,000
Fruits	Dates	40,000
	Almonds	29,000
Hides, &c.	Leather, dried or curried	36,000
	Sheepskins	14,000

Arrival and Departure of British and Foreign Vessels at the Port of Tunis during the Year 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British and Maltese	54	4,023	489		55	4,687	497	
French	66	6,607	502		65	6,418	507	
Neapolitan	33	1,302	238		28	1,113	212	
Sardinian	46	5,360	409		44	4,991	393	
Tuscan	22	2,264	168		17	1,705	136	
Austrian	25	6,014	273	No returns.	28	6,613	295	No returns.
Greek	24	3,653	276		29	4,571	336	
Spanish	3	83	26		3	83	26	
Ottoman	14	966	125		14	995	126	
Tunisian	49	1,536	384		43	1,276	312	
Russian	3	579	36		3	579	36	
Roman	2	334	19		2	334	19	
Total	341	33,321	2917		331	33,425	2895	

Arrivals.—Of the 54 British vessels, there were from Malta, 41; Constantinople, 1; Monastier, 6; Bona, 1; Gallipoli, 1; Susa, 1; Algiers, 2; Sfax, 1.

Departures.—Of the 55 British vessels, there were for Sfax, 2; Malta, 45; Bona, 2; England, 1; Stora, 1; Algiers, 2; Alexandria, 1; Gibraltar, 1.

In 1841, 44 British and Maltese vessels arrived at Tunis.

Port of Sfax.—29 Vessels under the British flag arrived from Malta, at the Port of *Sfax*, in 1841, with wine, spirits, iron, sugar, coffee, cotton, beans, and British manufactures; and 2 from Sicily and Tripoli. Total, 31 vessels, and value of their cargoes, 13,950*l.* The same vessels carried back wool, hides, wax, barilla, sponge, oil, almonds, salted fish, nuts, bones, dates, tar, cattle, &c. The value of the exports cannot be ascertained. The whole commerce at this and other ports of the regency of Tunis forms a competition and struggle of interests between Malta and Italy; between British and foreign mercantile supremacy of Tunis, Leghorn, or other towns on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Navigation Duties in the Port of Tunis. (1)

	TUNIS.				SUSA AND MONASTIER.				SFAX AND GERBIS.			
	Piasters.		Francs.		Piasters.		Francs.		Piasters.		Francs.	
	p.	cbes.	fr.	cen.	p.	cbes.	fr.	cen.	p.	cbes.	fr.	cen.
Anchorage duty (2)	10	8	12	16	4	4	5	10	4	4	5	10
Captain of the port's tax	....		....		1	0	1	20	1	4	1	50
Water-tax (3)	5	0	6	0	0	8	0	60				
Odabaschi-tax (4)	2	10	3	15								
Totals (5)	18	2	21	75	5	12	6	90	5	8	6	60

(1) These duties are the same for all vessels, without reference to their tonnage, number of masts, and the depth of water they draw.

(2) These 10 piasters 8 caroubes are only collected once, on the arrival and departure of English, French, and Sardinian vessels. Spanish, Neapolitan, Austrian, and even Tunis ships pay 17 piasters 8 caroubes for anchorage duty on entering, if the vessel has a full or a part only of her cargo; and 17 piasters 8 caroubes anchorage duty at their departure in the same case as before mentioned. No duty is imposed if in ballast.

(3) This duty is 8 caroubes for each sailor. It is calculated upon ten men, and the duty is always imposed whether the vessels water or not.

(4) The Odabaschi duty is for the officer who grants the bill of health.

(5) Besides the fixed there are incidental duties peculiar to the Port of Tunis.

1st. All vessels which enter the Goulett Canal, for repairs or for any other purpose, are subjected to an entrance and departure duty of 20 piasters; and 5 piasters besides, daily, if the vessel is above 50 tons burden; if of less tonnage 2 piasters 8 caroubes.

2d. A vessel taking in ballast from the land, is taxed with a duty of 15 piasters.

3d. On every vessel which finds itself unsafe in the roadstead on account of the bad quality of its cables, or for any other reason, and wishes to get under shelter of the mole of the Goletta, a duty of 12 caroubes per ton is imposed as long as it remains there, but if for more than six months, the same duty is renewed. Besides these 12 caroubes per ton, the captain of the port receives in all 3 piasters.

This anchorage duty is not imposed when the captain can prove by the usual register (Teskeret), that he has already paid it in one of the ports of the Regency. All nations except England, France, and Sardinia, pay 16 piasters, instead of 4 piasters 4 caroubes at the ports of Susa and Monastier, and 12 piasters at Sfax and Gerbis.

Vessels driven into port from stress of weather, are not, either on arrival or departure, liable to anchorage duty, except when trading operations are transacted. This duty is not imposed when it has been paid in any other port of the Regency.

Coasting Trade.—The coasting trade is permitted to all foreign vessels without paying any other duty than those in the regular tariff.

Monies, Weights, and Measures.—The *piaster* has usually been valued at 12½*d.* to 13*d.* sterling: the present depreciated value is only 7½*d.* It is divided into 16 *caroubes*. The *cantaro* of 100 lbs. = 111½ lbs. avoirdupois. The *kafir* = 16 *kewibas* = 14$\frac{5}{10}$ imperial bushels. The *millerole* liquid measure, 14½ imperial gallons. The pic for cloth measure, 26½ inches; fustians, 18½ inches; and for silk, 24¾ inches.

Quarantine.—The quarantine duty is divided as follows:

Quarantine of observation fixed at 10 days is only for 7 or 8 days, but one pays for 10 days on all vessels coming from any port of the Mediterranean, at 5 piasters per day.

QUARANTINE Charges, at 12½*d.* per piaster.

PORT OF TUNIS.	ps.	c.		£	s.	d.		ps.	c.		£	s.	d.
At 5 piasters per day	50	0					Brought forward	92	8				
Health-tax	20	0					Guard of Health	10	0				
Quarantine-boat	10	0	102	5	4	0	Keeper of the health patent at Tunis	10	0	112	5	10	0
Purification and medicines	12	8					General quarantine for the arrivals from the Levant	317	8				
Faro lights	10	0					Health-guard	25	0	352	16	18	6
Quarantine of 20 days on vessels from Levant	100	0					Keeper of the health patent at Tunis	10	0				
Health-guard at 2½ piasters per day	50	0											
Health-tax	20	0	202	9	15	8							
Quarantine-boat	10	0					PORTS OF SFAX AND GERBIS.						
Purification and medicines	12	8											
Faro lights	10	0					Quarantine of 10 days	92	8				
Quarantine of 25 days	....		240	11	10	4	Health-guard	10	0	120	5	15	6
Ditto of 30 days	....		277	13	6	8	Keeper of the health patent at Tunis	18	0				
Ditto of 40 days	....		352	16	18	4	General quarantine from Levant	317	0				
PORTS OF SUSA AND MONASTIER.							Health-guard	25	0	360	14	8	4
Quarantine of 10 days	92	8					Keeper of patent	18	0				

No distinction of duty whether the vessel be national or foreign.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRIPOLI.

THIS regency is considered the most advanced of all the Barbary States, in civilization. It has a vast sea-coast, extending 350 leagues from Tunis to Egypt. The northern or maritime part, for a few miles from the coast, has, with the exception of where the Desert meets the sea near Mouktar, the same fertility and productions as Morocco and Tunis; the interior consists of little more than sandy deserts and arid hills. The area of Tripoli is estimated at 208,000 geogra-

phical square miles, and its population at only 600,000 inhabitants. Some writers have estimated the population at 1,500,000; they are chiefly Moors, Arabs, Berbers, and some Turks, Jews, and a few Christians intermixed.

The trade is chiefly continental, and with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The Pacha, who is of a Moorish family, rules despotically under the authority of the Porte. He monopolizes the trade in horses, mules, wine, liqueurs, potashes, &c.; but as the treaty of 1838 comprises Tripoli, these are, or should be abolished. The pacha continues, however, to tax the Jews and merchants, and to exact a great portion of the produce of the soil as a land-tax. Christian slavery and piracy are abolished in this state as well as in Tunis.

The caravans from Morocco to Mecca pass through Tripoli. Two caravans arrive annually from the interior of Africa with slaves, ivory, and gold-dust. The immediate environs of Tripoli, the capital, are described as beautifully picturesque, and embellished with country-houses, gardens, fountains, orange, mulberry, olive, and date trees. Cattle, poultry, vegetables, apples, plums, oranges, olives, grapes, dates, nectarines, peaches, almonds, figs, melons, and other fruits are abundant in its market.

The inhabitants of this state are described as slothful, improvident, and vicious; their chief food during a great part of the season being dates: plantations of date and of olive trees surround each village.

The *Manufactures* are few, and consist of some carpets, coarse woollens, palm-leaf mats, goats'-hair sacks, pottery, morocco leather, &c.

Seaports.—Tripoli situated on a promontory, has a population of 25,000 inhabitants. Its roadstead is tolerably safe.

Bengazi is a tolerable port sheltered by small islands. 5000 inhabitants.

Dernah, at the bottom of a bay, is exposed to the northern and easterly winds. There are many other small ports along the coasts of Tripoli; but they are of little or no importance.

Fezzan adjoins Tripoli to the South, and is tributary to it. Its area is not clearly defined; but the only productive part of any value is its *Oasis*, which occupies a greater surface than any other that we know of in the Great Desert. Fezzan is traversed by ramifications of the Atlas mountains. There is said to be neither rivulet nor river flowing through any part of it, and it seldom rains, but water is generally to be procured by digging 8 or 10 feet into the ground. The climate is oppressively hot in summer and cold in winter. Wheat in small quantities is grown, but dates constitute the staple production, and, with maize, and a kind of barley, the food of the people. Horses, cattle, and other domestic animals, are also fed on dates. This extensive region has but few commercial resources.

TRADE of Tripoli during the Year 1839, translated from the Bulletin of the Minister of Commerce, Paris.

VESSELS which entered and cleared at the Port of Tripoli in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
District of Tripoli	13	751	21	1247
The Levant	19	1418	22	1492
Tunis	42	1473	32	1330
Malta	22	1341	22	1313
Tuscany, Leghorn	7	508	7	548
Egypt — Canea	10	540		
Egypt — Alexandria	1	60	2	120
France, Marseilles	1	91	1	100
Two Sicilies	2	125		
Total	117	6310	107	6150

VALUE of Imports into, and of Exports from, Tripoli, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
District of Tripoli	1,018	7,308
Malta	17,702	10 824
Tuscany	8,080	12,100
Tunis	6,881	4,544
Levant	7,880	172
Egypt — Canea	3,012	
Egypt — Alexandria	100	200
France	1,636	200
Two Sicilies	344	
Total	46,836	35,348

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow:

IMPORTS.	£	£
Manufactured articles — Tissues of — Wool, barracan	3,200	
Manufactured articles — Tissues of — Cotton	912	
Manufactured articles — Tissues of — Silk	360	13,332
Manufactured articles — Other articles	8,800	
Corn, &c. — Corn and meal	10,728	
Corn, &c. — Beans	440	11,168
Glasswares		6,524
Butter and oil		1,528
Drugs		1,292
Wine	802	
Brandy	112	1,004
Soap		928
Coffee		880
Metals—iron and steel		620
Tobacco		612
Sugar		440
Hides and skins		180
Wool		160

EXPORTS.	£	£
Tissues of wool — Barracan	2,800	
Tissues of wool — Carpets	440	3,240
Senna		2,780
Skins and hides, ox, sheep, and goat		2,140
Wool		1,936
Alizari (madder)		1,712
Glasswares		1,620
Pimento		1,052
Nitre		916
Ivory (elephants' teeth)		700
Ostrich feathers		400
Live animals, oxen		72
Specie		13,600

The following were imported from France by Tripoli in the year 1839.

IMPORTS.	£	£
Tissues of Silk — Laced with fine gold	120	
Tissues of Silk — Other descriptions	160	580
Tissues of — Other descriptions	300	
Sugar		320
Coffee		288
Hides, tanned		100
Pepper		80
Wine		40

The only article exported from Tripoli into France in 1839 was *animal's bones*, to a value of 200*l*.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at Bengazi in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
District of Tripoli	36	1866	32	1649
Great Britain—Malta	19	1058	23	2200
The Levant	32	1889	26	1531
Greece	2	140	4	300
Egypt	3	130	4	245
Tuscany—Leghorn	1	103	2	153
France	1	103	1	103
Total	94	6189	92	6181

VALUE of Imports into, and of Exports from, Bengazi, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Tripoli and States of Barbary	15,372	4,724
The Levant	12,212	3,392
Great Britain—Malta	2,206	9,240
Egypt	1,140	2,092
Tuscany—Leghorn	400	2,664
Greece	652	76
Total	32,072	22,188

The principal articles composing this trade were as follow :

IMPORTS.	£	£
Tissues of { Wool, barracan	10,052	14,288
Tissues of { Hemp and flax, cloth	4,236	
Wheat, barley, beans, &c.		10,272
Fruits, dried		868
Oil		652
Drugs		648
Soap		616
Wool		312
Wood, planks		296
Wine and spirits		180
Mats		140

EXPORTS.	£	£
Wool		6796
Live animals, oxen and sheep		4832
Butter, salt		3048
Corn—viz., wheat and barley		2020
Tissues of wool, barracan		1800
Hides and skins { Ox and sheep	£604	808
Hides and skins { Goat	204	
Sponge		80

The exports from Bengazi to France were—

	£	£	£
Wool	920	Skins { Goat, dried	100	120
		Skins { Sheep	20	

NAVIGATION and Trade of Tripoli for 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British (Maltese chiefly)	30	2,449	242	15,210	31	2,531	249	6,275
French	1	228	12	5,000	1	228	12	
Tuscan	33	2,956	261	15,416	33	2,956	261	6,844
Austrian	7	1,075	63	6,300	7	1,075	63	420
Neapolitan	2	187	17	680	2	187	17	474
Sardinian	1	147	8	500	1	147	8	
Ottoman	44	3,607	411	14,136	44	3,607	411	4,610
Greek	48	4,695	416	28,623	48	4,695	416	
Tunisian	8	408	66	1,202	8	408	66	550
Russian	2	122	20	1,100	2	122	20	
Total	176	15,874	1516	88,227	177	15,956	1523	19,173

Of the 30 arrivals 14 vessels had corn and barley, 3 had beans, 11 different articles of merchandize, 1 oil, and 1 ballast.

Of the 31 departures 14 had different articles, 2 oil, 1 empty casks, 3 bones, 1 cattle, 1 cattle and bones, 1 corn and barley, and 8 in ballast.

In 1842 there arrived at the Port of Tripoli 21 British vessels, value of cargoes 6275*l.* sterling. Of which 10 vessels had barley, corn, and wheat, and 9 different articles.

Of the 20 departures 4 were in ballast, 2 had bones, 9 had different articles, 1 wheat, 1 bullocks, 1 barley, 1 barley and cattle, and 1 several articles.

TRADE of the Port of Bengazi for 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£.				£
British (Maltese)	11	1610	137	4,232	14	1509	128	5,424
Tripolitan	15	849	142	8,358	15	845	142	3,554
Tuscan	7	657	56	3,482	6	571	46	2,287
Sardinian	2	212	20	572	2	212	30	1,696
Greek	10	908	107	3,310	9	818	97	3,230
Turkish	42	2238	329	11,574	39	2028	301	6,724
Tunisian	15	655	146	11,606	14	615	136	1,912
Total	105	7138	937	43,143	99	6598	880	24,827

Of the 23 British and Maltese vessels which arrived at Bengazi in 1842, 6 brought British goods from Malta, 4 with boards, and the rest in ballast.

Of the 23 departures, the greater number carried cattle, hides, and grain to Malta.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE THIRD REGION OF AFRICA.

THIS region comprehends the vast desert of Zahara and all Central Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic, along which it comprehends a barren country, extending from Morocco to near Portendic: including the country called *Belled-el-gerid*, and the interior, as far south as Timbuctoo and Bornou, within ten degrees of the equator, including also the Lake of Tschad, Darzalch, Darfour, and the country of the Tibbous. Of this vast and arid region we know, and are long likely to know, little that can be introduced statistically.

The country called *Belled-el-gerid*, or land of Dates, extends along and from the southern declivity of the mountains of the Atlas from Fezzan, to the Atlantic; and with the exception of those elevated spots called *Oases*, or in such parts as there is water, this region may be considered a part of the Great Desert.

The mountains of the moon, in which are the sources of the principal rivers of Africa, intersect the continent from the east to the west coast, in the parallels of about 10 degrees to 12 degrees S. lat. South of these mountains, and north of the lands of the Kaffres, it has lately been ascertained that another vast desert covers a great portion of Africa south of the Equator, but this region has not yet been to any extent trodden by Europeans.

TRADE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general sterility of the soil, there has long been carried on a considerable trade by caravans with the interior of Africa, the

following extracts, translated from M. de Montvéran's work, *Etudes Statistiques sur l'Afrique boréale*, contain the best information that we possess on this trade.

"I have included under the title of northern Africa, that part comprised between the Equator, the Valley of the Nile, the Mediterranean, and the Ocean, and containing about 900 square degrees. This I suppose divided into four zones, the first extending from the Equator to the tenth degree of latitude, now known under the name of *Belled-el-Soudan* (country of the negroes), or *Belled-el-Abyd* (country of the slaves).

"The second from the tenth to the eighteenth degree of latitude, including Tokrour, Meli, and Senegambia. This portion of Africa is the most populous, the richest, and the furthest advanced in civilization. The space extending from the second zone to the thirtieth or thirty-second degree of latitude, and covered with yellow and burning sands is the desert. The fourth zone comprises the four states of Barbary—viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.

"The four deserts—viz., *Ouaday* (Wadai), *Bargah*, the *Libyan*, and *Saahrah* have spots of vegetation in them which are called *oases*. Sixty are now known.

"The following are very considerable *oases*:

"Darfour, or country of the Fourens, between Ouaday, and the desert of Libya, which is nearly 110 leagues long, and two or three broad, except at the extreme north, where it presents an oval of eighteen or twenty leagues at the widest part.

"Between the desert of Libya and Saahrah is the largest of the oases, the Fezzan, of about 700 square miles, enclosed between the chains of Hhaouruchs and Ghyâats. The country is arid, and consists of rocks, freestone, or sand. It is the ancient *Phazania* of the Romans. Morzouk is the capital of Fezzan, which is governed by a sheik, who is tributary to the Pacha of Tripoli. The tribute consists of 9000*l*., and a certain number of black slaves. The governor of Fezzan levied on each caravan passing Morzouk, six to eight Spanish piasters on each head of cattle, and three on each slave.

"Without being so extensive, the oases near the Libyan and Atlas mountains are richer, and enjoy a considerable trade. Such are the two oases of Hammon, the Great *Syouah* and *El-Bahyreh*. Aoudgélah, Ghadamés, Touzer or Téqort, Erouaghah, Mozâb, Tafilet, the country of Drâ or Dârâh, &c.

"There are no returns to show the population of these oases. It is supposed that there are 360,000 inhabitants of Fezzan, and 150,000 of Darfour. The inhabitants of Mozal are estimated at 250,000; of Erouaghah, at 100,000; of Tegoart, at 120,000; and those of the western portion of the desert, the tributaries of Morocco, Moors, Arabs, and Loudayas, at least 1,500,000.

"These vast deserts are traversed by six different lines of commercial communication, by means of caravans, or *kafilahs*, generally consisting of from 1800 to 2000 camels; five of these are from south to north, and one from east to west. At the points of arrival and departure, there are many lines communicating with the places in the deserts or on the coast, they are traversed by *gazzies*, or small caravans with camels, by mules, asses, men and women.

"These six lines of communication are as follow:

"1. The Kafilah of Darfour from South to North. From Qorbi, on the frontiers of the valley of the Nile to Syout in Upper Egypt, *viâ* El Karged, being a 31 days' journey. The caravans formerly started every six months, but now only once in 15 months. They consist of from 1000 to 1100 camels, carrying brass, hides, gums and drugs,—and of from 1500 to 1800 slaves.

"2. The Kafilahs of Ouaday and Dar-Ssalch, to the amount of five annually, follow a direction which lies between the lines of march, followed by the caravans of Darfour and those which traverse the Fezzan. These caravans consist of about 1000 camels, which carry principally brass, hides, drugs, and provisions for the 2000 or 2500 slaves conveyed by them to the merchants of Aoudgellah, who sell them in Egypt. These caravans, in their new direction, which has made it necessary to dig wells, to build caravansaries, magazines, &c., have been established posterior to the European prohibition of the slave trade on the coast of Guinea. 50 days are occupied in reaching Aoudgellah.

"3. The Kafilahs of Bornou assemble on the Yaoury and lake Tschadd. There are two annually. They proceed directly north, arriving at Morzouk *viâ* Bylmah and the oases of Tibbous. Here they divide into several caravans or *gazzies*. Those intended for the north-west, proceed by the mountains of the Ghyâats to Ghadamés, Touzer, Tunis, the island of Gerbéh and Tripoli. Those to the north, go by two routes to Tripoli *viâ* Sognâ. From Sognâ the caravans of Aougdellah and Egypt proceed to the north-east. The kafilahs consist of 2000 camels richly laden. They escort from 1800 to 2000 slaves, and are 70 days in arriving at Morzouk.

"4. The caravans of Hhaousâ form at Agghadez, the oasis of the Touraiqs. They proceed by the oases of the Touats to Ghadamés, whence they separate into the different routes leading to the ports and cities on the coast of the States of Barbary. At Temymouw, the metropolis of the oases of the Touats, they meet with a portion of the kafilah of Timbuctoo, intended for the merchants of Ghadames, Tunis, Tripoli, and even of Constantine. This caravan of 2000 camels, with 1500 or 1800 slaves, occupies from 58 to 60 days between Agghadés and Ghadamés. There are at least two a year.

"5. The great Kafilah of Meli, Oussolo, and Ouanqârah, assembles at Timbuctoo and El-Arâouân. It proceeds north-west to Tafilet, and thence to the ports of the empire of Morocco, to the Ocean, to Fez, Tangier, Tethouân, Tléméeen, and Oran. It consists of from 1800 to 2000 camels, and 700 or 800 slaves. This caravan is richly laden, being almost entirely intended for the Moorish merchants of Morocco. It occupies from 78 to 80 days in arriving at Fez from Timbuctoo, and if there are many slaves, 90 days. There are three or four annually.

"6. The Kafilah of pilgrims from Morocco (*Maghreb*) formerly traversed the limits of the desert from west to east, outside the declivities south of the Atlas. During the latter period of the rule of Algiers, it entered this country above the desert of Angad, arrived by a gorge of the Ouanascherischs in the valley of the Séthyf and the lake of Tythery, and thence to Constantine and Tunis. It followed the borders of the gulf of Kabés to Tripoli, and thence entered the deserts of Bargah and Libya. On arriving at Cairo, the caravan, having been increased on the road, consisted of from 2500 to 3000 camels, and included as many as 3000 or 4000 men, women, and children. This Kafilah employed a whole year in going to Mecca, paying the devotions there, and in returning.

"Since the year 1830 the coast of Africa has been agitated by civil war at Tripoli; by the French occupation of Algiers; and the intrigues of Constantinople at Tunis. Hence the caravan to Mecca has been discontinued.

"The trade of the eastern part of the deserts is carried on with Bengazi, Derna, Sl'ten, and Porto-Magra, and Alexandria. All the force of these Kafilahs is concentrated on the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants of Erouâghah and Mozah, tributaries of Algiers, carry on a direct trade with the oases of the Touats. Before the war between Tunis and Algiers in 1782, and the plague of Tunis in 1783, a caravan left Constantine monthly for Tunis, carrying goods to a value of from 100,000 to 120,000 Spanish piasters, and occupying 18 days on the journey. This caravan has been resumed and daily increases in importance.

"*On the demands, &c. of Central Africa.*—The articles required by Central Africa from the ports of the Mediterranean and European industry, are furnished chiefly by Marseilles, Leghorn, Venice, and Trieste, and the entrepôts of Malta and Gibraltar.

"The principal articles needed by the oases of the desert, are the corn and fruit provided by the coast of Africa, and the countries situated at the foot of the south and east declivities of the Atlas.

"The caravans of Darfour received from Egypt, by Syoat and Cairo, silk manufactures; cotton cloth, striped, blue and white; glass, glasswares, and false corals; coral beads for bracelets, gold lace, Indian merchandize, spices, coffee, a little sugar, gum benzoin, alum, tartar, oil of vitriol, verdigris, sulphur, nails, metals, corn, carobs, and fruit.

"The caravans of Aoudgellah carry into Ouaday and Begharmed the above articles, and also hardwares, paper, snuff and tobacco, and corn and fruit.

"Tripoli furnishes the caravans of Fezzan and Ghadamés with the following articles: Writing-paper, marked with three moons; coral, false coral, glass beads, and coloured Venice glasswares, crystals, bottles and glasswares assorted; delf and china basins, the

same in brass, coffee-cups, silk stuffs, real or false damask, gold lace, Lyons stuffs worked with gold, cloth, common, red, or green, barracans, fine, and *bernousses* of Tripoli and the coast; caps and coifs, red and black; turbans; Mésuratha or Smyrna carpets, five or six feet long; printed cotton cloths, calico, white, fine and ordinary, in pieces, and striped muslins; shirts, large and trimmed, in cotton cloth, striped or white; muslin handkerchiefs, white and common cotton ditto, white; Turkish breeches of red cotton cloth, and cotton cafetans; fine cloth and linen handkerchiefs; guns and pistols, bullets, and gunpowder; cutlasses, knives and razors; brass wire and vessels, and plates of copper and brass; incense, amber, perfumery, &c.; spices, coffee, and tea; and salt meat, principally mutton.

"The port of Tunis provided Ghadamés, by the caravans of Touzer and Teqort, Quairouân, and the island of Gerbéh, with the same articles as Tripoli, with the addition of dates, soap, salt, &c., receiving in exchange, madder, &c. Since the French occupation of Algiers, the exports from Tunis to Central Africa have doubled, as have those of the ports of Tripoli and the kingdom of Morocco, though the trade between Tunis and Central Africa has never been extensive.

"The ports of Morocco, by the caravans of Mekines and Tétouan, by Fez and the Tafilet, D'azamor, Rabatt, Mogador, &c., furnish the desert, Meli, Senagambia, and Hhaousâ with the above articles of exchange, and with inferior Morocco silk manufactures for girdles, cafetans, caps, handkérchiefs, &c.; with common blue cloth for the inhabitants of Tokrour; and with tea. The soil of this empire (Morocco) is more fertile than that of the other states; and more corn and fruit is exported to central Africa; and a greater number of slaves, and more gold-dust, &c. are received in return.

"The caravan of the pilgrims to Mecca, which traverses Africa at its widest part, and near the Mediterranean, contributes largely to the trade of Central Africa. It conveys to Mecca the Indian cloths and muslins deposited at Morocco by European vessels, silk coverlets, red and yellow Morocco leather, khol, henna and souak, antimony and fine indigo. It brings in return from Mecca, the merchandize of the East Indies, musk, myrrh and aloes, &c., balm of Mecca, opium, naphtha, &c., Cachemire shawls, precious stones and pearls, Mocha coffee, yemen, pistachios, &c.

"It will be seen by the above, that whatever progress in civilization may have been made by the upper classes, very little has taken place with regard to the lower orders. To effect this, there should be a greater trade in hardwares, cutlery, utensils, and such kinds of articles, and as this would lead to a greater demand for native produce, considerable impulse would be given to agriculture, &c.

"*State of Civilization of Central Africa.*—In the different zones into which that portion of Africa lying between the Mediterranean and the equator has been supposed above to be divided, civilization is very far from being what it is in the south of Europe, in Asia, and under the same parallels. Arabia alone resembles Africa in this respect, and this may be attributed to the similarity of soils and climates. Moreover, the inhabitants of Africa, descended from nearly the same stock, have been successively intermixed with Arabic tribes. The invasion and conquest of 653, the adoption of the same worship, and of the Arabic characters introduced into the *Schouyah* language; and finally the Arabic of the Koran, with which nearly all the religious Africans are acquainted, have completed the fusion and assimilated their conditions of civilization.

"The Arabs, Moors, and Berberes are less barbarous than the inhabitants of Bornou, Hhaousâ, Meli, and Ouanqârah. Among the Touats, the Erouâghains and the inhabitants of the oases to the north-east of the desert, there is a greater improvement in the arts, and more industry than in the rest of Central Africa; they boldly contend against the unfavourable nature of their soil.

"The slave trade was the cause, in Tokrour and Senegambia, of wars between nation and nation, tribes and tribes, and ceaseless depredations, which perpetuated the state of barbarism in which Central Africa was placed. Mr. Wilberforce brought forward the question of the abolition of the slave trade in 1798. In 1815 the slave trade was generally prohibited. Unhappily this movement has been frustrated as far as Central Africa is concerned.

"The *Foullas*, a savage Mahometan race of the Empire of Saccatouse, make it a

point of their religion to deprive the infidel negroes of their liberty, and then traffic in them. They make excursions into the Soudan, Mandara, &c., in order to surprise the inhabitants and make slaves of them.

"Unfortunately the slave trade, which has been prohibited in the west, has been encouraged since 1816 in the east and north, by the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1820 he sent expeditions into Upper Nubia to carry off the blacks, for the purpose of recruiting his infantry. He expected to take 40,000 Nubian negroes, whereas the expedition commanded by his son, Ismael Bey, only procured 8000 men, women, and children, of all ages. He then turned to the traffic carried on in the interior of Africa; the more so as he had lost many men in Arabia, and against the Oualhhabytes. The caravans of Dongolah and Kordoufan, Darfour, Aoudgellah, and Fezzan, procured from the south-east of Africa and Bornou as many as 40,000 individuals of all ages and both sexes. Upwards of 40,000 soldiers in the Egyptian army, which consists of 78,000 infantry, are negroes. All the negroes not required in the Barbary States are sent to Alexandria.

"Tripoli received in each year from 1820 to 1828, on the average, from 7000 to 8000 negroes of all ages and both sexes, by the caravans of Ghadamés; Bengazi and Derna about 6000, and Algiers 4000 or 5000.

"Morocco receives from 3000 to 4000 from the south and west of Sahrâh by the caravans of Tafilet and Segelmessah; and three times as many from the coast of the Atlantic and Loudayah by the kingdom of Sôuz; half the army, which consists of 16,000, is composed of them.

"Prior to 1828 the Turks made many prisoners of war among the Greeks and sold them to Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis. Since the battle of Navarino and the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece, this has no longer been done. The number of slaves annually furnished to Turkey by Central Africa is estimated at 80,000, which at the average value of 20*l.*, makes a trade of 1,600,000*l.*

"It will be seen that the political events of the last twenty years, combined with the European prohibition of the slave trade, have led to a great extension of the trade of Africa, and especially of Central Africa.

"*The Produce and means of Exchange of Central Africa.*—The following articles are furnished by the oases of Tibbous, Touarigs, and the Moors, by Bornou, Ilhaousâ, and some parts of Meli and Senegambia: Corn—viz., sesame, millet, maize, rice, &c.; cassara, ignames, potatoes, &c., and some inferior indigo.

"There is some tolerably good flax and hemp in the Kanémeh and on the banks of lake Tschadd. The cotton plants are very bad in general.

"From 90,000 to 100,000 quintals of palm oil, valued at 100,000*l.*, are annually exported to Great Britain for the soap manufacture.

"The following is a statement of the export of gum from Senegambia:

	Quintals.
To France	9,000
England	6,000
Portugal, Holland, United States	4,000
Other ports of Central Africa, by the caravans of Fezzan and Morocco	6,000
Total	25,000

which at 4*l.* amounts to 100,000*l.*

"The English and French each export about 52,000 kilogrammes of wax from Senegal, of a value of 4120*l.*

"Tokrour and Ouaday export copper ore of a tolerably good quality, which is taken from Mandara and the mountains of the moon, and exported to the coast by the caravans of Aoudgellah and Fezzan.

"Gold-dust is an important article of commerce. Four principal districts of gold-sands are found in Northern Africa; viz., at Dâr-Fazôgle, in Upper Nubia; in the mountains of

Mandara, under the tenth degree of latitude; at Bourré, in the Ouassolo; and at Banbouq, in the Ouanqârah. The produce of these is estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 ounces at 4*l.* per ounce. The produce of the Fazôgle district is retained in Nubia and Egypt. From 45,000 to 50,000 ounces of gold-dust are exported by Senegambia, Morocco, and the other lines of caravans.

STATEMENT of the Value of Articles exported from Central Africa to the Coast of the Mediterranean and that of the Ocean.

		£
80,000 slaves		1,600,000
4000 camels, horses, mules, and asses, at 6*l.*		24,000
Honey and wax		16,000
Cochineal		6,800
Opium		60,000
Indigo		60,000
Ostrich feathers		10,000
Tusks and teeth of elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami		32,000
Hides and skins, &c.		88,000
Gums, Senegal and Acacia		120,000
Gums of other sorts	12,000	32,000
Resins and varnish	6,000	
Drugs and perfumes	8,000	
Spices	6,000	
Palm oil		100,000
Wood, cabinet		20,000
Plants, lichens and wood for dyeing		34,000
Gold-dust		200,000
Copper and lead ore		20,000
Natron, alum, salt, &c.		32,000
Expenses of transport, &c. on 21,000 camels, at 8 Spanish piasters per load		33,600
Profits and wages of factors, agents, &c.		372,000
Total		£2,860,400

"This trade is carried on by the caravans in the following proportions:

"One from Darfour every fifteen or eighteen months consisting of about 1100 camels.

"Five caravans annually from Ouaday to Aoudgellah, 5600 camels.

"Two caravans from Bornou to Morzouk, Cairo, Tripoli, and Ghadamez, 4000 camels.

"Two caravans from Aghadez to Ghadamez, thence branching off to Tripoli, the island of Qabés, Tunis, and the Oases of Belled-el Géryd, 4000 camels.

"Three caravans from Timbuctoo and El-Araouân, and the neighbouring oases to Tafilet, 8000 camels. On arriving at the Atlas Mountains, they divide and convey the loads on mules and asses to the ports of the Empire of Morocco, Telemsen and Oran.

"All these caravans, with the exception of that of Darfour are richly laden. The value of articles exported to Morocco from Central Africa has been estimated at 2,000,000*l.*; but this is probably exaggerated.

"4000 camels are continually employed in the trade of the oases of the deserts of Libya, Syouyah, El-Bahyreh, El-Garaih, Farofréd, El-Kharget, and Qasr-Dakel.

"The establishment of a direct caravan trade between the South and the Kingdom of Algiers would have a great effect upon the civilization of Africa.

STATEMENT of the Trade of various Countries in the North of Africa.

		Imports.	Exports.
Alexandria	in 1832	£ 1,471,520.	£ 1,232,240
Tripoli, Bengazi, and Derna	„ 1833	37,556	41,104
Tunis	„ 1833	670,640	342,328
Algiers	„ 1834	802,616	873,752
Morocco	„ 1832	222,012	202,212
		£ 3,204,344	£ 2,691,636
Total of Imports and Exports		£ 5,895,980	
Senegambia, &c.		£ 440,000	£ 400,000
Total of Senegambia, &c.		£ 840,000	
Grand Total of Imports and Exports		£6,735,980	

" The contraband trade between Gibraltar and the States of Morocco, is estimated to convey 913,500 kilogrammes weight of goods : that between Gibraltar and Algiers 456,750 kilogrammes. That of Malta and Corfu is unknown.

" The trade of Morocco presented a value of from 600,000*l.* to 640,000*l.*, before the emperor gave the monopoly of the customs to Jewish houses.

" The following is a statement of the trade of France with the various countries of Northern Africa :

	£
Alexandria	279,440
Tripoli, Bengazi, and Derna	32,000
Tunis	332,136
Algiers	650,594
Morocco	95,668
Senegal (St. Louis)	288,000
Total	1,677,838

STATEMENT of the Goods, &c., which would be conveyed by a Caravan of 1800 Camels from the south of Africa to Bôna and Stora by Constantinople.

		£
600	slaves	12,000
500	camels, horses, and mules	4,000
2,000	ounces gold-dust	8,000
100,000	kilog. gum senegal, &c.	6,000
50,000	„ wax	4,000
50,000	„ hides and skins	1,800
40,000	„ horns of animals	1,300
4,000	„ elephants', rhinoceroses', and hippopotami's teeth	1,300
1,000	„ ostrich feathers—white and gray	3,000
70,000	„ drugs, dyes, and spices	6,800
15,000	„ copper ore	1,200
40,000	„ *trona*, alum, and dates	600
		£50,000

" The line of caravan from Timbuctoo by the Tafilet to Tangier and Telemsen, occupies . . . . . 84 days, and is 1500 miles long.
Ditto, ditto, by Ghadaméz and Tonzer to Tunis . 84 „ „ 1503 „
Ditto, ditto, by Ghadaméz to Tripoli . . . 73 „ „ 1320 „
Ditto, ditto, by El-Eghouâth to Algiers . . . 63 „ „ 1130 „
Ditto, ditto, by the Mozal to Constantine and Bôna, 60 „ „ 1100 „

" There is only a three days' journey between Constantine and Bôna, half of which is

over level ground. The road from Constantine to Algiers is three times as long, and much more impassable.

"There would be doubtless three or four caravans annually by the above route, if we had possession of Constantine. The Touats, who are the most advantageously situated for carrying on the trade between the south and the coast, would probably send ten or twelve caravans annually to Constantine of from 800 to 900 camels, which would occupy much less time than kafilahs of from 1800 to 2000 camels.

"It is also probable that Ouanqarâh, Jenné, Ségo, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bama-Ron would transmit their produce direct to the oases of the Touats, and receive back through them the produce of the coast of the Mediterranean, rather than trust to the Moors of El Araouân, when a journey of 80 days is necessary, the wells being few and far between, and the water brackish.

"The establishment of a French caravan would have a great effect on the trade of Central Africa. It would enrich the tributaries of the kingdom of Algiers, and the Arabs and Qobails, and furnish in return a market for their produce."

CHAPTER XV.

FOURTH REGION.

THE fourth division is that which M. Balbi terms the region of Nigritia, extending south from the latitude 17 degrees north to 18 degrees south, where it borders on the region of Southern Africa. The region of Nigritia or Negro-land, comprehends Senegambia, the whole coast of Guinea and Benin, in which the English, French, and Portuguese have settlements.

The climate of this territory is generally more fatal to European constitutions, than that of any other country. The productions of the soil, where cultivated, are rich and abundant. Cotton, sugar-cane, rice, maize, indigo, tobacco, spices; in short, all known tropical fruits and plants. The vegetation is generally rank and luxuriant. This region is divided into countless governments or nations, often at war with each other. It is, and has always been, the very empire of the traffic in human beings; and, in connexion with slavery and the wars between tribes which this traffic has caused, and continues to cause, the cargoes of fire-arms and gunpowder shipped annually from the port of Liverpool alone for this part of Africa, form a curious subject of inquiry.

St. Louis, Goree, James's Fort, Bathurst, Cacheo, Free Town or Sierra Leone, Kingston, Cape Coast Castle, Saint George de la Mina, Christianberg, Benin, Old and New Calabar, Losango, Cabinda, St. Paul de Loanda, and St. Philippe de Benguela, are the principal ports in this division.

The slave trade, and the present commercial resources and trade of the western coast of Africa, as carried on from the Atlantic boundary of the Great Desert to the northern limits of the Cape Colony, constitute a subject of the most interesting and important inquiry. The following account of the resources and commerce of this vast fertile and prolific region drawn up by the author of

the *Lex Mercatoria*, when the British and African slave-trade was at its height, will enable the reader to compare the past with the present commerce of Western Africa.

"Very little trade has been carried on, nor has there been any settlement of Europeans on the coast from the kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Sus* to the neighbourhood of Cape Verd; near which cape, and in the space between the river Senegal (which is one of the branches of the Niger) and that of Sierra Leone, the French and Portuguese have some factories, as the English and Dutch formerly had, but the one abandoned them, and the other yielded them to France. Since then, however, the English have driven the French from all their settlements on the coast of Africa.

"Cape *Verd*, so named from the evergreen trees that cover it, is situated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. The trade practised in going up these two rivers, either on the coasts of Senegal, or on those which extend from Gambia to the Cape of Sierra Leone, consists of gold-dust, ivory, wax, hides, gums, ostrich and heron's feathers, musk, rice, millet, indigo, cotton coverings for negroes, and in slaves.

"The Portuguese have had great settlements on all these coasts, but at present their habitations are somewhat more inland, especially up the river St. Domingo, which is about thirty leagues from the Gambia: their residence is at *Cacheo*, where the African company of Lisbon have their magazines for depositing their European goods and that which the country produces.

"They bring the latter down the river, which is navigable for above 200 leagues. The quantity they annually collect is about 100,000 lbs. of wax, 50,000 lbs. of ivory, and from 800 to 1000 slaves, which they send to the island of St. James and the Brazils, besides those they sell to the English and Dutch, who come here yearly to seek them. The Portuguese carry on their commerce in barks of about forty tons burden, with which they trade up the rivers Cazuma, Pongues, Nonnes, and even to that of Sierra Leone; the first furnishing them with the greatest quantity of wax; Pongues and Nonnes with indigo, and Sierra Leone with fruit called *cosse*, with which they drive a great trade; and from all these places they get a great quantity of ivory and slaves, in exchange for negroes' clothing, brandy, iron, pewter, &c.

"The English had formerly many habitations and some forts on the Gambia: that called St. James, belonging to the South Sea Company, situated a little above its mouth, was taken and destroyed by the French in 1695. The river has two openings, the one to the north, the other to the south; in which latter (being most used), ships of 300 or 400 tons may enter, but cannot go up more than six or seven leagues, vessels of 150 tons can go up much higher. The English, in lighter vessels, have proceeded upwards as far as 150 leagues, and brought back slaves, gold, and ivory, to *Majaugard*, where they had a magazine. They had also a fort on an isle in the river, about seven leagues from its mouth.

"*Cantory* (Cantor) is a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on whose coasts the French have a tolerable good trade, and a fort for its security and protection. The principal traffic is in skins and hides, for which duties are paid at Beyhouta.

"*Calbaria* (Calabar) is a province in Africa, where the Dutch have a trade, chiefly carried on at the town of that name; their fort being there, and their traffic in slaves is a good one, though the greater part of the natives on this coast are man-eaters. The exchange for slaves is unpolished copper, or small bars of hammered brass, each weighing about a pound and a quarter, and about two feet and a half long, of which fourteen or fifteen are given on an average for a slave of either sex. They use the copper for ornaments, making it into bracelets, &c. The French Company of Senegal, united to that of the West Indies, in 1718, and after 1719, swallowed up in the great India one, have two principal establishments on this coast; the one at the Island of Goree, and the other at the Isle of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river. The Dutch were the first who occupied the Island of Goree, and built there the forts of St. Francis and St. Michael, though under other names at that time. The French seized it in 1678, and in 1692 the English took it from them.

"The French, however, retook it the following year, and the Senegal Company have oc-

cupied it ever since, and from thence carry on a considerable trade, but the greatest part is transacted on the coast of St. Louis, and on that of the Senegal.

"These places were taken by the English in 1758, and on the peace of Versailles, in 1763, the Island of Goree was restored to France. The trade of the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Louis, Podor, and Galam, were ceded to the King of Great Britain; and soon after the fort of Senegal and its dependencies were vested in the African Company.

"All that the French obtained in the whole of these settlements, Senegal included, might amount in a common year to six thousand bull and ox hides, fifty quintals of yellow wax, seven thousand pounds of elephants' teeth, some ostrich and heron's feathers, and ambergris.

"They also traded in great numbers of slaves. The chief traffic of gum is with the Moors, who bring it on horses to a place called *Terrier Rouge*, fifty leagues from the coast, going by the river of Senegal; of which the sales begin in the month of April, and last about six weeks.

"Higher up on the coast is found the kingdom of the *Jaloses* and that of the *Ceratique;* and it is to the last that the customs are paid for liberty to navigate and trade on the Senegal.

"The proper merchandize for the river Gambia are bars of iron, brandy, beer, copper basins, copper plates, yarn, coarse blue serges and cloths, red and yellow rattines, red, yellow, and white combed wool, coloured glass beads, rough coral, sabres, copper trumpets, red caps, padlocks, knives, coarse and fine shirts, linen, earthenware, blankets, shoes, glass bottles, &c.

"For Senegal the goods were partly of the same description, with the addition of looking-glasses, scarlet cloth, &c.

"Arms, such as muskets, fowlingpieces, pistols, &c., powder and balls, shot and flints, are equally proper for Gambia and Senegal; but one of the best articles are the Maldivean shells, called *cauris,* in India, and *bouges,* on the coast of Africa.

"These shells are only current from Cape Blanco, to and including Judia (or Xavier) on this side of the river Ardres.

"Angola, where the greatest purchase of negroes for America is made, does not admit these shells in trade.

"It is true that the inhabitants of Congo do also make use of shells, by them called *zimbi, or zinibi;* but these are carried to them only by the Portuguese, who are in a manner masters of this great kingdom.

"*The Commerce of the African Coasts, from the Cape of Sierra Leone, to the River of Ardres (Rio Volta).*—It is from the river of Sierra Leone, that the coast of *Malaguete* begins, so called from a sort of pepper, that makes the principal trade of the blacks of this part of Africa. The English and Portuguese share this traffic.

"The merchandize this country supplies, are elephants' teeth, rice, civet, and a little ambergris. The capes of *Monte* and *Miserado* would be good places for trade were the natives more tractable. The *Ivory* coast joins the preceding, and produces only teeth and a little gold for trade. Iron rings and small bells please them most. The places of greatest trade on this coast are the *Grand Drouin,* situated on an Isle formed by a small river, *Growa, Tabou, Little Tabou, Tao, Rio Fresco, St. Andrew, Giron, Little Drouin, Bortrou, Cape la Hou, James la Hou, Wallochk, and Gammo.*

"The Gold Coast begins at the river *Sueiro da Castos,* and is about a hundred and thirty leagues long, east and west. This coast is above all others frequented most by Europeans, and here the English, Dutch, and Danes have considerable settlement. The great quantities of gold found and sold on this coast, have given it the name, and its chief market-places are *Atchim, Acera, Acanni, Acherva,* and *Fetu.* That of *Atchim* is the best.

"*Abasson* is the first kingdom on this coast westward—its frontier on the coast is only about seven leagues, although how far inland it runs is not known. On sailing eastward, the villages and little states of *Albiani,* and *Tabo* are met with. The ships anchor opposite these villages, and the Negroes come off to trade with them.

"The kingdom of *Guiomere* is the nearest to *Cape Apollonia.* The trade here is considerable in gold, ivory, and slaves. Eight leagues to the eastward of *Cape St. Apollonia* is the village of *Atchin* before alluded to.

"After Atchin, is *Cape de Trois Pointes.* The subjects of the King of Prussia were once settled here and had a fort. The Dutch now possess it. It carries on a considerable trade in gold, ivory, and slaves. The Dutch have another fort called *Botrou* (Boutrie, near Dix Cove), about two leagues to the eastward of the cape, and another six leagues to the east of *Botrou*, named *Witsen* (Taccory).

"*Sama*, or *Chama*, is one of the chief places on the Gold Coast, it belongs to the Dutch who carry on a considerable trade.

"*Gnaffo*, or *Commendo*, is a kingdom about four leagues to the east of Sama. It was formerly united with *Fetu* and *Sabou*, but since its separation it has fallen off very much. This part is generally called Little Commendo, now British, to distinguish it from Great Commendo which is further inland. All this country is extremely fertile. The French have a settlement here for the purpose of supplying their ships with refreshments going to and from the east.

"*Castle of the Mina*, known by the name of *St. George de la Mina*, is the principal factory, and the best fortress which the Dutch have on the Gold Coast, being the residence of the director and general commandant, and the centre of their commerce.

"The soil is not fertile, and the blacks of *Commendo*, *Fetu*, and *Cape Corse* furnish provisions to the miners.

"*Cape Corse* (Cape Coast Castle) is about four leagues from the Mina, and is the chief settlement of the English in these parts; it is the residence of the director-general of the London company, who has authority over all the settlements which the English have in Guinea. The fortifications are here so strong, as to have resisted the Dutch fleet under Admiral Ruyter. The village occupied by the negroes contains about 200 houses, and has a diurnal market, where every necessary can be had. By a joint agreement of the English and Danes, when they captured this place from the Dutch, the Danes have a fortified settlement here, called *Fredericsbourg*, commanded by the principal commissary of the Danish company, which carries on a considerable trade here.

"Although the fort and village of *Cape Corse* (coast) are dry and arid, yet the rest of the kingdom is very fertile and abundant, and the natives numerous and laborious.

"The Dutch have a fort here called *Nassau*, about a league from *Fredericsbourg*.

"*Fantin* (Fanteen) is a rich, populous, and powerful kingdom—the largest village is *Cormantin*. The Dutch have a good trade and a fort here.

"*Aguvanna* (Aquapim) is a small kingdom on the Gold Coast; it carries on a trade in gold-dust and some slaves.

"*Acara* (Accra) is a large kingdom at the extremity of the Gold Coast, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have each a considerable fort, *which renders them masters of the gold and slave trades.*

"*Lampi*, *Juda*, and *Ardres* (on or near the *Rio Volta*, or *Ardres*) come next, and carry on a considerable traffic in slaves; a great number can be supplied from this part at about eighty French livres on an average. The kingdom of Ardres exports nothing but provisions and slaves.

"*Benin.*—The Europeans trade but little with this kingdom, though it has 250 leagues of coast; and the inhabitants are less savage than the negroes of Guinea.

"The merchandize found here are cotton habits (striped), afterwards sold on the Gold Coast; and others blue, intended for the trade of the river Gabou and Angola; Jasper stones, female slaves (for they will sell no men), leopard-skins, pepper, and Acori, a species of blue coral which grows under water.

"In exchange they take gold and silver stuffs, red and scarlet cloths, red velvets, flowered stuffs well coloured, red glass earrings, looking-glasses, thread and linen, earthenware, candied oranges and lemons, and other green fruits, brass bracelets, iron bars, &c.

"The Dutch are the only Europeans who have a warehouse here, which is at *Golou*, a large village on the river of Benin; and this commerce they enjoy uninterrupted, as the country produces neither gold, ivory, hides, gums, wax, nor men slaves, though they are much more honest and civilized than their neighbours.

"Captain Snelgrave in his Treatise of Guinea, published in 1734, says, 'that the river *Congo* in the sixth degree of southern latitude, is the most distant part that the English trade to, whose commerce has so greatly augmented since the peace of Utrecht, that

instead of 33 ships in 1712, on the coast of Guinea, it was demonstrated to the commissioners of trade, that in 1725 there were above 200.'

"*Congo.*—The Portuguese, who discovered this kingdom in 1484, are the only Europeans who trade here; all other nations stopping only for refreshment, which they purchase from the blacks for small looking-glasses, beads, &c. The principal settlement of the Portuguese is at *Loanga*, the residence of the viceroy, and the capital of what, it may be said, the whites possess in this kingdom.

"The slave trade is the most important one the Portuguese have at Congo, and they send immense numbers yearly to the Brazils.

"They also hold considerable numbers for use at their settlement on this coast, varying from 50 to 3000. A religious society at *Loanda* have the enormous number of 12,000, among whom are blacksmiths, joiners, turners, stone-cutters, &c., and who bring in to their masters from 400 to 500 reis per day gain, by working for the public.

"Besides the slaves, Congo produces ivory, wax, honey, and civet, and some very trifling mines of copper and iron produce a little. *St. Salvador* is properly the rendezvous of the Portuguese merchants where they bring gold and silver stuffs, brandy and wine, also shells which serve for small money, and all the best sorts of merchandize commonly brought to Africa.

"*Angola* is, of all the African coasts, *that which furnishes Europeans with the best negroes*, and in the greatest quantities, although it scarcely extends 30 leagues along the sea-shore; it runs a considerable distance back. The capital is *Loanda St. Paolo.*

"Although the Portuguese are extremely powerful in the interior part of the kingdom; and though they may have subdued the greatest part of the negroes to be the vassals of the king of Portugal, to whom they pay a yearly tribute in slaves, yet the negro trade, which is transacted on the coast, has always remained free to the other nations of Europe; and the English, French, and Dutch, send yearly a great number of vessels, which carry off many thousands of those unhappy wretches, for the supply of their American settlements, or for sale in those of the Spaniards.

"The Portuguese, however, deal the most, and ship off every year nearly 15,000 for Brazil. The villages of *Chambambe*, *Embaco*, and *Massingomo*, furnish the most slaves to the Portuguese, and are paid for them with the usual merchandize.

"The Portuguese have also a settlement at *Benguela*, the climate of which is unwholesome.

"*Loango, Malimbo,* and *Cabindo.*—The negro trade that is carried on in these three places is considerable. Europeans prefer the slaves from this part of the country, as they are considered to be more able to sustain the fatigue and labour of the culture and manufacturing of sugar, tobacco, and indigo, than any others, and they command a higher price in consequence."

BRITISH TRADE WITH WESTERN AFRICA.

The Portuguese engrossed the whole trade of Western Africa until 1536; when it was first attempted by private adventurers from England, but there being little security for commerce at that early period, it was discontinued until 1618, in which year a company was formed under charter from James I. This company became discouraged and dissolved itself, and no trade was carried on by England to Africa until after 1631, when Charles I. granted an exclusive charter to Sir Kenelm Digby and others, to trade and "occupy all the west of Africa. This Company erected forts, which the East India Company afterwards took possession of, by authority of the Rump Parliament.

The *interlopers*, or unlicensed free traders, however, interfered with these

charters and ruined the corporate trade, except when it was carried on with armed powers by the East India Company for four years.

In 1661 Charles II. granted a charter in favour of his brother James, then Duke of York and Albany, "for the term of *a thousand years*, with full power to trade all over the western coast of Africa, from the port of *Salee* in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope;" the patent was soon after revoked by the king, with the duke's consent. In 1663 a charter was granted to a new company.

The principal associates of this new company were, Queen Catherine of Portugal, his Majesty's consort, Queen Mary of France, his mother, the Duke of York, Duchess of Orleans, Prince Rupert, and most of the high nobility of England. The persons charged with the direction of the company's affairs were chosen from among the principal merchants of London, especially those who had previously carried on the trade which was by the charter vested exclusively in the company, under the title of the *Royal African Company*, with the following privileges:

"That it should be erected into a body politic, both in name and effect, and in this quality should be capable in law, to have, get, acquire, solicit, receive, possess, and enjoy, all manors, lands, hereditaments, rents, liberties, privileges, &c., which any other of his Britannic Majesty's subjects might till then possess and enjoy.

"For its government, to be chosen annually by a plurality of the persons named in the charter, and other adventurers interested in the company, a governor, deputy, and sub-governor, with twenty-four, or thirty-six assistants, as they shall think proper.

"The governor and assistants to hold courts and meetings whenever they think proper, and a competent number being so assembled, may make, ordain, constitute and establish laws, ordinances, and regulations for the government of their company, and to impose and inflict penalties on the violators of them, either by fines or imprisonment.

"The partners and adventurers may grant and transfer all or any part of the stock which they shall have in the company to whomsoever they please, provided the said cessions and transfers be made in full court and registered.

"The company to have the possession and property of all the gold and silver mines that were or should be found in all the extent of their grant: and that *it only* should deal there (exclusive of all other English traders) in all merchandize, the growth of the said countries, as well as in the traffic of the negroes.

"That it might equip such, and as many vessels as it pleased to send on discoveries; and to make the necessary settlements.

"That only the company's ships, or those to whom the governor and assistants should give permission in writing, might trade in Africa within the limits described, or bring any of those merchandizes to England under penalty of seizure and confiscation of the said ships and goods.

"The king reserved to himself and successors the liberty of coming in, at any time, as sharer in the company's adventures, on bringing in a proportionate fund to that already made by the other partners.

"The company, or its governors and assistants, might nominate captains and governors, to command in the colonies that should be established: to which governors and captains, his majesty would grant power to command the military forces in these colonies."

One of the contracts of this company was to supply the British West India plantations with 3000 negro slaves annually.

Under this charter the Royal African Company was established, and commenced operations by carrying on a considerable trade, the profits of which, as well as their capital, was, as might have been calculated, absorbed in the vast expenditure of building and maintaining fortifications, maintenance of troops and factors; the frequent broils and altercations about trade possessions with different African nations; and the dishonesty or mismanagement of the company's servants. They soon began to solicit aid from the national revenue, got deeply in debt, and finally petitioned parliament for relief.

A fourth company was substituted, and 37,000*l.* allowed to the Royal Company for their forts at Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, and the River Gambia. This company was ruined by their extravagant management, and by the *interlopers*, who supplied the West Indian planters, "as the latter affirmed, with the best negroes." Parliament afterwards settled the debts of this company, which caused great expense to England, from the parliament granting money annually, after 1730, to maintain the African forts. Before 1750 the affairs of this fourth African company became desperate, — it was dissolved in 1752, and a new company for *extending and improving the trade to Africa*, was substituted.

It is remarkable that every public attempt made by government or by joint stock companies, either in the trade with, or in the civilization of, Africa, have proved highly expensive to the country, and disastrous to the lives and fortunes of British subjects.

In 1752 the sum of 142,000*l.* was voted by parliament to remunerate the dissolved African company for their forts.

The new company, which was substituted for the dissolved company, was termed a regulated company, and the preamble of its act states,

"That the trade to and from Africa, being very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for the supplying the plantations and colonies belonging thereto with a *sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates*, ought for that purpose to be free and open to all his Majesty's subjects. *It is therefore enacted*, that it shall be lawful for all the king's subjects to trade to and from any place in Africa between the port of Salee in South Barbary and the Cape of Good Hope, without any restraint whatsoever, save as is hereinafter expressed.

"His Majesty's subjects so trading to be deemed for ever a body corporate and politic, by the name of the *Company of Merchants trading to Africa*, with powers to sue, and liable to be sued, &c.

"The company *shall not* trade to and from Africa in their *corporate* or *joint* capacity; nor possess any joint or transferable stock, nor borrow money on their common seal.

"Persons intending to trade to or from Africa, having paid on or before the 30th of June, 1750, into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City of London forty shillings each for their admittance into the freedom of the said company, into the hands of the clerk of the merchants' hall in the city of Bristol, the like sum of forty shillings, or into the hands of the town clerk of Liverpool, the like sum of forty shillings, were empowered to meet and choose, in each place, three persons; and the nine persons so chosen to form the first annual committee, and to continue in their office for one year, and until others should be chosen in their room."

The trade with Africa from this period was carried on by individuals on their own account. The general fund of the company being appropriated, not in trade but in paying the expenses, &c., of their establishments. In 1764 the Fort of Senegal was vested in the company.

The trade consisted chiefly in bartering European commodities for negroes, gold-dust, and ivory.

In 1769 the numbers of Africans carried, during the year, into slavery by the vessels of different nations are stated to have been as follow:

By British and Colonial vessels, 59,400; by French vessels, 23,520; by Dutch vessels, 11,300; by Portuguese vessels, 17,000; and by Danish vessels, 1200. Total, 97,120. The number actually captured and killed in the slave hunts, and those who died during the voyage to America and the West Indies, may be estimated to have increased the whole number who lost their lives, and of those subjected to slavery at not less than 120,000. The number of 100,000 at least were purchased in exchange for European goods, at the value of about 10*l.* (some state 15*l.* each). About 1,000,000*l.* in value of goods were exported from Europe in 1670 for the slave trade alone.

In 1783 the abuses of the trade to Africa, and the mismanagement of the African Company, rendered parliamentary interference necessary, and the forts and settlements on the coast were taken from under the jurisdiction of that company and vested in his Majesty. In 1788 the total suppression of the slave trade was brought before the serious consideration of parliament and the public, but nothing was done further than passing a temporary bill, which was evident to all would soon lead to putting down that horrible traffic. This bill regulated under strict rules the manner of carrying slaves across the Atlantic.

Mr. George Chalmers, a most careful political arithmetician, states as follows: the *real values* of Exports from Great Britain to all countries and to Africa, during the years 1805 to 1811, inclusive, the period of Napoleon's continental system, were—

1805	To all countries	£51,109,131	To Africa	£1,156,955
1806	„	53,028,881	„	1,655,042
1807	„	50,428,881	„	1,022,745
1808	„	49,969,746	„	820,194
1809	„	66,017,712	„	976,872
1810	„	62,702,409	„	693,911
1811	„	43,939,620	„	409,075

The *British Possessions* on the west coast of Africa are—Sierra Leone, situated in 8 deg. 30 min. N. lat., on a peninsula 35 miles long and 25 broad. Opposite Freetown, the capital of this colony, the estuary of the Rokelle, or Sierra Leone, is seven miles in width, and there is scarcely any other safe harbour between Cape Verde and Fernando Po. In 1787 there were sent 340 American refugee negroes to this place at the expense of private individuals. Of these negroes, and of 119 settlers who went out in 1792, only about 80 of the whole 459 were

alive in 1793. This year, 1131 American negroes, who had followed their masters to Nova Scotia, were sent to Sierra Leone, where, of whom and their progeny only 578 were living in 1827. 550 Maroons were sent to the colony in 1800; of these and their descendants only 70 remained in 1841, most of them having abandoned it for other places. In 1818 about 1250 negro soldiers, who served in the West India regiments, were sent to Sierra Leone, making a total of 2259 negroes, who were sent philanthropically to perish in this unhealthy colony. There were living in the whole territory of Sierra Leone in 1840, 99 whites, 24 of which were women; 39,034 negroes and coloured British subjects, and 927 who were not subjects. The negroes and coloured races consisted of 2000 industrious Kroomen, who had never been slaves; and the remaining 39,034 British subjects, consists of the very few who existed of the 2259 sent to the colony from Nova Scotia and the West Indies, and of the 70,809 African slaves which had been captured and emancipated up to that period. Such, exclusive of the destruction of British life on this coast and in this place, and exclusive of the late fatal expedition into the interior of Africa, has hitherto been the result of our humanely intended but ill conceived philanthropic efforts, to civilize Africa, and to abolish its slavery and slave trade.

The settlements on River Gambia are included within the government of Sierra Leone. Bathurst is situated in 13 deg. 30 min. N. lat., on St. Mary's Isle, at the mouth of the river Gambia.

It was settled in 1816, on the island being purchased by the chief of Comba, for a yearly quit of 200 dollars. A steep island, 1 mile broad, and extending 35 miles along the bank of the river opposite to Bathurst, was purchased in 1820 from the chief of Barra. The population of Bathurst consisted, in 1840, of 42 whites and 3470 negroes and coloured people. The territory adjoining Cape St. Mary, and extending up the south side of the Gambia, and Macarthy's Island, 175 miles up the Gambia, has been purchased, and a barrack and mission-house and some other buildings have been erected on it. Large vessels can ascend to this island; above it the trade is carried on in small vessels. There are about 1200 inhabitants on this island.

The British settlements on the Gold Coast are, *Accra*, in 5 deg. 33 min. N. lat.; Cape Coast Castle, in 5 deg. 6 min. N. lat.; Dixcove, in 4 deg. 44 min. N. lat., and Annamaboe. These places are little more than trading stations, and the whole country is described as a thickly-wooded or jungle wilderness. However valuable this coast, and that of Gambia and Sierra Leone, are in regard to the barter trade, all experience has proved the fatality of extending our settlements beyond mere trading ports; and the civilization of Africa will never advance from the west, but from the north, east, and south.

Ships engaged in the Trade between the United Kingdom and the Coast of Africa from Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831....	126	36,710	..	..	126	36,710	116	31,849	..	..	116	31,849
1832....	123	30,896	1	100	124	30,996	140	34,174	2	560	142	34,734
1833....	125	31,097	3	329	128	31,426	144	34,380	2	162	146	34,542
1834....	137	32,313	5	452	142	32,765	151	35,533	4	640	155	36,173
1835....	131	32,285	..	..	131	32,285	130	30,858	1	234	131	31,092
1836....	138	32,458	..	..	138	32,458	174	42,671	1	92	175	42 763
1837....	182	45,670	5	469	187	46,118	136	34,826	1	92	137	34,918
1838....	133	30,643	11	1179	144	31,822	149	36,079	5	691	154	36,770
1839....	127	32,437	14	1897	141	34,334	148	37,6-8	3	250	151	37,944
1840....	131	32,731	7	691	141	33,422	152	39,851	4	629	156	40,480

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to the Western Coast of Africa.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1831	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Beads..... lbs.	226 919	263,169	277,120	205,178	206,983	372,637	294,540	382,808	363,610	349,811
Cloves ..... do.	140	....	....	240	....	760	237	73	348	300
Cocoa..... do.	14 703	20,273	19,211	11,085	11,543	13,436	7.622	17.216	14,785	20,413
Coffee ..... do.	19,457	15,813	15,770	10,957	10,510	13,708	8,894	7,986	9,429	13,583
Cowries ..... cwt.	1,436	1,532	383	1,187	3,053	4,518	2,768	3,304	2,691	4,113
Wheat-meal and flour.do.	598	871	429	231	232	717	728	547	344	691
Cotton piece-goods of India ..... pieces	41,616	40,969	62,197	57,757	31,780	27,646	50,042	46,363	47,805	48,840
Nutmegs... ..... lbs.	28								10	29
Pepper ..... do.	1,720	634	494	574	598	1,472	634	421	1,226	1,077
Rice ..... cwt.	10	283	117	314	2,049	151	344	836	996	1,514
Silk Manufactures of India : viz.—										
Bandannas, Romals, handkerchiefs, &c...pcs.	1,801	1,761	2,645	1,451	2,035	2,868	2,154	2,512	4,819	4,312
Taffetas, damasks, and other silks, in pieces.do.	829	1,119	149	169	303	231	264	361	265	136
Spirits, rum ...proof galls.	189,319	216,910	235,605	151,377	101,223	146,553	64,015	69.945	36,769	69,339
— brandy ..... do.	13,870	11 383	9,808	10,361	15,656	9,844	7,209	17,033	14,840	30,856
— geneva ..... do.	6,661	4,007	7,739	16,034	18,963	20,776	19,760	23,288	32,416	31,690
Sugar, unrefined .....cwt.	961	821	886	864	736	963	804	938	926	620
Tea ..... lbs.	4,739	3,142	1,117	2,633	2,809	7,137	3,352	4,242	4,774	2,009
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... do.	1,144,613	899,309	661,481	912,465	1,014,981	1,261,122	1,095,551	948,162	996,308	1,648,874
— foreign, manufactured, and snuff.... do.	4,201	1,400	1,215	908	1,099	18,270	17,259	12,071	40,122	17,345
Wines of all sorts ...galls.	8,723	11,711	10,068	14.714	10,436	10,572	9,815	13,405	17,038	8,526

The principal articles of foreign and colonial merchandize exported in 1841, to the west coast of Africa, were—beads, amber, and coral, 2225 lbs.; beef and pork, salted, 2375 cwt.; coffee, 17,953 lbs.; wheat-flour, 995 cwt.; beads, 288,051 lbs.; cocoa, 15,550 lbs.; cotton of India, 50,321 pieces; cowries, 5763 cwt.; iron in bars, 21 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 674 cwt.; rice, 3435 cwt.; silk of India, 3760 pieces; spirits, 310,623 gallons; sugar, raw, 672 cwt.; tea, 3657 lbs.; tobacco, 991,330 lbs.; wines, 11,793 gallons.

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the Western Coast of Africa.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	10,196	7,286	8,498	9,044	8,036	10,754	7,400	9,282	11,059	8,673
Arms and powder	73,953	95,182	111,744	91,407	87,929	137,698	88,828	114,210	107,992	104,934
Bacon and hams	167	251	122	148	112	228	186	266	184	194
Beef and pork	931	587	819	690	840	470	423	628	275	210
Beer and ale	2,123	1,768	1,572	1,614	1,441	1,791	1,611	1,763	2,117	2,306
Books, printed	117	229	194	413	268	484	328	357	452	459
Brass and copper manufactures	4,200	7,642	8,071	11,654	7,923	12,648	7,172	11,130	10,555	13,167
Butter and cheese	1,311	923	1,053	1,010	767	1,344	1,104	1,493	1,087	989
Coals, culm, and cinders	211	89	81	164	25	360	8	....	78	173
Cordage	810	596	197	1,290	383	206	132	897	939	472
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	75,058	97,642	118,872	129,584	124,777	209,009	135,323	187,101	232,801	261,207
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares	446	364	380	607	467	809	391	276	288	307
— twist and yarn	34	169	107	120	316	565	395	326	730	895
Earthenware, of all sorts	4,271	4,567	4,461	4,846	4,031	5,536	3,162	3,822	5,562	4,356
Glass, entered by weight	2,923	3,496	2,683	2,791	2,133	2,831	2,308	3,223	3,324	2,987
Hardware and cutlery	7,042	12,710	11,107	14,307	8,709	11,785	11,182	8,402	12,514	14,090
Hats, beaver and felt	1,698	1,507	1,614	1,196	803	1,610	851	870	506	815
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	11,390	11,648	13,508	15,761	12,741	17,999	12,512	16,591	19,961	18,588
Lead and shot	965	1,229	1,221	1,420	1,075	1,807	1,094	1,721	1,557	1,339
Leather, wrought and unwrought	2,061	1,874	1,197	1,230	1,044	2,450	1,910	1,690	1,648	1,159
Linen manufactures	2,024	1,643	1,437	3,459	2,418	2,582	4,288	3,195	3,878	1,911
— thread, tapes, & smallwares	74	11	203	135	93	11	1	80	84	38
Machinery & mill work	183	288	227	111	71	307	407	60	130	738
Painters' colours	497	391	183	517	490	910	932	767	1,189	731
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	388	1,231	237	910	472	500	1,151	1,131	367	700
Salt	3,872	4,783	5,972	3,857	4,226	8,094	4,333	7,217	9,318	6,620
Silk manufactures	465	1,297	897	711	417	1,301	874	1,632	201	1,226
Soap and candles	2,998	2,776	2,310	1,998	1,738	2,927	2,157	2,995	3,704	3,215
Stationery, of all sorts	637	801	705	660	823	1,270	772	1,234	1,135	738
Sugar, refined	855	723	628	627	831	928	615	795	780	617
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	763	976	1,136	377	406	330	406	572	571	597
Woollen and worsted yarn	212	118	25	205	24	121	60	90	146	62
— manufactures, entered by the piece	4,020	2,933	2,196	3,159	3,018	3,156	2,451	3,612	3,518	2,716
— ditto by the yard	330	162	142	184	140	315	250	202	68	272
— hosiery & smallwares	2,217	1,677	1,365	1,390	652	1,501	639	2,139	1,054	2,696
All other articles	14,051	20,592	22,810	18,747	13,201	21,940	17,009	23,378	27,587	31,850
Total declared value	234,708	290,061	329,210	326,483	292,540	467,186	312,938	413,351	468,370	492,128

The principal exports of British goods, in 1841, to the western coast of Africa were—apparel and slops, 11,437*l.*; guns and gunpowder, 91,247*l.*; beef, 30 barrels; brass and copper manufactures, 16,454*l.*; furniture, 1473*l.*; cotton manufactures, 184,472*l.*; earthenware, 5094*l.*; hardwares, cutlery, and ironmongery, 37,242*l.*; glassware, 2787*l.*; hats, 848*l.*; shot, 1406*l.*; wrought leather, 1104*l.*; linen manufactures, 2904*l.*; watches, plated wares, &c., 1025*l.*; salt, 387,180 bushels; silks, 1449*l.*; soap and candles, 2612*l.*; stationery, 847*l.*; refined sugar, 276 cwt.; empty casks, &c., 17,282*l.*; tinwares, 458*l.*; woollen manufactures, 7517*l.*; all other articles, 11,966*l.* Total declared value of all British merchandize exported to Western Africa, 110,798*l.*

STATEMENT of the principal Articles imported into the United Kingdom from the Western Coast of Africa, from the Year 1831, to 1840, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Barwood .....tons	1,591	567	558	1,793	1,961	1,175	1,543	1,062	476	704	2,012
Coffee .....lbs.	15,991	72,963	49,906	110,240	63,388	48,937	165,285	267,303	12,518	42,015	94,244
Camwood .....tons	386	875	879	1,037	0,984	689	1,543	876	676	787	956
Elephants' teeth....cwt	2,575	1,741	2,161	2,567	2,196	2,389	2,241	2,101	1,634	1,933	2,129
Ebony .....tons	127	11	1	16	14	9	102	99	10	77	62
Furs, Nutria .. number	273	....	15	31	....	118	832	115	243	355	
Ginger .....cwt.	106	113	74	72	96	115	611	600	918	896	738
Gums, animi ..... do.	114	363	391	555	478	650	107	182	145	264	198
— senegal ..... do.	385	14 987	13,299	18,642	3,991	16,076	14,143	27,477	43,814	13,398	5,815
Hides, untanned... do.	3,502	3,575	1,492	5,526	2,051	1,768	1,520	1,110	701	3,235	4,942
Grains, Guinea, &c. .lbs.	8,446	44,517	124,593	53,290	50,338	83,884	32,112	8,372	28,079	24,348	7,911
Oil, palm .....cwt.	163,288	217,801	266,990	269,907	256,337	276,635	223,292	281,372	343,449	315,458	397,076
Pepper .....lbs.	75,485	44,666	10,514	20,271	49,453	56,192	109,565	12,775	10,833	49,530	22,359
Red wood .....tons	7	26	434	177	268	48	....	162	100	....	6
Rice .....cwt	1,150	1,575	2 267	2,785	758	1,021	4	3	2	225	29
— in the husk ..bushels	....	69	310	4,989	12,946	13,390	4,975	116	1,570	....	3,385
Teck..... loads	23,677	15,121	13,586	13,191	14,034	13,405	23,251	11,143	11,037	12,541	13,127
Wax, bees'.....cwt.	3,892	685	1,752	3,058	3,913	4,389	4,601	4,382	4,763	3,773	5,160
Wool, cotton .....lbs.	....	....	....	4,203	463	6,924	791	3,897	51,969	209	

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE French have establishments on several small islands, and on parts of the continent, at the mouth of the river Senegal. They are divided into two arrondissements or governments. The *first*, St. Louis, comprises the isles of St. Louis, Safal, Gheber, and Barbagne at the mouth of the Senegal river; the neighbouring district of Oualo, and several establishments on the banks of the Senegal. The most distant fort, St. Joseph, is said to be 400 miles up that river.

ST. LOUIS, the principal town, has a population of about 6000 inhabitants. It is the chief centre of the gum trade.

GOREE is another *entrepôt* of France on the coast of Senegambia. It has a spacious roadstead; gold-dust, ivory, and woods are the exports to France. The value of which and of imports are included under the head of Senegal.

The average annual imports from Senegal into France for the ten years, 1827 to 1836, inclusive, amounted to 81,000*l.*

The exports from France to Senegal amounted to 80,000*l.* or somewhat less than the imports.

In 1831 there arrived in France from Senegal 25 vessels of 2706 tons, and there departed for Senegal 29 vessels of 3058 tons. The imports into France, chiefly gums and skins, from Senegal, were valued at 3,445,087 francs = 137,803*l.* The exports from France to Senegal at 3,093,815 francs = 123,752*l.*[1]

In 1839 the exports from France to Senegal amounted in value to 212,000*l.*, and to other parts of the West Coast of Africa 28,000*l.* The imports from Senegal into France entered for consumption to 76,000*l.*, from other parts of Africa 24,000*l.* (See France and French Colonies.)

[1] "The European establishments on the coast of Senegambia supply the demands of the populations of the Ouolofs, Foules or Peuls, Dahomêts, Ashantees, and Moors. They consist of tissues of flax, cotton, wool, and silk; of cordage, hardwares, and haberdashery, jewellery, and corals; fire-arms, especially the double-barrelled guns of Saint-Etienne, gunpowder, and many other articles.

"The following is a statement of the value of exports from France to Senegal in the year 1833.

	£
Tissues of flax, &c.	14,117
„ cotton	17,680
„ wool	1,768
„ silk, &c.	252
Cordage	974
Dresses	916
Building materials	57
Wines, &c.	16,089
Carried forward	£51,853

	£
Brought forward	51,853
Jewellery and corals	1,344
Hardwares	1,398
Haberdashery	2,287
Fire-arms	3,549
Gunpowder	1,482
Miscellaneous articles	26,106
Total	£88,019

"Prior to the war with the Moors, the annual exports from France to Senegal amounted to 144,000*l.*"—*Bulletin of Minister of Commerce.*

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Portuguese have still numerous settlements in Western Africa, situated on the river Cacheo, the St. Domingo, and the Rio Grande, and several ports and places for fairs in the interior. The slave trade (which see hereafter) is the chief pursuit of the Portuguese not only in this, but in Eastern Africa. Their chief settlement in Guinea is in the island of Loando, and in Benguela, that of St. Philippe in 12 deg. 8 min. S lat. This place is the Portuguese rallying-point for their trade with the coast for slaves.

The settlement of Liberia, situated on the low north coast of Guinea, was formed by the American Colonization Society, for the humane purpose of transplanting to that place emancipated and free negroes. It has been a more successful experiment than those made by the English at Sierra Leone. The territory is remarkably fertile. Coffee, the sugar-cane, oranges, and all tropical fruits grow wild; the ground pea, or nut, which yields fine oil, grows abundantly; and the territory belonging to Liberia is said to extend 220 miles along the coast, and about 20 miles inland, where the lands rise to a considerable elevation. It is capable of yielding valuable productions, such as rice, indigo, coffee, cassava, yams, bannanas, &c. Its rivers are navigable for small vessels only.

It is an independent republic. The governor, a white man, is the agent of the American Colonization Society. It has two legislative assemblies, churches, schools, and printing-offices. Not only negroes and freed slaves from America, but many of the Africans taken from the captured slave-ships have been settled at Liberia. It has certainly been the fairest and most practical experiment which has hitherto been attempted to civilize and better the condition of the African races. But what is the result? After 23 years' trial, under the most favourable circumstances, the result, we regret to find, is not satisfactory. Of the surrounding millions, who live in the most brutalized condition, and who annually shed the blood of thousands of human beings as sacrifices to their superstitions, or in the wars between the countless tribes, scarcely any have been

brought within the civilization of Liberia. The whole population of the settlement, does not, according to the best information we have obtained, exceed 4000, and their condition is said not to be prosperous.

In closing this sketch of the productive and commercial resources and trade of Western Africa, we may observe that this region, extends from the northern frontiers of Senegambia to the southern boundary of Benguela,—a distance, following the shore, of about 3500 miles; that the Senegal and Gambia, and especially the Niger, are navigable for large vessels for many hundreds of miles inland; that the soils of the sea-coasts, and of the banks of the rivers, and of the valleys, plains, and table-lands, for several hundred miles of the interior country, are generally rich, and yield, or may be made to yield, in unlimited abundance, the most useful and most valuable products; that wild and domestic animals thrive and multiply; that among these abundant products we may enumerate—gold, and probably many other metals; maize, rice, wheat, millet, dhourra, and other grains; palm nuts, ground nuts, cocoa, castor nuts, and other oil and edible nuts in great variety; oranges, lemons, limes, dates, plantains, pineapples, and all other tropical fruits; sweet potatoes, yams, arrow-root, and a great variety of other edible roots and vegetables; sugar-canes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, india-rubber; aloes, cassia, senna, and other drugs; gums and resins of various kinds; indigo, carmine, and numerous dyewoods and dyestuffs; teak, ebony, lignum-vitæ, and a great variety of the most durable and useful woods that this region affords; ivory, bees' wax, ostrich, and other feathers, the skins of domestic and wild animals, and all articles of great commercial value; and, finally, that notwithstanding the abundance of these valuable products, and the almost unlimited capabilities of the soil in yielding them, our trade with Western Africa has never been of comparatively great value to us. The intercourse of Europeans with that region has been a curse and not a blessing. At all times when its pestilential shores have been resorted to by Europeans, for the purposes of carrying on, or suppressing the horrible slave-trade, or of interchanging commodities, or in attempting to form settlements, and of penetrating the interior, the results have been fearfully, and too often criminally, fatal. The loss of European life during the last 200 years,—the cruelties of the slave trade, the introduction of fire-arms and gunpowder among the natives, and the consequent bloodshed, and increase, instead of diminution, of barbarism, and of the traffic in human beings, surely constitute calamities and crimes that no profit nor advantage which Europe has ever, or ever shall derive from Africa, can counterbalance or obliterate.

The chief difficulties of civilizing Western Africa, are actually caused by the rank, magnificent, and rich character of her vegetation and productions. It is this vegetation growing out of and covering a soil with living and with decayed

matter, which renders and will ever render the climate fatal to European constitutions, and her soil indomitable to European settlements. All our attempts to civilize the country by settlements, or by Niger expeditions, have proved, and, we believe, will prove, abortive. The suppression of the slave trade must be effected by abolishing the market for slaves. While there exists a market for slaves, they will be captured or purchased and carried to that market. As to the general civilization of Africa, we are not sanguine. Fair trading along the sea-coast may be carried on with considerable advantage to the Africans, and to British traders: deducting at all times, and from all advantages, the loss of life among those engaged in that traffic. The advance of civilization in the northern and north-eastern regions is probable; but, with the exception of Egypt, its march will be slow: nor has it proceeded rapidly in or from the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

We honour those good men who have exerted themselves in the attempts to ameliorate the condition of, and civilize, the African races. We deplore the ill-success of their efforts. We hope the experience of the past, and the fate of the late Niger expedition, will convince Englishmen, and Englishwomen, that any further attempts to establish new or extend old European settlements, on this coast, or in the interior of Africa, will constitute no less than a voluntary sacrifice of the lives, or of the health of those, whose devotion to a cause, intended to benefit the Africans, may lead them into expeditions which must, in the very nature of all the circumstances we have stated, end ruinously.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATISTICS OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Of the civilized nations which have been engaged in the African slave-trade, Denmark was the first which declared its inhumanity. On the 16th of March, 1792, the King of Denmark promulgated a royal decree, prohibiting any of his subjects to be in any way engaged in purchasing, selling, or transporting slaves, whether in, or from, Africa, or any other foreign country whatever.

As early as 1776, Mr. Hartly, member for Hull, moved in the British house of commons,—"That the slave trade was contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man." The motion was seconded and dropped. Ten years afterwards Mr. Clarkson published a powerfully-written work against the trade,—and, on the following year, that excellent man was joined by Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grenville Sharp, and others, as a committee for the abolition of the slave trade. A society was formed about the same time at Paris, for the same laudable purpose; among the members of which, were Lafayette, Condorcet, and many of the best men in France.

It is due to the memory of Mr. Pitt, that he entered at once, honestly and earnestly, into a consideration of the facts connected with this horrible and unchristian traffic; and, as a sincere advocate of its abolition, he was soon joined by Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville: this occurred in 1788. It was estimated, by the information and statements collected for the Board of Trade, that there were, at that time, 450,000 negroes in the British sugar-colonies, valued by the owners at 50*l.* each = 22,500,000*l.*; and the estates cultivated by them, including cattle, &c., at 45,000,000*l.*, and the value of other property, and vessels, involved in the question of the slave trade, and slavery, at 22,500,000*l.* more: being a total value of property and slaves, in the slave colonies, of 100,000,000*l.* The estimate of Mr. George Chalmers, of the Board of Trade, did not diminish this amount. The City of London, at the same time, to its everlasting honour, sunk the question of its many individual interests, as that city has so often done on great philanthropic and patriotic occasions, and presented a strongly-expressed petition to parliament for the abolition of the slave trade. This petition, and the measure of abolition, were however obstinately opposed. Mr. Wilberforce being taken ill, Mr. Pitt came nobly forward, and in May, 1788, carried a resolution, aided by Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other eminent men, pledging the house to take the question of abolition into full consideration on the following session of parliament. Liverpool, and its representatives in parliament, obstinately opposed any interference with the horrible traffic.

The advocates of abolishing the trade struggled boldly in the cause, while they were opposed, by some, in any interference whatever, and by a majority, among whom was Mr. Dundas, who advocated merely regulating the traffic for seven years longer. Mr. Wilberforce's bill for the entire abolition of the trade was brought forward in February, 1795, and lost by a majority of 19, although the bill was ably supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham,* Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Sheridan, Sir William Scott, and many of the ablest men among the tories and whigs. In the house of peers, Lord Thurlow was the great advocate of those who opposed the abolition.

On the previous year, 1794, the Congress of the United States did itself and that country the honour of being the second on the list of Christian nations, who passed a law "Prohibiting the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to or from any foreign place or country."

In 1798 a new and powerful advocate of humanity appeared in the person of Mr. Canning. "Never!" said that great and good man, "never was the word RIGHT so prostituted, not even when the Rights of Man were talked of, as when the *Right* to trade in man's blood was asserted by the members of an enlightened assembly!" The motion for abolition on this occasion (1799) was lost by a majority of 8. Mr. Pitt, who as early as 1788, after he had concluded his memorable commercial treaty with France, proposed to the French government

* Mr. Wyndham afterwards opposed the abolition on the ground of *expediency*.

an union with Great Britain to abolish the slave trade, did not live to see accomplished one of the greatest objects of his parliamentary advocacy. He died in January, 1806, a little before the time, when he knew, that this act of humane and honourable legislation would be carried.

In June following Mr. Fox moved a resolution similar to that carried in 1788 by Mr. Pitt; and "called on the friends of this great man to show their respect for his memory by their votes." The resolution was, however, only carried by a majority of 9.

Mr. Fox died in October following, and on his deathbed declared, "Two things I earnestly wish to see accomplished—PEACE WITH EUROPE, and the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE: BUT OF THE TWO, I WISH THE LATTER."

Lord Grenville brought forward the measure of abolition on the 2d of January, 1807, in the house of peers, and though obstinately opposed by Lords Eldon and Vincent, and many others, the bill was carried by a majority of 16, and sent down to the commons on the 10th of February.

It was opposed, and an amendment substituted, in the house of commons by Sir C. Pole, General Gascoyne, and the other member for Liverpool, and by Mr. Addington; but supported by the energetic powers of Mr. Canning, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Perceval, and finally carried by a majority of 108; and sent immediately to the peers, printed, and passed on the 24th of March, 1807, by the house of lords.

On this very day, after its passing, it was feared, by the friends of humanity, that the bill would not become a law. George III., displeased with his ministers, on account of suffering the Catholic Officers Bill to be introduced into parliament, signified his intention of removing them from office. On the 25th of March, Lord Grenville pressed for the royal assent to the slave trade abolition bill. It was given on that day; and Lord Grenville, on returning to the house of lords with the act now to be carried into effect as the law of the realm, tendered his resignation, and immediately rendered up the seals of office.

According to papers presented to parliament, in 1819, the whole number of slaves carried into America and the West Indies, from Africa, on the abolition of the British slave-trade, amounted to nearly 100,000 annually; being about the same number as in 1787, before the French Revolution, when the numbers were as follow: By the British, 38,000; by the French, 31,000: by the Portuguese, 25,000; by the Dutch, 4000; by the Danes, 2000: total, 100,000. The numbers who died on the passages not included.

In April, 1807, Mr. Secretary Canning commenced his negotiations with foreign courts for the suppression of the slave trade, and this meritorious policy he continued until his lamented death. It is also proper to observe, that each of his successors, at the Foreign Office, have invariably followed the policy of Mr. Canning in their negotiations relative to the slave trade.

Great Britain has entered into treaties for the suppression of the slave trade with most of the following powers, and the others have declared by laws or decrees that the slave trade should be abolished: viz.—

1. AUSTRIA, in 1815, by the declaration of the Congress of Vienna, jointly with *France*, *Russia*, *Portugal*, *Prussia*, *Spain*, and *Sweden*, for the consideration of the most effectual means of suppressing the slave trade; and by declaration at *Verona*, in Nov. 1822; by decree, dated Vienna, Nov. 1823, by which every slave touching Austrian ground is declared free.

2. BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro, by treaty Nov. 23, 1826. By law, dated Rio Janeiro, April 12, 1832. Ordinance, as to vessels from Africa, 1837; by Portaria, 1838; by mixed commission, &c.

By the treaty between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, signed at Rio Janeiro, on the 23d of November, 1826, for the final abolition of the African slave-trade (the ratifications of which were exchanged in London on the 13th of March, 1827), it is stipulated that, "At the expiration of three years, to be reckoned from the exchange of the said ratifications, it should not be lawful for the subjects of the Emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African slave-trade, under any pretext or in any manner whatever; and that the carrying on of such trade, after that period (that is, after the 13th of March, 1830), by any subject of his Imperial Majesty, *shall be deemed and treated as piracy*;" and by the Imperial law of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro, the 7th November, 1831, "it was decreed and made known to all the subjects of the emperor, that all slaves entering the territory or the ports of Brazil from abroad *are free*, with the exception of those who are enrolled in the service of vessels belonging to a country where slavery is allowed, so long as they are employed in the service of those vessels;" and also of "those who may have escaped from the territory or vessels of a foreign country; in which case they shall be delivered up to their masters, who claim them, to be re-exported from Brazil;" and, "that all importers of slaves into Brazil shall incur the corporal punishment awarded by Article 179 of the Criminal Code, together with a fine of 200,000 reis for each imported slave, besides the payment of the expense of re-exporting the same to some part of Africa."

3. *Buenos Ayres*, by treaty, Nov. 26, 1830.

4. *Denmark*.—By treaty, Copenhagen, 26th July, 1834.

5. *France*.—Decree for abolition of slave trade; Paris, 29th March, 1815.—Ordinance for suppressing slave vessels; Paris, 8th Jan. 1817.—Law for punishment of slave-dealers; Paris, 15th April, 1818.—British convention with France for abolishing the slave trade; Paris, 21st Nov. 1831. This treaty has been made the basis to which several other states (which see) acceded afterwards.

6. *Hanseatic Republics*.—By treaty, Hamburg, 9th June, 1837.

Haiti, in 1839, by treaty.

7. *Madagascar.*—Treaty signed at Tamatave abolishing slave trade and piracy, October 23, 1817; additional articles, 1820 and 1823.

8. *Mascate* Treaty, 10th Sept. 1822.

9. *Netherlands.*—Decree for repression of slave trade; Hague, 15th June, 1814. —Treaty for abolition of; Hague, 4th May, 1822, and 25th Jan. 1823, and 7th Feb. 1837.

Portugal.—Declarations for abolition by treaty of Vienna, 22d Jan. and 8th Feb. 1815; additional convention; London, 28th July, 1817.—Equipment of slave vessels in Portuguese ports declared contrary to law; Lisbon, 22d July, 1835.—Decrees, prohibiting importation and exportation of slaves, penalties, &c.; Lisbon, 10th Dec. 1836, and 2d March, 1838.—Treaty with England for suppressing slave trade; Lisbon, 2d July, 1842.

Prussia.—Declaration; Vienna, 28th Nov. 1822.

Russia.—Protocol for suppression of slave trade; Paris, 26th July, 1815.—Declaration at Vienna, 28th Nov. 1822.—Circular; St. Petersburg, Dec. 1835. —Punishment of offenders, &c.

Sardinia.—Treaty of adhesion to treaty of England and France, for suppressing slave trade; Turin, 8th Aug. 1834.—Circular; Turin, 1st March, 1837.

Two Sicilies.—Treaty; Naples, 14th Feb. 1838.

Spain.—Treaty for suppression; Madrid, 23d Sept. 1817.—Treaty; Madrid, 28th June, 1835.—Royal order; Madrid, March, 1838.

Sweden.—Declaration; Vienna, 8th Feb. 1815.—Proclamation against slave trade; Stockholm, 7th Feb. 1823.—Treaty; Stockholm, 6th Nov. 1824, and 15th June, 1835.

Tuscany.—Treaty; 24th Nov. 1837.

United States, by act of congress, 15th May, 1820, declares the slave trade piracy.

Venezuela, declares slave trade piracy; treaty, Caraccas, 15th March, 1839.

By the treaties of England with Haiti (1839), Buenos Ayres (1839), Peru-Bolivia (1837), the Equator (1841), Bolivia (1840), Chili (1839), Uruguay (1839), New Granada (1841), Columbia and Mexico (1841), and Texas (1840), Venezuela (1839), it was agreed that the slave trade should be abolished. By these treaties, Britain has authority from every power in Europe, except Belgium, Greece, and Hanover, to search and detain vessels in certain latitudes, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The same power has been accorded by all the American governments, excepting that of the United States, the Equator, Peru, and New Granada. The Pacha of Egypt has adopted measures to suppress the slave trade; and the Bey of Tunis has abolished the slave trade and slavery. In April, 1841, his highness actually prohibited any further importation or exportation of slaves by sea. This was the first step taken to prepare the spirit of his people for any measure which could be consistent with the limited circumstances of the Tunisian treasury, and the sensation which it created among both the

Mussulman and Christian population was only surpassed by the bey prohibiting the public sale of slaves in the market, which he rendered impracticable, by causing the market, to be pulled down, that had for centuries been the resort of all the slave-merchants coming from the interior to traffic in human flesh and blood.

Some months passed to conciliate the public spirit with these measures. As soon as the proper time was matured, the introduction of men of colour, under any pretext, from the interior, was declared illegal, and any negro thus imported after the date of the proclamation was to be considered absolutely free.

The bey has ultimately issued a proclamation to the authorities under him, ordering that all negroes who shall be born after the 8th of December, 1842, shall be free, and considered and treated as Mussulmans.

Any new supply of negroes either by land or by sea being against the law, the number which now exist in Tunis will in the course of a few years be no more.

ABOLITION OF BRITISH SLAVERY.

In March, 1824, Mr. Canning brought forward measures for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in the British West Indies—viz., to provide for their religious instruction,—to abolish Sunday markets, and the flogging of females,—to regulate the punishment of male slaves,—to prevent the separation of man and wife,—or children and mother on the sale of slaves,—to secure to the slave his property,—to allow the evidence of slaves in courts of justice,—and to facilitate the manumission of slaves. Mr. Peel, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Denman, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Buxton, supported Mr. Canning.

This and other measures led, after the most perverse resistance, to the complete abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire. This great and most glorious measure cost the country a large sum, for which the British public have willingly taxed themselves; but great as that sum undoubtedly has been in its direct and indirect amount, we consider it small when balanced in the great account of humanity.

The amount paid for the abolition of slavery during the ten years, 1834 to 1843, inclusive, we estimated as follows:

	£
Amount paid for redemption	20,000,000
Tax, as protection duty on sugar for 10 years, say on 4,000,000 cwt. per annum at 10*s.*	24,000,000
Tax on coffee, say at least 25,000,000 lbs. at 3*d.*, for 10 years . .	3,125,000
Total . .	£47,125,000

The amount which England has paid for the suppression of the slave trade on the coasts of Africa and America, has also been very great. Probably more than 12,875*l.*: which would increase the amount paid, to at least 60,000,000*l.* sterling: exclusive of the expense of the settlement of Sierra-Leone,—of the

amount paid to the United States for the slaves during the late war,—and of the free negro settlements in Nova Scotia.

The African slave trade has not, however, been abolished, and while Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil, the only slave-importing American countries, are allowed to carry on the slave trade, or be supplied with Africans, the barbarities of this horrible traffic will continue.

The importation into Cuba has diminished from 25,000 slaves landed in 1839, to about 15,000 landed annually for the three years, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

The annual importations in the four years ending 1820 was estimated at 39,000.

The importation of slaves exported into Brazil from Mosambique and other places in Africa, amounted, according to estimate in 1838, to 94,000.

In 1839 the number has been estimated at 56,000. Mr. Bandinel states that a much greater diminution took place in 1840. But we suspect that these estimates must be vague, and we know that the slave trade into Brazil and Cuba is still carried on with great activity.

We believe that the slave trade now carried on by Christians from Africa cannot be estimated under at least 50,000 negroes per annum. The Mussulman slave-trade is carried on to an equal extent.

Mussulman Slave-Trade.—We have already noticed the measures taken by Mehemet Ali to suppress the trade in slaves in his dominions. That these measures have not been completely successful is true, and the enormities of that traffic, and especially of the slave hunts as carried on by the Nubians and even Abyssinians, are still abominably cruel.

The slave hunts, or *gazzuas*, were formerly the principal sources of the supply of negroes, on the frontiers of Mehemet Ali's dominions. The wages of the pacha's troops were frequently paid in slaves, at a price considerably above the market value; and there is sufficient evidence that horrible atrocities are still committed in the capture of slaves. It is stated that in some cases, where the blacks had retreated to caves and caverns, fires of straw and brushwood have been kindled at the entrance in order to force them out by fear of suffocation. Resistance leads to frays and bloodshed; generally the poor slaves have been seized, by men in ambuscade, from their mothers when in the fields, from small parties of blacks who are surprised or waylaid by the soldiery, or by kidnapping. Wars were and are entered upon for the purpose of making prisoners to be sold as slaves; quarrels with petty communities were made for no other purpose than to hand over the weaker party to the *jellab* or slave-dealer.

The gazzuas are graphically described by an eyewitness, Dr. Holroyd.

"The most cruel mode of replenishing his army and increasing his revenue, and one unparalleled in modern times, is by the gazzua or annual war which he wages against the Blacks. For this purpose two or three expeditions are despatched in different directions in the months of September and October. The troops at Kordofan are generally ordered to Gebel Nuba; those at Sennar and Wadey Medineh to Gebel Fungi, Gebel Lidduk, or

Deaka; and those at Kartoum, with reinforcements from Wadey Medinah, to the country of the Shellooks on the White Nile, or to the confines of Abyssinia on the river Rahad. Immediately upon my arrival in Kordofan, in the month of March, I visited the then governor, Mustapha Bey, who had just returned from the gazzua at Gebel Nuba, with 2187 captives, including men, women, and children. A great many more had been killed, or rendered useless by maiming. The physician to the forces was selecting the able-bodied men for the army; but so repeatedly has the war been carried on against this chain of mountains that the population has been completely drained, and from the above number only fifty men were deemed fit for military service. These unfortunate individuals were marched down to Kartoum, fourteen days' journey, completely naked, and to add to their misery, a wooden stake, six or seven feet long, and forked at one extremity, was attached to the neck of one, by means of a cross bar, retained in its position by stripes of bull's hide; to the other end of the stake an iron ring was fastened which encircled the throat of another of these poor and harmless creatures. They were thus unmercifully driven to Kartoum, with scarcely any thing to eat on the journey, and compelled to traverse a burning desert with a very sparing and scanty supply of water. They were despatched in companies of fifties, and so great were their privations and fatigue on the journey, that a letter arrived at Kordofan, addressed to Mustapha Bey, from Koorshid Pacha, of Kartoum (the governor-general of Soudan), and which was publicly read during a visit I made to the divan of the former, in which the latter stated that of fifty slaves who had left Kordofan some days before, only thirty-five were living on the arrival of the caravan at Kartoum. But this is not the most heart-rending and appalling sequel of the *gazzua*, and I would gladly have spared myself the narration of a fact of which I was an eyewitness; but as the circumstances of the disposition of the remaining prisoners are not generally known, nay, are scarcely credited, even in Cairo, I feel on this account less compunction in stating that which I actually beheld. At my first visit to Mustapha Bey, on the 30th of March (the day of my arrival at Kordofan), I found him in the court before the divan arranging between 300 and 400 slaves, part of the produce of his expedition, for the purpose of distributing them to the soldiers in lieu of pay. The slaves were arranged according to size and sex. In one division were placed the old and infirm women, the pregnant females, and young girls; in a second, boys about the age of from 8 to 12 years; in a third, children from 4 to 8 years old; and in a fourth, infants from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years old. If they could be said to have any pretensions to beauty or utility, the women and girls were also placed according to their appearance,—but the females were the refuse of their sex, the handsome having been previously disposed of by sale for the harems of the Turks and Arabs. The disposition was made according to the military rank of the individual, and he was compelled to receive one-half of his arrears in human flesh, and the other half in money. In distributing them, one or two were taken from each division, and an officer with the rank of captain received four adults and three children in lieu of 1800 piasters, whilst one adult slave was given between two private soldiers. Upon receiving the slaves, the officers and soldiers immediately conducted their property to their habitations, and whilst one of the former was leaving the court my attention was attracted to an infant two years and a half old, who rushed towards a female (whom I afterwards learnt was its mother), and seizing her, clung with the most filial affection, imploring her to resume that parental protection which it so highly valued; until a Turkish soldier, aroused from a state of apathy by the cries of the child, tore it from its fondest hopes, and instantly separated it for ever from her who alone could afford it comfort and consolation in such a necessitous and helpless condition. Revolting as such sights are to the feelings of an Englishman, I cannot, however, omit mentioning one other fact:—A soldier who had been taken from Gebel Nuba, a year and a half ago, and who had repaired to the divan to receive his share of the produce of the gazzua, recognised amongst the crowd his younger brother, a boy about five or six years old, who had just been captured. He had placed him upon his knee, and was caressing him most affectionately, when Mustapha Bey observed the circumstance. He inquired from the soldier who the boy was, and learning that he was his brother, turned to the scribe and inquired his value; the latter replied, four or five dollars; 'then,' said the governor, 'let him take him for three, and place this sum to his account.'"

The recent measures adopted by Mehemet Ali will greatly ameliorate the

atrocities of the slave hunts, but while the Mahometans of Turkey, Persia, and Arabia continue to purchase Africans, the Mussulman slave-trade will continue in full activity.

Dr. Holroyd, gives the following additional particulars relative to the interior slave trade of Africa. The two principal merchants at Kartoum are M. Vizière, and Soliman Aga, a Turk; the former is a Frenchman, and has many years been engaged in trading first between Kordofan and Cairo, and subsequently between Kartoum and Cairo.

"At Kartoum, M. Vizière always appears in the bazaar in a Frank dress, and wears the decoration of the legion of honour. From the pacha having monopolized all the exports of Soodan, nothing is now left for the merchant to bring to Cairo except slaves, and M. Vizière has consequently, from his immense capital, become one of the largest slave-merchants in the Belled of Soodan. It is reported that he hoists the tricoloured flag over his cargo of slaves on descending the river from Wady Halfah to Cairo. Soliman Aga also takes slaves to Cairo, and both he and M. Vizière return with similar commodities adapted for the market. These consist of broad cloth, calico, chintzes, pistol-belts, saddles and saddle-cloths, bridles, rice, tea, sugar, soap, mishmish, kumaradeen, sweetmeats, shoes, rugs, crockery, hardware, lanterns, &c. Some of the merchants also bring with them macaroni, vermicelli, wine, and a few other luxuries for the resident Europeans. There are stalls in the bazaar for the merchants, and a daily market for necessaries for the peasants, and perishable articles. Most of the selling is conducted by means of criers, who act the part of auctioneers; and one may be seen disposing at the same time of many articles of wearing-apparel, guns, a mouthpiece, a dromedary, and two or three head of slaves. Each article is disposed of to the highest bidder. Much traffic in slaves is done in the bazaar; but besides public sales, many are sold by private contract. Slaves are most abundant after the gazzua and during the commencement of the khareef, or rainy season in the months of May, June, and July.

I was at Kartoum in the former month, and the prices were about as follow:

	Piasters.	£ s.	£ s.
A good adult male slave	400 to 500	4 0 to	5 0
An ordinary adult	150 „ 300	1 10 „	3 0
A male slave from Denka	70 „ 100	3 10 „	5 0
An Abyssinian boy	600 „ 1000	6 0 „	10 0
A female adult slave	200 „ 400	2 0 „	4 0
A female from Denka	100 „ 200	1 0 „	2 0
An Abyssinian girl	600 „ 1500	6 0 „	15 0

"Children are cheaper than adults, except they have been long in the country, can speak Arabic, and undertake a little service."

"Almost every person in Kordofan is a slave-merchant, and if an individual can gain only a few piasters by the sale, the unfortunate captive is sure to change hands. I hardly ever entered a house in El Obeid without noticing one or more slaves in irons, and I ascertained that they were obliged to adopt this plan of restraint, as they frequently absconded to Gebel Dair, a chain of mountains only one day distant from Kordofan, and not subject to Mahomet Ali Pacha. The price of slaves is about 25 piasters each less than the list already given, and the largest number is exposed for sale during the months of March, April, and May, when the troops return from the gazzua. Upon purchasing a slave in the Belled of Soodan, the buyer is allowed to have him or her in his house three nights before the purchase is completed, giving a deposit of one-fourth or one-fifth of the price agreed upon by the seller. The grounds of return are madness, incontinence of urine at night, snoring, and the venereal disease. If the slave is free from these complaints, the buyer completes the purchase; but if not, he sends back the slave and receives the deposit. If the slave is a young girl, and the party intending to purchase has connexion with her during her period of probation, he cannot return her, but he is compelled to take her. A slave who has had the smallpox is preferred; and the purchaser always inquires if the slave has suffered from this contagious disease.

"The duty upon merchandize entering or passing New Dongolo is 30 piasters the camel-load, without any reference to the kind of goods transported; a duty is also exacted, upon entering Kartoum, of one-tenth of the value of the goods—thus if a merchant takes 100 pieces of calico to Kartoum, he pays a duty amounting to the value of 10 pieces. The duty upon goods entering Kordofan is 150 piasters the camel-load; and this is exclusive of the duty at New Dongola. The duty upon each slave, black or Abyssinian, male or female, large or small, at Kordofan, is 45 piasters. The duty at Kartoum is for a very pretty black or Abyssinian, 60 piasters; for ordinary slaves, 45 piasters. If the duty has been paid at Kordofan, and the slave is taken through Kartoom, there is no extra duty, unless the merchant sells, when there is an additional tax of 25 piasters per head; if the merchant takes his slaves to Cairo by the Nubian desert and Korosko, he does not pay a tax at El-Metemneh or Berber, unless he disposes of any, and then the tax is 25 piasters, similar to what is paid at Kartoum. At Aboo Hamed there is a duty of 1½ piaster each. The duty upon slaves of all kinds at New Dongola, is 15 piasters each. The duty at Darrou is 34 piasters each; and at old Cairo 11½ piasters. The slave-merchants from Darfoor pay a duty of 25 piasters per head at Essiout, and 11½ at Old Cairo. The duty upon eunuchs is the same as upon other slaves; the taxes are generally paid by the vender."

Berbera, on the Gulf of Oman, is the rendezvous of the slave-merchants from Sennaar and Kartoum, who proceed to Cairo by the desert of Korosko. Here is a large traffic in slaves, the price of an adult male negro being about 450 piasters (4*l.* 10*s.*), and of a female, 500 to 600 (5*l.* to 6*l.*).

Slavery in Christian Countries.—There are no slaves in any European country, except Turkey, unless the serfs of Russia and Hungary be considered slaves. In the United States of America the number of slaves is about 2,750,000.

In Brazil, slavery is in its fullest meaning, recognised by law. The number of slaves is, however, unknown: but in all the republics of America, slavery has been declared by law to be put down gradually.

In Mexico, slavery may, by the laws, and by *practice*, be considered extinct.

Buenos Ayres has not declared that any citizens found engaged in the slave trade shall be treated as *pirates*. In Buenos Ayres the census of the population gives from 600,000 to 675,000 of Spaniards and mixed breeds, but no slaves; nor does it appear that there are any unless they be domestic servants. The pastoral nature of the country, and the little attention to agriculture, would seem to warrant that slavery has been discontinued, as was intended on the Declaration of Independence, on the 3d Sept. 1826. Slaves were, however, allowed to be imported in small numbers as domestic servants only. The law was annulled on the 25th of October of that year, and further, by decree, in 1833. There does not appear, however, any authentic proof that slavery has actually ceased to exist, and the probability is, that there are household servants held as slaves, and very few, if any, agricultural slaves in the republic.

In the three states which formed the republic of Colombia, there were, in 1834, viz.—

In New Granada, Whites, 1,058,000; Indians, 376,000; free coloured, 168,000; slaves, 84,300. Total, 1,686,300.

The slaves should, since that period, have nearly all been freed, according to the law for gradual abolition, but this does not appear to be the case.

In the Republic of Equator there were, in 1834, viz.—Whites, 157,000; Indians, 393,000; free coloured, 42,000; slaves, 8000. Total, 600,000.

These slaves have, it is supposed, been nearly all freed by the present time.

In Venezuela there were, in 1834, viz.—Whites, 200,000; Indians, 207,000; free coloured, 433,009; slaves* abolished, 600,000. Total, 900,000.

In Peru-Bolivia there appears to be little, if any slavery. No slaves are given in the returns.

Within the republics of New Granada and Venezuela only, does the *legal* process of abolition, seem to have been interrupted and neutralized by practice; but it does not appear, in consequence, that slavery has become virtually permanent.

Those countries which grow sugar by slave labour and export it, but with which Great Britain has no treaties of commerce, are Spain, in Cuba, and Porto Rico: France, in the West Indies, and Isle of France; possibly the Birman Empire, where previously to 1820, a great number of Siamese were captured in war; of whom about 16,000 are stated to have been made slaves; but they are said to be employed as domestic slaves, *i. e.* household servants and not field-labourers.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FIFTH REGION OF AFRICA.

The fifth region or division of Southern Africa, comprehends the Hottentot country, the district of the Cape and Caffraria. With the exception of the arid and steril coast, between Benguela and the Hottentot country, and the Desert extending north of the Tropic of Capricorn, this region is generally fertile, and the climate temperate and salubrious, yet uncertain; and the ground often parched by the long droughts, or deluged by rains. The native inhabitants, with the exception of the Caffres, are still more ignorant and degraded, if possible, than the negroes. The soil, although difficult to be brought under cultivation, from the woods being naturally almost impenetrable, yields wheat, culinary vegetables, flax, hemp, grapes, mulberries, &c. Salt is plentiful. Iron, copper, and petroleum are considered abundant. For Europeans this portion of Africa is probably better adapted than any other. It may chiefly be considered under the dominion of England; and its commerce, agriculture, and pasturage, especially its sheep pasturage, have become of considerable value. Yet the want of good roads, in the

* The slaves in Venezuela, should nearly all have been freed by enactments, made in 1819, and afterwards; but this does not appear to have been the case.

Cape colony, forms a great impediment to cultivation, and to bringing the wine, or any other product of the soil, to market. The area of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is calculated at 110,256 square miles, being only one-tenth less than the area of the United Kingdom. If Great Britain, however, extends the territory of the Cape colony so far as to include Port Natal, the area of the whole will greatly exceed that of the United Kingdom.

The population in 1839 consisted of 68,180 whites, and 75,091 black and coloured people.

In 1839 the live stock, and the arable land and produce of the colony are stated by Mr. Porter, from official returns, as follow:

"Horses, 56,703; horned cattle, 300,809; sheep, 2,329,191; and goats, 393,601.

	Acres.		Bushels.
Wheat	74,838	produces	395,329
Barley	21,499	„	283,323
Rye	5,536	„	32,010
Oats	33,487	„	185,759
Maize and millet	2,939	„	32,068
Peas, beans, potatoes, &c.	1,794	„	39,912

As an agricultural country, whether from negligent husbandry or from the nature of the climate, this colony has been so far a failure, and the returns per acre of wheat, although of good quality, appear to be less than six bushels. The culture of grapes and the making of wine has been attempted to be encouraged by low duties on the latter, in England. The quality of the wine has not improved, nor has the quantity greatly increased of late years. The *Boors*, settled in the country, attend rather to their flocks than to agriculture. The climate is favourable to the breeding of sheep. The colonists of the Cape draw up a very different account of the country to the descriptions of several visiters and travellers. An article inserted in a recent number of the Graham's Town Journal states—

"Every objection that has been made to the extension of civilized society in South Africa is opposed by the evidence of our senses, and by a long series of indubitable facts.

"Had neither Van Riebeck, or any other European adventurer, ever set foot on the shore of this country it might, and would most probably, have been still in the exclusive possession of wandering hordes of Hottentots, 'living without God and without hope,' their only desire self-gratification, their only mental exercise, the best means for the circumvention and destruction either of the wild beasts of the country or their weaker neighbours. By an all-wise and overruling Providence, this has not been permitted—a little band of Europeans were led to the extreme point of this vast continent—they there sowed the seeds of colonization, and these have sprung up and spread, not merely to this frontier, but also to the tropic. And the process must still go on. No merely human power can stay it—can say 'so far shalt thou go and no farther,' and hence it remains for the British government to decide as to whether it will wisely take the initiative in this stupendous and glorious work, or whether with weak and coward steps it will linger in the rear, and tardily follow, as in the Natal case, a movement, which it may encumber, but cannot possibly prevent.

"The last twenty-three years afford eminent examples in each of these respects. Refer for instance to the returns below, and what do we learn therefrom? Why that in one solitary instance, where the government has *led* colonization, the most important benefits have resulted therefrom to the whole colony. The Albany settlement was planted in 1820, at an expense to the nation of 50,000*l*., and what do we already behold as the

result? The desert converted into a garden; towns, villages, and hamlets, presenting themselves where all before was a cheerless solitude; the busy hum of industry heard in every direction, the establishment of just laws, education and religion diffusing their benign and sovereign and eternal influences throughout the land, and a trade created which absorbs merchandize, chiefly English manufactures, to the extent of upwards of 160,000*l.* per annum, raising and sending home raw material in one year to the extent of 113,000*l.* There is no brighter example in the world's history of the advantages of colonization than is presented within a circle of country from the centre of which we now write. But still let it be borne in mind, that this success, great and decisive as it is, is the mere foreshadowing of what may, with the blessing of Providence, be reasonably expected."

"The great staple of the province, wool, is only the product of the last twelve years—and yet recent as this is, it amounts already in quantity to 1,000,000 lbs. for the past year, the estimated value of which is within a fraction of 47,000*l.* In the next ten years this, with moderate success, may be quadrupled.

"Now look at the reverse of this picture. At Natal the government have obstinately *opposed* the progress of colonization. To stop it altogether was beyond the power of any government. And what has been the deplorable consequences? We have been *talking* of philanthropy, and *acting* so as to occasion the destruction of thousands of human lives—preaching economy, and squandering treasure like dirt—showing the duty of allegiance, and exciting to disaffection—calling for peace, and provoking to hostility. And after all the very measure must be adopted, which had it been taken at the outset, would have prevented all the mischief.

"An important circumstance should not be overlooked in reference to these returns, and that is the wool export of the Eastern Province, of only twelve years' creation, exceeds the staple and ancient export of the Western Province, wine, by 7845*l.*!

"Another subject of deep consideration for those who legislate for the colony, is the relative progress of its two great divisions—the eastern and western.

"The extraordinary increase, too, in the amount of the revenue of customs in the Eastern Port, from 1369*l.* in 1835 to 10,846*l.* in 1842 must also strike every person, who will take the trouble of looking into these returns, and it very naturally suggests the question—Why, when the government of the colony builds, manages, and keeps in repair three jetties at Cape Town, the beautiful structure now complete at Port Elizabeth to the length of 481 feet of wooden piles and decking, besides 207 feet of the best-built masonry abutment (entirely by private contributions, to the extent of 6000*l.*) should be left to languish for want of a few hundred pounds from the government purse, the purpose being exclusively that of facilitating the commerce of the colony."

The commercial regulations, navigation and trade of the colony of the Cape will be comprised hereafter, under the head of BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SIXTH REGION OF AFRICA.

THE sixth region of Eastern Africa, extends along the sea-coast, from the latitude of 20 deg. S. bounding on Southern Africa, or the Cape district, to 12 deg. N. (bounding on Abyssinia), and including a vast interior country, with the coasts of Sofala, and Mosambique, where the Portuguese have long had establishments; the coast of Zanguebar, Ajan, and Soumalis. We may also include as appendages the islands of Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and the small islands which lie off the coast.

This immense region is occupied by ignorant barbarous races, ruled or commanded by despotic chiefs; and its numerous states are generally described as having ever been in a state of confusion and anarchy. We have, however, no information to justify our saying much on this or any other subject relative to Eastern Africa. The journals of the jesuit, Antonia Fernandez; reports made at different periods to the Portuguese government; the information collected by Malte-Brun; by M. Brué, and introduced on his admirable chart of Africa; by M. Balbi, and by the editors of the *Annuaire du Commerce;* and the reports and journals of English naval officers and traders, enable us to say little more of Eastern Africa, than that the coasts of Mosambique and Sofala are indented with bays, and in many parts skirted with islands, and have several, but few good, harbours; that the Zambeze, supposed to flow from Nigritia through these countries, appears to be a great river, which, with its other mouths, the Quilimana and Couma, discharge into the straits of Mosambique; that many other rivers which fall into the Indian ocean, although considered to be of great length, and navigable, are only known to Europeans at the sea-coast; that Mosambique and Sofala have excellent soils, which produce, where cultivated, indigo, sugar-cane, rice, wheat, potatoes, beans, maize, all kinds of fruits; and in a wild state, oranges, lemons, oleaginous plants and trees; senna, rhubarb, and countless medicinal plants; the vine, mulberry, and olive; and excellent teak and other valuable timber trees.

Wild fowl are abundant, and a great variety of fish is stated to frequent the rivers and coasts—the crocodile and hippopotamus infest the Zambeze; the lion, tiger, rhinoceros, elephant, and numerous fierce animals and reptiles inhabit the forests; gold-dust is still considered to be abundant; iron and copper plentiful. The whole country is still, however, in the wildest state of barbarism; and the blacks who inhabit it are in the most ignorant and degraded condition.

England has scarcely any commercial intercourse whatever with this extensive section of the world. The Portuguese, and the Arabs of Mascate, are, and have long been, the traders to Eastern Africa. One of the partners of an enterprising English house who visited the coast, three years ago, for the purpose chiefly of obtaining information, has stated tour that its neglected resources are of valuable commercial importance.

The following sketches of the principal places along the sea-coast, are founded on the authority of some recent Portuguese accounts, Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*, the *Annuaire du Commerce* and the Bulletins of the Minister of Commerce, Paris.

CHAPTER XIX.

SEAPORTS AND TRADE OF EASTERN AFRICA.

PORT NATAL, now taken possession of by the British, is situated in latitude 29 deg. 56 min. S., and longitude about 31 deg. 30 min. E. The river is wide at its entrance. The bar is very dangerous, not having more than 5 feet at low water, and the sea rises but 5 feet more, except in the months of September and October, when there is about 12 feet at high water. The course over the bar, which is very narrow, is to the S. W. the swell being very great; two or three seas will carry a vessel over it, and then the water deepens to 3, 4, and 5 fathoms.

This place was much frequented by the earlier voyagers to India, and afterwards by the Portuguese from Mosambique, who imported coarse piece-goods, chiefly blue cloth, iron, beads, tobacco, and spirits; and received in return, elephants' teeth, cattle, and sometimes ambergris. The natives are said to be inoffensive, but generally go armed with lances, and bows and arrows; and that their houses built nearly all of straw and mats, but in a neat manner. The river abounds with fish, and turtle is occasionally to be met with.

DELAGOA BAY is of considerable extent, being about 7 leagues broad from east to west, and near 20 leagues deep from north to south; but the channel on account of the shoals on both sides, is not more than five miles in breadth. The north point, or Cape St. Mary's, the N. E. point of the island of the same name, is in lat. 25 deg. 58 min. S., and long. 33 deg. 15 min. E. This island is separated from the mainland by a narrow rocky channel.

This bay has three principal rivers; viz., Manica, Delagoa, and Machavanna. Manica, the northernmost, when discovered by the Portuguese in 1545, was the only one navigable for large vessels; here they formed a settlement and built a fort, but abandoned it in consequence of its entrance being choked with sand. The Delagoa river, which has a bar with about 15 feet on it at low water, is the only one at present frequented by English vessels. The Dutch settled a factory here, which they held till 1727, when a strong squadron of English pirates who had their rendezvous on Madagascar, after plundering the Dutch warehouses, razed them and the fort to the ground. In 1777 an establishment was made here, on account of the Ostend East India Company, under the command of Col. Bolts, who built warehouses, and erected a battery of 12 guns on the south side of the river. In consequence of a protest from the Portuguese government, the cabinet of Vienna disavowed the settlement, and a force was sent from Goa, who treated the Imperialists in a similar manner to that in which the Dutch were treated by the pirates in 1727; their ships, effects, and men, having

been seized and carried off. The Machavanna river, about 8 leagues south from Delagoa river, is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet water; such vessels can proceed about 90 miles above the entrance, where the trade is carried on, and where the chief usually resides.

Delagoa river has been much frequented by South Sea whalers, as the bay, which is very commodious and safe, abounds in whales. It is navigable by vessels drawing about 12 feet water, for upwards of 40 miles, and for large boats for about 200. Ships commonly lie about two miles up the river, where they have deep water, and are perfectly secure from all winds. A considerable trade was formerly carried on at the rivers in the bay, for elephants' teeth and gold-dust. The huts of the natives are neat, and circular, about 15 feet in diameter, having only one entrance, and surrounded with palisadoes about four feet high. The natives are Caffres, of a bright black colour. They seem a goodnatured and harmless people, but are sharp and cunning, and ask three times more than they will take for their goods. They are great beggars, particularly on the north side of the river: the natives at a distance up the rivers are reckoned more treacherous and ferocious than those in the bay.

Imports and Exports.—The Portuguese used to send a ship occasionally to this river, from Mosambique, and the Parsees, on the Malabar coast, have sent small vessels at different times, their imports consisting of Arrangoe beads, buttons, brass wire, cutlery, copper, iron, piece-goods, pipes, sugar, spirits, tobacco, and wearing-apparel.

Their returns were principally elephants' teeth: the Portuguese have also taken slaves to Mosambique. Ambergris is occasionally to be met with, likewise gold-dust in small quantities, and hippopotami's teeth.

Provisions.—Mr. Milburn says, "Provisions and refreshments are to be procured in plenty, and very reasonably, after permission of the chief is obtained. There is a kind of master-attendant here, called the king of the water; he informs the chief of the arrival of any ship in the bay, and you cannot purchase any bullocks till the chief comes down to his house at the landing-place, where you must make him a present of some old clothes and liquor: he gives you in return a bullock, after which you may get what you want every day. The master-attendant has a great number of cattle; he comes on board your ship, remains as long as you please, and will accompany any officer on shore to trade: by keeping on good terms with him, you can get every thing that can be procured here. The bullocks are very good; for a piece of coarse Surat piece-goods, one weighing between three and four hundredweight may be got; fowls for an iron hoop each, or two metal buttons; vegetables, and fruit, for old clothes, empty bottles, &c. Turtle is sometimes to be met with. Firewood and water are in plenty, and easily procured. The bay and rivers abound with a variety of excellent fish, which are brought off by the natives in their boats, and cost a mere trifle."

From Delagoa Bay to Cape Corientes, in latitude 24 deg. 1 min. S., and longitude 35 deg. 51 min. E., the coast has been seldom visited by Europeans, and has been hitherto little known, except probably to the Portuguese.

Inhamban Bay is five leagues to the northward of Cape Corientes, about three miles to the westward of which, is the entrance of the river, in latitude

23 deg. 47 min. S., and longitude 35 deg. 52 min. E.; but on account of the numerous shoals in the bay, it is only frequented by small vessels. Inhamban Town is situated about eight miles from the entrance of the river. The Portuguese have here a resident, and a few troops for his protection. Vessels from Mosambique come here to trade for slaves, elephants' teeth, and gold-dust.

Sofala is situated up a river, navigable only by small vessels, having a bar at its entrance, which has only 12 or 14 feet on it at low water. The fort of Sofala is on a point of land, insulated at high water, in latitude 20 deg. 15 min. S., and longitude 34 deg. 45 min. E.; the town, which principally consists of huts, lies on the north side of the river. The anchorage is about four miles from the fort, in five fathoms, having the flagstaff bearing N. 33 deg. W. Ships ought not to enter this place without a pilot. A Portuguese resident, with a party of men, are stationed here; there are also some merchants, who procure elephants' teeth, slaves, gold-dust, &c.

Sofala was visited by the Portuguese soon after their discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. They were kindly received; and in 1507, notwithstanding the opposition they experienced from the Arab merchants frequenting the port, obtained permission to build a fort, which they have held ever since: the climate is extremely unhealthy, and its commercial importance is greatly diminished.

The imports are coarse piece-goods, and other articles suitable to the taste of the natives; the returns are gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves. It is said that, from the mines in the neighbourhood of Sofala, more than 2,000,000 metigals of gold were formerly extracted, the value of which was estimated at 1,666,666*l.* sterling. The trade in slaves is still considerable. The Arabs have long carried on an extensive trade with this part of the eastern coast.

At Sofala, and other places where the Portuguese have residents, a guard is usually placed on board any vessel that may touch, to prevent illicit trade; but, by gaining the favour of the commandant, trade may be transacted at most of these places. They are all subordinate to Mosambique, and all the Portuguese coasting-vessels belong to that port.

Ships touching at different parts of the east coast of Africa, little frequented, ought to be careful in landing with their boats, as the natives of many places are much prejudiced against Europeans; and not without cause. Both French and English vessels, as well as Portuguese, who formerly visited the coast, after enticing the natives on board, carried them away, and sold them as slaves. A vessel from the Cape of Good Hope was famed for procuring slaves in this manner; and it is said that, before the abolition of British slavery, when this vessel was lurking at an island called Chulawan, to the southward of Sofala, the son of the chief, governing the country on the banks of the river opposite the island, with several of his subjects, were allured on board, under

pretence of friendship, and carried away to the Cape, where most of the slaves were formerly procured in this perfidious manner.

The CUMA or Zambeze river, is in many places more than a league broad. About 20 leagues from its joining the sea it divides itself into two branches, the southernmost of which is called Luabo; this also divides itself into two branches: the other principal arm is the Quilimane. In the middle of the river there are several islands. The entrance of Luabo river is in about 19 deg. S. latitude; that of Quilimane in 18 deg. 10 min. S., and longitude 37 deg. 30 min. E.

The town of QUILIMANE is situated on the north side of the river, about five leagues from its entrance. The river has a bar, having only 2½ fathoms on it at low water; here the Mosambique vessels discharge their cargoes into small boats, to proceed to Sena, the principal Portuguese settlement on the river, which is more than 60 leagues distant, in latitude 17 deg. 37 min. S. Large quantities of gold-dust have been annually procured at Sena, likewise elephants' teeth, wax, rhinoceros-horns, hides, &c. The Africans from the interior have sometimes arrived from distant regions,—taking two or three months' time to travel to Sena, to purchase European and Indian goods for gold. This part of the coast of Africa has been considered the Peru of the Portuguese; gold was formerly so common in the interior, that many of their household utensils were made of this metal. The slave trade is still carried on from Quilimane; but the trade in gold and ivory has decreased.

MOSAMBIQUE ISLAND is situated in lat. 15 deg. 1 min. S., and long. 40 deg. 40 min. E. It is the principal settlement of the Portuguese on the east coast of Africa, and the metropolis to which the others are subordinate. The harbour is one of the best on the coast, and is formed by the islands of St. Jago and St. George, which are to the southward of its entrance, and that of Mosambique, about three miles to the north-west of the others. Mosambique Island is not above three miles in circumference, to the westward of which is the harbour. Ships generally anchor within St. George's Island, and wait for a pilot to carry them to the proper anchorage.

Mosambique was first visited by the Portuguese, under De Gama, in 1498. It was then described as "a large town, full of merchants, who traded with the Moors of India for spices, precious stones, and other commodities." The natives received De Gama in a friendly manner, taking them to be Turks. On discovering them to be Christians, it is asserted, that they laid a plan for their destruction, which was discovered in time for De Gama to remove from the harbour; but that being in want of water, he took the place by force, and previous to his departure for India he cannonaded and destroyed a great part of the town. In 1510 the Portuguese obtained permission to settle a factory at Mosambique, under the pretence of wanting a station to procure refreshments for their out-

ward and homeward bound ships. They soon after expelled the inhabitants, and have retained possession ever since. Its climate is said to have improved.

Mosambique is strongly fortified, and has several large churches, convents, and other public buildings. Many of the houses are well built, but the principal part of the town consists of an assemblage of huts. Water is scarce, and preserved in large cisterns.

The Portuguese ships have generally stopped here on their voyages to and from India; and a considerable trade was long carried on with the neighbouring places on the coast, principally for slaves. About 10,000 were annually exported to the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Brazil, and to India. Although, under the treaty between England and Portugal, this traffic is illegal, it is still carried on to a great extent, and in a horrible manner.

Immediately on the arrival of a vessel, a guard is placed on board, to prevent illicit trade; notwithstanding which, with proper management, whatever goods are required, may be readily obtained.

Coins, Weights, and Measures.—The coins current are Spanish dollars, crusados, and testoons; 4 testoons making 1 crusado, the exchange of which with Spanish dollars varies from 250 to 270 crusados per 100 dollars.

The weights are the frazil and the bahar; 20 of the former making one of the latter, which is considered equal to 240 lbs. avoirdupois.

The duties on foreign goods when imported is about 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Imports and Exports.—The principal article of trade is slaves. Gold is annually brought from Sennaar and Sofala; and amber, ambergris, elephants' teeth, columbo-root, tortoiseshell, and cowries.

The trade carried on between Mosambique and the British settlements in India was at one time considerable. It is now of little value.

Mosambique is chiefly dependant on Madagascar and other places for provisions, which are consequently dear. Water is very scarce, there being only two good wells,—one on the island, and the other on the main; the rest are brackish. Wood is procured from the mainland, where the Portuguese have gardens, which produce vegetables and fruits of various kinds. An English mercantile house has been lately established here.

QUERIMBA is the name given to a chain of islands extending as far as Cape Delgado along the coast. That called Querimba, which gives its name to the whole, is in lat. about 12 deg. 20 min. S., and longitude 40 deg. 58 min. E., being about four or 5 miles long, and the most considerable of the group. These islands were formerly inhabited by Arabs, but the Portuguese, in their early voyages into these seas, not only plundered them, under the pretence of their being Mahometans, but murdered them all, without sparing either age or sex. They remained uninhabited a long time, till at length some Portuguese from Mo-

sambique and Goa settled upon them, and brought slaves to till the ground, and defend them. On Quecimba there are some well-built houses, not contiguous to each other, but scattered like so many farmhouses. The church stands in the centre of them, and mass is performed by a priest.

Macaloe bay or harbour is situated about 18 leagues to the northward of Quecimba, and is formed between the mainland and the island Macaloe. Should a ship wish to stop here, it will be necessary to make the signal for a pilot. On the north side of the point on the main, is the town, directly opposite the island Macaloe, where the sultan resides, and where vessels that trade to this place anchor in seven or eight fathoms, good holding-ground, mud and sand.

Mongallou River opens to the N. W. of Cape Delgado, in lat. 10 deg. 7 min. S. It is difficult of access, but has from 9 to 11 fathoms in the fair channel up to the anchorage above the town, which is a little within the north point of the river. Provisions are to be procured in abundance, likewise firewood, but good water with difficulty. A considerable trade was carried on some years ago, and to some extent still by the Arabs, in slaves, elephants'-teeth, &c.

Lindy River.—About six leagues from the former, is large, and easy of access, having many villages around, the principal of which is Lindy, on the northern side. It is said to be an excellent harbour, where provisions, wood, and water may be easily procured.

Coast of Zanguebar.—The climate of this country is remarkably hot, and said to be very unhealthy.

Quiloa, is situated on an island, in latitude 8 deg. 41 min. S., and longitude 39 deg. 47 min. E. The island is about six miles long from north to south. The harbour is between the island and the main, and is capable of receiving ships of any size, where they lie secure in all weathers. The entrance is intricate. The town is represented as large and well built; the houses of stone, two or three stories high, having terraced roofs. The streets are very narrow: on one side of the town is the fort, where the governor resides; it is strong, and surrounded by a ditch. Quiloa was first visited by the Portuguese in 1500, who were kindly received by the reigning prince; but in consequence of the character given of them by the Arab merchants frequenting the port, the intercourse with them was broken off, and they were refused to trade in his dominions; they therefore proceeded to India, attacking all the Arab ships they met with in their way, in revenge for the affront they had received from those of Quiloa. In 1505 the Portuguese, under D'Almeyda, attacked and took the town, built a strong fort, and left a garrison of 500 men, who were afterwards driven out by the Arabs; since which period it has remained in their hands; or rather, like the whole coast of Zanguebar, in the possession of the Imaum of Mascate, under whose sovereignty it now is.

The trade of this port, which was formerly, but not now, important, is carried

on by the Mascate Arabs; they import piece-goods of various kinds, suga arrack, spices, &c., and receive, in return, slaves, and elephants' teeth. Th place has been seldom visited by Europeans.

ZANZIBAR is the largest island on this part of the coast, and on sailing along, it has a most beautiful appearance; its north end is in latitude 6 deg. 26 min. S., and longitude 39 deg. 46 min. E. It was first visited by the Portuguese in 1503, when they took a number of vessels belonging to the place, whereupon in retaliation the king made an attempt upon the Portuguese ships; but being defeated, peace was concluded, the king agreeing to pay tribute. In 1509 the inhabitants having neglected to pay the tribute, the town was attacked, plundered, and destroyed by the Portuguese. The English first visited it in 1591; but it has since then been rarely frequented by the English.

There are two harbours, the outer and inner, both fit for receiving large ships. The British ships of war, Leopard and Oresfes were forced into Zanzibar in 1799 for refreshments; the following were the observations entered in their journals:

"Got a pilot on board, and ran close into the inner harbour at low water, through a very narrow channel, scarce three-quarters of a mile wide, and anchored about a mile from the town. The fort saluted with three guns, as did a ship under Moorish colours, bound to Mascate. The town is composed of some few good houses; the rest are huts of straw mat, which are very neat. The latitude of the town is 6 deg. 6 min. S., and longitude 39 deg. 33 min. E. The inhabitants made every profession of serving us; but they were so slow and indolent, that we had but little assistance from them by boats. We completed the water within a few tons with the ship's boats; by watching the tides, you get plenty of water at Freshwater River, which is about four miles to the eastward of the anchorage; you roll your casks some distance from the beach, and bale out of the stream; but at high water it is rather brackish; it is therefore advisable to fill with the falling tide, and take them off with the flood. There are several wells in and about the town, but they will not allow the water to be taken from some of them from religious motives. They will supply you with plenty of wood.

"Here you can obtain many kinds of refreshments; but as the governor made a monopoly of the sale of all kinds of articles, we paid exorbitantly dear for them: the inhabitants sell their things much cheaper. We got very fine bullocks, goats, poultry, rice, cocoa-nut oil, &c. The fruits are very delicious, and they have all kinds. There is good fishing here, and turtle is occasionally taken. The small trading-vessels from Mascate and the Red Sea, after discharging their cargoes, which are chiefly dates, always dismantle, and move into an inner harbour at the back of the town, and wait the return of the monsoon. This island is tributary to the Imaum of Mascate, and the governor is appointed by him. They have a great trade with the French from the Mauritius, in slaves and coffee, and many of them talk that language in consequence. The inhabitants profess the Mahometan religion. In their modes of traffic they are very singular; a guinea is of no value, but an anchor button, or a button of any kind, is a gem in the eyes of the lower class of people; an instance occurred on board the Leopard, where they refused a guinea which was offered in change for some fowls, and a marine's button put an end to the bargain. They always go armed, and appear very timid, except when a considerable number are together."

This account is still applicable.

The following account of its trade was lately published in the bulletin of the Minister of Commerce, Paris:

"The trade of Zanzibar with the states of Europe, is still unimportant.

"The principal articles exported from Zanzibar are as follow:

"*Ivory.*—This article is brought from the East Coast of Africa by the natives of Mouyao, Moyaco, Mocamba, Mongourou, Mokami, Moussagara, and Manamouezi. The ivory from this last place is esteemed the best, being heavier, whiter, and the teeth larger. About 12,000 frazhélas, of 35 lbs. each, are annually brought to market.

"*Resin Copal.*—This is found at various places on the coast between the Cape del Gado and Mombaa. About 30,000 or 32,000 frazhélas are annually sold.

"*Rhinoceros-horns.*—These come from the coast through Quiloa, the ports of the south, and Brava.

"*Ox-hides.*—These come from Brava and Laamo.

"*Wax.*—This is from the coast near Coachi. About 150 or 160 frazhélas are annually exported. The greater part is made into candles, and sent to Mascate.

"*Sesame and Millet* is also brought from the coast to Zanzibar.

"*Cloves.*—The plantations on the island produced, at the last harvest, about 9000 frazhélas, which were exported to America, India, Mascate and Mocha.

"*Cocoa-nut Oil.*—About 18,000 frazhélas are annually manufactured in Zanzibar, and this might be easily doubled. Almost all is exported to America and England.

"The following articles are also brought to market in Zanzibar:—Tortoiseshell, aloes, myrrh, and a small quantity of gum arabic and frankincense.

"The principal articles imported into Zanzibar are as follow:

"*Glassware*, viz., necklaces, rings, and bracelets, made of glass beads. These find a ready sale at Zanzibar, and the surrounding coast. They come from Italy through Egypt and Djeddat. The value imported is about 23,760*l.*

"*Cotton Manufactures.*—800 or 1000 bales of white calico are annually imported from America, and 250 or 300 of a finer quality from England.

"*Cotton Stuffs.*—Printed cottons come from India to the amount of about 500 pieces, in Arab vessels.

"*Brass and Iron Wire.*—These articles are in great demand on the coast. About 15,000 frazhélas of brass are annually imported.

"*Sugar.*—This is brought from India, and a small quantity from America. Only about 400 or 500 bags are annually consumed in Zanzibar.

"*Rice.*—A large quantity comes from the island of Pemba, and Bombay and Madagascar also furnish it.

"In addition to the above articles, the following are imported into Zanzibar:

"*From India.*—Earthenware, hardwares, betel-nuts, pepper, and various spices, cutlery, nails, and native stuffs.

"*From America.*—Naval stores, furs, and gunpowder.

"*From England.*—Glasswares, hardwares and utensils, silks, cloths, &c.

"*From Mascate.*—Stuffs for turbans, dates, raisins, almonds, coffee, and drugs."

MOMBAZ.—This port, which is also under the Imaum of Mascate, is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, which extends round Mombaz island, situated inside of the two points that form the entrance. The town and forts are on the island, a little within the harbour, in latitude about 4 deg. 4 min. S., and longitude 40 deg. 2 min. E.

Mr. Milburn (in 1815) describes "the town as large, and many of the houses handsome and well built; the streets are straight and narrow; the two forts are strong, and well furnished with cannon. The Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, arrived here April 7, 1497. In 1507 Almeida, on his way to India, sent his vessels to sound the harbour, when they were fired upon from the shore; in revenge for which, he burnt the shipping, landed his troops, plundered the town, and reduced the greater part of it to ashes. It was afterwards rebuilt, but plundered a second time by D'Acunha in 1529, and the fort which was strong, they took possession of, and retained till about 1631, when the king of the country having a quarrel with them, retook it by storm, and put all the Christians in the country to death. Since that period, few European vessels visit this part of the coast, more particularly Mombaz, where the government has in general endeavoured to allure and seize the

European ships that touched here for provisions. In the event of a ship being in want of water or other articles, she ought to proceed to Zanzibar, which is preferable to any other port on the coast, and there is less chance of treachery, it being under the government of Mascate, and more civilized. There is a great trade carried on here, and the place is much frequented by Arab vessels from the neighbouring places."

Mombaz has, like other towns on the eastern coast, greatly decreased.

MELINDA.—This town is in latitude about 3 deg. S., and longitude 41 deg. 2 min. E.: it is large, and had formerly a number of Portuguese churches, and other large buildings, which are now in ruins. The town is represented as being large, the mosques and houses, built of stone. The place of anchorage is a considerable distance from the town ; the coast is very shallow. It is still a place of considerable traffic, carried on by Arabian vessels, who exchange silks, cottons, firearms, gunpowder, &c., for ivory, skins, wax, &c. Vessels from the Red Sea, and Persia frequent this place, the caravan trade with the interior being important. Vasco de Gama visited Melinda in April 13, 1498, where he was kindly received, and furnished with pilots to proceed to India. A few years afterwards, in consequence of some offence taken by the Portuguese, they plundered and destroyed the town; it was afterwards rebuilt, and possessed by the Portuguese until they were expelled by the Arabs, about the year 1698.

Cattle, and many other articles of provision are plentiful and cheap. The whole coast, extending from near the equator, including Brava, Magadoxo, and Ajan, to Cape Guardafui, is described as steril and arid.

CHAPTER XX.

MADAGASCAR.

IT may be geographically annexed with propriety to Eastern Africa. It lies about 100 leagues from the coast of Mosambique. Its northern point is in 11 degrees 40 minutes south latitude, and its southern point is in 26 degrees 20 minutes south latitude; consequently it is 880 geographical miles long, and in breadth about 300 miles. Its superficies 225,000 geographical square miles, and according to Balbi and others, its population amounts to at least 2,000,000; others make the number amount to 4,000,000. Its configuration, aspect, and climate, are remarkably unequal. Mountains, precipices, lofty peaks, fertile valleys and plains, woods, rocks, marshes, fens, &c., diversify its surface. In the fenny parts, the climate is exceedingly insalubrious. This island has, in consequence, long been called the cemetery of Frenchmen, who have frequented it for the purpose of trade and settlement.

Its soil is generally rich, and yields cotton, indigo, peppers, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, tobacco, sugar-cane (indigenous), grapes, and all tropical fruits

and productions: forests cover the greater part of the island; and the timber trees are usually of great size and excellent quality. From all descriptions there appear few, if any countries, richer in natural resources. Lead, tin, iron, copper, mercury, talc, rock-salt, saltpetre, rock-crystal, and precious stones, are stated to be found abundantly in the mountains. Numerous wild animals abound in the woods: the wild ass, wild sheep with large tails, the zebra, among others. The variety of birds of beautiful plumage is great; and others, such as the pheasant and wild duck are delicious eating. Fish, some said to be of poisonous quality, others excellent, frequent the coasts and rivers. During the rainy months, whales, often in great numbers, appear; sharks also frequent the shores, and enormous crocodiles infest the rivers. Beautiful shells are plentiful

The French have small establishments on the island.

Madagascar appears to have been, from the time that Europeans have first known it, subject to anarchy and the wars of petty chiefs.

The Ovas are the principal nation; they, and the other tribes, appear to be of the Malay race; but this origin is doubted.

About twenty years ago, *Radama*, then a young chief of the Ovas, subdued the greater part of the island, and founded the kingdom of Madagascar. The country of the Ovas occupies the interior of the island and is described, by M. Fontmichel, as an elevated table-land, remarkably fertile and populous. The capital, *Tanarives*, or Tananearrivou, is a close assemblage of numerous villages, having in all a population stated at about 50,000.

Radama would appear to have the spirit, genius, and ambition of Peter of Russia, or of Ali Pacha of Egypt. He established schools; sent some of his young men to be instructed in London, Paris, and the Mauritius. He embellished his capital, formed a troop of artillery, cavalry and foot, and with his regular army of from 30,000 to 40,000, would in all probability, before this time, have brought the whole island under his government, and destroyed for ever the feuds and anarchy, which has prevented the prosperity of a country so eminently rich in the natural elements of wealth and power, but on July 27, 1828, the queen Ranavala Manjoka with her accomplice, a young handsome African, poisoned Radama, and after murdering his nearest relations, succeeded, not, however, without opposition, to his throne: several chiefs have rebelled against her government, and the whole island seems again involved in anarchy.

The following sketch of its principal seaports are from Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*, and from French accounts in the *Annuaire du Commerce*, &c.:

"*St. Augustine's Bay.*—At the entrance of this bay, about two miles from the southern shore is Sandy island, which is in latitude 23 deg. 39 min. south, and longitude 44 deg. east. After passing it, and standing to the eastward, there is high land close to the sea, on the south side of the bay, and high land appears in the interior; the entrance of Dartmouth river is then open to you.

"On a ship anchoring, some of the king's people come off, whom they call pursers,

and who on the occasion adopt English names and titles, such as Prince of Wales, Duke of Kent, &c. Small presents are given for permission to procure provisions, &c.

"This is an excellent place for refreshments, more particularly provisions. The bullocks being large and fat, weigh from 600 to 700 lbs. each; they have all a hump on the shoulders similar to the Indian cattle. They are procured by barter for English commodities. The following extract is from an account, drawn up by a gentleman, of the expenses incurred by the ship in which he visited the bay some years since, and we are informed that but little change has taken place either in the prices or quality of provisions or other articles since that period.

"The European articles in demand were chiefly gunpowder, small looking-glasses, brass nails, brass pots, muskets, common scissors, razors, tin tea-kettles, pewter tankards, iron pots of 2 or 3 gallons, powder-horns, and flints.

"Glass beads of five colours; viz., green, yellow, white, transparent, and orange. Arrangoes about 3 inches long, bored, and artificial coral beads. Silver is in great request; they make it into bracelets for the women, and it is in general preferred to gold.

"On our first arrival they asked 8 Spanish dollars for a bullock, or 8 measures of gunpowder, each 9 pounds, or one musket; but latterly they were purchased for 2 measures each, and one measure for a cow, and sometimes a powder-horn for one; these horns should be black and white, and the musket-stocks very brown; a fat sheep may be had for a measure of powder, and two goats for the same.

"*Summary of Goods exchanged, with an Estimate of their Value.*—Gunpowder 6 barrels, valued at 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 4 cartridges, 18*s.*; 26 muskets, 27*l.* 6*s.*; 2 pistols, 1*l.*; 350 flints, 8*s.* 6*d.*; 15 gallons brandy, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 12 powder-horns, 18*s.*; 100 musket-ball, 5*s.*; 2 cutlasses, 10*s.*; small looking-glasses, 1*l.*; 3 pairs scissors, 3*s.*—Total 70*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* For which were received in return, 47 bullocks, 27 dozen fowls, 7 goats, 8 guinea-hens, 1 cask lime-juice, 25 pumpkins, plantain-trees, grass for stock, grain for poultry, yams and sweet potatoes, limes, and oranges. Of the 47 head of cattle, the ship's crew and passengers, near 300 men, had fresh provisions for 9 days, about 5000 lbs.; 15 tierces beef salted, which served about 11 days, 4500 lbs.; 25 live cattle carried to sea, which served about 13 days, 6000 lbs.—Total 33 days' provisions, 15,500 lbs. About a penny per pound for the meat, besides hides, suet, &c. A part of the above enumerated articles was given as presents to the Prince of Baba, the princes of his family, and his principal attendants. The bullocks were killed in the afternoon, and cut up at two in the morning, salted, and put in casks, and about noon taken out, placed on four thick deals supported on casks; then four deals laid over the meat, and large stones and other heavy articles placed thereon, to press out the pickle, &c., for three or four hours; then salted, packed in clean casks, and headed up. Boiled pickle, with a little saltpetre in it, was, when cold, poured into the casks at the bung-hole, till quite full.

"No good water is to be had at St. Augustine's Bay, except by sending boats 4 or 5 miles up the river for it: and instead of filling the casks at low water (as is the case in most other rivers), they are filled at about a quarter-flood. The reason assigned is, that the river has a communication with the sea at other places, as well as with the channel of St. Augustine's Bay; and that the sea-water brought into the river by the flood-tide is not discharged till a quarter-flood of the next tide in St. Augustine's Bay, and that for three miles at least up the river, the water is always brackish. The river and bay abound with various sorts of fish, and alligators are occasionally seen in the river; and the boats' crews should be prevented from going into the water to bathe."

Bembatooka Bay is large and safe; the entrance is in latitude 15 deg. 43 min. S., and longitude 46 deg. 28 min. E., and is about three miles wide. On the east side of the entrance is the village Majuinga. Bembatooka town is on the south side of a point of the same name, about three leagues within the entrance of the bay on the east side: here ships may lay land-locked and sheltered from all winds, close under the point near the town. Captain Inverarity, who visited this bay during a trading voyage, observes—

"Should the English government ever intend to have a settlement on this island, of consequence, I should certainly recommend Bembatooka as one of the most commodious, healthy, and easy of access, it being near the capital of the country, and supplied with as fine beef as any in the world, at the moderate price of from one to two dollars each bullock. The merchant would also find this a most excellent situation for trade, the country supplying many commodities, as well as a sale for East India goods. The French purchase in this part of the island, with dollars brought for that purpose, their slaves and cattle, which are driven across to Fort Dauphin by the natives of the Fort Dauphin district, the French putting implicit faith in those men, who seldom betray their trust. At Bembatook beef may be salted, as well as at Fort Dauphin, where the French salt provisions for their European ships, as well as their colonial consumption. There is no pork to be had here, except the wild hog, which is in great plenty. Rice may be had in any quantity, at two gamels a dollar, the gamel weighing 38 lbs. avoirdupois. It is necessary to speak in time to the natives, as the grain is generally purchased here in paddy, and beat out as they consume it. This place is frequented by the Arabs from Mascate and the neighbouring places, who carry on a small trade here, and Arabic is spoken by many of the natives."

PASSANDAVA is a large bay, of a square form, extending six leagues to the southward. The town is at the bottom of the bay, in latitude 13 deg. 45 min. S., and longitude 48 deg. 23 min. E.

Bullocks and other refreshments, wood and water, may be procured in great plenty, and on reasonable terms. The inhabitants are shy of strangers, until acquainted with their business.

From Passandava Bay to Cape Ambro, the northern extremity of the island, there does not appear any place of resort for shipping. The ports on the eastern side of the island are seldom visited by English ships.

The principal places on the east side are Fort Dauphin, Manouro, Tamatave, Foul Point, St. Mary's Island, and Antongil Bay.

FORT DAUPHIN is in latitude 25 deg. 5 min. S., and longitude 46 deg. 35 min. E. The fort commands the road, being 150 feet above the level of the sea; it is a long square, encompassed with walls of lime and gravel well cemented, and might easily be made secure against the islanders, but the situation is unhealthy. This part of Madagascar is very populous; almost all the villages are situated on eminences, and surrounded with two rows of strong palisadoes, somewhat in the manner of fences, composed of hurdles and turf; within is a parapet of solid earth, about four feet in height. Large pointed bamboos placed at some distance from each other, form a kind of loopholes, which contribute towards the defence of these villages, some of which are besides surrounded with a deep ditch. Bullocks, poultry, and other provisions are abundant, and at reasonable prices; water is found at the landing-place, by digging in the sand; it is very indifferent, and will only serve for cooking and for the use of the live-stock; at a short distance inland there are several springs of very excellent water. The trade carried on at Fort Dauphin is chiefly in bartering European articles with the natives, for rice, poultry, cattle, turtle, oranges, and other fruit, all of which are abundant, and exported to the Mauritius and Isle Bourbon.

In this part of the island and farther north, numerous herds of cattle and much poultry are reared. More rice is grown than is consumed, and large quantities have been frequently sent to the Mauritius and Bourbon. The natives manufacture beautiful mats, and from the fibres of a plant, make a stuff of various-coloured stripes, about eight yards long, not much inferior in beauty of colour to silk, but not so soft or pliant: they likewise manufacture several articles from the cotton produced on the island.

Foul Point.—The anchorage here is formed by a large reef, which begins at the shore, and extends about three miles N.N.E.

Opposite the anchorage, in latitude 17 min. 41 deg. S., and longitude 49 deg. 36 min. E., is situated a large village, named Mahaveti.

Plenty of large and fat bullocks, are to be procured here, with other refreshments. To the south of the village is a small river, where vessels obtain fresh water; but a boat cannot pass over the bar at low water.

St. Mary's Island called by the natives Nossi Ibrahim, or the island of Abraham, is about forty miles N.N.E. from Foul-Point, and extends from 17 deg. 5 min. S., to 16 deg. 33 min. in a direction about N.E. by N. On the west side, about two leagues from the south point, there is a bay, with an island, called Quail's island, at the entrance. The French settled on it in 1740, and left 120 men there, who were three months afterwards cut off by the natives; they, however, repossessed it in 1743, but abandoned it in 1761, on account of the unhealthiness of the place.

About the year 1696 the English buccaneers, Kidd and Avery, who infested the Indian Seas, established a fortified station here, and brought in their prizes. Kidd was taken, and hung in chains at Tilbury, in 1701. In 1702 two men-of-war were sent out to suppress them; but it was many years before their depredations were effectually put a stop to. The French have reserved their station on this island, in order to furnish Isle Bourbon with provisions.

Antongil Bay, called Manghabees by the natives, takes its name from Antonio Gil, a Portuguese captain, by whom it was discovered. At the bottom of the bay are several small islands, the principal of which, Marotto, is about a mile in extent, and the same space from the shore; it is situated in latitude 15 deg. 25 min. S. The common anchorage is to the northward of this island, at the distance of a musket-shot, opposite to two small sandy coves, in 11 or 12 fathoms. Wood and water are procured here with great convenience, and the tents may be erected safer than on the main, where provisions are obtained. The river bears N.N.W. from Marotto, and is navigable for boats. The anchorage of the river was called Port Choiseul by the French.

Exclusive of the places described, there are many other bays and harbours on the East Coast of Madagascar, where small vessels may anchor and procure refreshments, although not so convenient for large ships as those named.

Comoro Islands.—These are four in number—Comoro (which gives its name to the group), Mohilla, Mayotta, and Johanna.

Comoro.—Is the largest of these islands, being about 12 leagues long, and 5 or 6 broad. The anchorage is to the N.W. of the island, where the principal town is situated, in latitude about 11 deg. 20 min. S. The town is large, with rows of cocoa-nut trees, and a smooth sandy beach before it; it is the only place where a boat can land; shoal water runs off about a quarter of a mile. This island is seldom visited by Europeans, Johanna having the preference. Fat bullocks are to be procured here at about six dollars each, likewise sheep and goats at moderate prices. Oranges, lemons, and plantains are to be had for knives. No water, except rain water, can be procured.

Mohilla.—The smallest of the islands, is about 12 leagues S.E. by S. from Comoro, and at one time was considered the best for supplying provisions. There are several small villages; one to the southward, which is reckoned the best anchorage, is behind some small islands; another to the northward. The watering-place is about 200 yards from the beach, up an easy ascent to a kind of ravine, about 12 feet deep. The run of water is clear and constant from the mountains. There is a reef of rocks, which runs from the town across the little bay, where the watering-place is, which prevents boats working the last quarter ebb, and the first quarter flood. Small bullocks, rice, paddy, plantain-trees, and fruit of various kinds, are to be procured here; and the sea abounds with fish. The town, where the king resides, is about 4 leagues S.E. by S. from the above place; but the coast is very dangerous, and ships cannot approach within two miles of the town, where there is a large surf, which renders it difficult and dangerous watering there.

Mayotta.—Is the southernmost of these islands, and being surrounded with reefs, is less frequented, and less known than the others. Here water and refreshments can be procured, but it is attended with danger.

Johanna.—This island has been long frequented by European ships for provisions, on their outward-bound voyage. The best anchorage is about three miles to the westward of the town, near the sea, having a large black rock to the eastward, between them and the town, with the rivulet where water is procured, at their western extremity; the bearing, when at anchor, is the rivulet S. by E. and the mosque E., rather more than a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The island is said to contain about 12,000 inhabitants: those on the coast are Mahometans. They carry on a trade with Arabia in vessels from 70 to 100 tons each, and carry cocoa-nuts, cowries, and occasionally a few slaves. From this trade, the natives of Johanna have learned the use of money in purchasing piece-goods and other Indian commodities from the Arabs.

The following European articles are always in demand:—Small oval looking-glasses; ditto, paper mounted; beads, white, blue, and yellow; iron in rods and

square bars; nails of various sizes; large coarse razors; clasp-knives; lascar knives, with sheaths; cloth, red and blue; shirts and other apparel; muskets, pistols, cutlasses, gunpowder, and flints.

The inhabitants have no other means of payment than cattle, poultry, and other articles of provisions. The few dollars paid them for provisions have been carefully reserved for the purchase of Surat goods, which are occasionally imported in vessels from Surat, the returns for which are usually made in cowries, red beetle-nut, dammer, wax, cocoa-nuts, and corn. The demands under the head of port charges are, chiefly presents to the chief of a barrel of gunpowder, a few yards of scarlet cloth, and two or three muskets; and to his attendants, who mostly assume English titles, are as follow:—The Prince of Wales, 15 dollars; the governor, Duke Burkit, 2 dollars; the purser, 20 dollars; governor Abdallah, five dollars; keeping watering-place in order, five dollars; watching casks at night, one dollar.

Independently of the above, the Prince of Wales asks for, and expects a barrel of gunpowder. They solicit those who visit the island, particularly all passengers, to contribute a dollar or two towards improving the navigation which they carry on with the continent of Africa; and by way of persuasive example, produce lists of persons who have subscribed for that purpose, so that they sometimes collect 30 or 40 dollars from a ship; and when the ships depart they generally procure from the master a certificate of good usage.

The bullocks are fat, but seldom weigh more than four cwt., poultry, excellent yams, and sweet potatoes in abundance.

Pineapples of a most delicious flavour, measuring 10 to 12 inches in circumference; oranges, limes, plantains, guavas, &c.; these are brought off by the natives in their canoes, and may be purchased by the ship's crew for knives, old clothes, bottles, &c. The water is very good. Firewood is scarce.

This place is admirably well suited for procuring provisions and recovering the health of scorbutic people.

Socotra lies about 40 leagues eastward of Cape Guardafui; it extends nearly E. S. E. and W. N. W. is 27 leagues long, and 7 broad, and in general composed of high and mountainous land. There are two anchoring-places, generally used according to the prevailing monsoon. The Bay of Tamarida, on the N. E. side of the island, is the most eligible place for refreshments; it is in lat. 12 deg. 39 min. N., and long. 53 deg. 33 min. E. The anchorage is in 10 to 12 fathoms, the body of the town bearing south, about a mile off shore.

Bullocks, goats, fish, &c. are to be procured at reasonable prices, and the inhabitants are in general civil to strangers. The water is very good but not generally abundant. Firewood is scarce.

Its situation renders it very convenient for ships coming from India, Mada-

gascar, or Mosambique, to trade with Arabia Felix, or with Aden, Mocha, Mecca, and other cities of the Red Sea. It produces aloes, ambergris, indigo, civet, incense, dragon's blood, and other medicinal gums; rice, tobacco, and dates in such quantities as to serve them instead of bread.

The British Trade with Eastern Africa and with Madagascar, is of very trifling importance. A few cottons and other articles were exported to Delagoa Bay in 1838, none elsewhere to Eastern Africa since, nor for many years before. A few hides and elephants' teeth, have been imported.

CHAPTER XXI.

SEVENTH REGION OF AFRICA.

This region comprises the states of Abyssinia, Somaulis, and the coast extending from Cape Ras-Asser, or Guardafui, along the Red Sea to Suez.

Abyssinia, situated on the western side of the Red Sea, at the southern extremity of the same, and extending along its shores and those of the sea of Babelmandel, from the 11th to the 16th deg. of N. latitude, is generally described as a fertile and luxuriant country. The population is estimated at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of inhabitants.

The author of the *Lex Mercatoria*, in his commercial account of Abyssinia, observes,

"The Portuguese, after they had taken the island and city of *Ormus*, in the Persian Gulf, Muscate on the coast of Arabia Felix, and the isle of Zocotora, at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, soon opened a passage to Ethiopia, and established a considerable commerce there, and afterwards brought many Portuguese families to form a colony, if possible.

"The new guests, however, becoming objects of suspicion, the Abyssinians drove them out, and all trade was forbidden with them. After this expulsion the emperors of Ethiopia would not suffer their subjects to have much correspondence with the European nations, nor suffer any European to settle in the country under the plea of trading. Gold, silver, copper, and iron, are the metals this vast region of Africa produces, also cardamoms, ginger, aloes, myrrh, cassia, civet, ebony, ivory, wax, honey, cotton, stuffs of various colours made from it, and I might add, sugar, hemp, flax, and excellent wine, if the people had the art of preparing the cane's juice, to cultivate the vine and press the grapes, to spin and weave the flax and hemp properly, as all these things grow plentifully in their country."

With respect to the value of the trade of Abyssinia, our information is still imperfect. The above account of the articles of interchange are the same as now enter into commercial transactions. The total value of exports and imports of the port of Massoura was about 20 years ago estimated by Valentia at $400,000 (80,000*l.*) per annum; and this estimate is in the present day confirmed by the German traveller, Dr. Rüppel, who, in the first volume of his

Reise in Abyssinien, recently published, gives the following particulars of the articles yearly brought from Abyssinia to Massoura, which was furnished him by one of the *cartrotters* at the custom-house of that port:

	Average Price.	Amount Taleri at 4*s*. dollars.	£
2000 slaves, of both sexes	60 per head	120,000	24,000
150 horns of musk, at 30 ounces per horn	2 per oz.	9,000	1,800
300 elephants' teeth, of various sizes	20 each	6,000	1,200
400 cwt. of wax	20 per cwt.	8,000	1,600
100 cwt. *Narea* coffee	10 per cwt.	1,000	200
Tanned leather and raw hides	in all	1,500	300
Chêle, a peculiar spice from *Narea*, sent in considerable quantities to India	in all	1,000	200
2000 cwt. butter (ghee)	8 per cwt.	16,000	3,200
Honey, grain, &c., exclusively for the consumption of Massoura	in all	6,000	1,200
2000 ounces of gold	20 per oz.	40,000	8,000
Total	dollars	208,500	£41,700

With respect to these items, Dr. Rüppel remarks that he considers the slaves, elephants' teeth, and gold, as estimated too high. He regards the *total* amount of the trade, however, as not at all exaggerated.

Of the port of *Berbera*, in the sea of Babelmandel, the annual trade *in coffee alone*, has been estimated by Lieutenant Wellsted, in his *Travels in Arabia* (vol. ii., p. 364), at 15,000 tons, which, at the above price of $10, or 40*s*. per cwt., quoted by Rüppel, gives no less a sum than 3,000,000 of dollars, or 600,000*l*. This is perhaps too high an estimate.

In the month of February, 1837, the two brothers, MM. d'Abbadie, assisted by the French government, penetrated from Massoura into Abyssinia, accompanied by a Catholic missionary whom they took with them from Cairo, and established relations with the Chief Cassai of *Agame*, the elder of these brothers returned to France for the purpose of obtaining fresh instructions, and to support the younger brother, having remained for the purpose of keeping up the connexion during the absence of the elder, who has since returned to Abyssinia under the auspices of his government. Great calamities it appears have been spread over Abyssinia by the inroads of the Galla tribes from the interior of Africa during the last three centuries. In consequence this great country has been separated into numerous governments and petty states. The three principal states are, Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa.

A merely *titular* emperor of Abyssinia is said still to exist, who is a mere puppet, set up and again dethroned at the will of any of the ascendant chiefs.

Tigre, the province of Abyssinia best known to Europeans from its connexion with the port of Massoura, was, at the time of Mr. Salt's mission in 1810,

under the rule of the powerful chief *Ras-Willed-Selasse*. After his death, in 1816, it passed by conquest into the hands of Sabigudis, from whose character and disposition, Mr. Salt had anticipated great results, and even the possible regeneration of Abyssinia; but that chief having been slain by the Gallas in 1831, the province of Tigre was conquered by Oubra, the chief of Samer, by whom it is at present held. This chief, who is now about 42 years of age, has by this extension of his dominions become very powerful, being now the ruler of the northern portions of Abyssinia.

In the provinces of Jemben or Againe, however, (a part of Tigre,) the chief Cassai was the only surviving son of Sabigudis.

KINGDOM OF SHOA.

SHOA, which lies on a lower level than Efat, is celebrated for its fine pasturage and fertile valleys, containing large towns and a great number of monasteries. The missionary, Gobat, who quitted Tigre in 1833, says in page 341 of his *Journal of a Three Years' Residence in Abyssinia*, Shoa is entirely separated from the rest of Abyssinia, in all its agitations. The actual king, Sahela Selasse, the seventh of the same family, aged 33 years, has already reigned 18 years, to the satisfaction of his people, who are very proud of him. During the last few years he has much extended the frontier of his kingdom to the south and the east. The provinces of the Gallas, which he has subdued, have gradually embraced the Christianity of Abyssinia.

Ankobar, the capital of Shoa, is laid down in Mr. Salt's map, at a distance of about 180 geographical miles from the nearest point of the coast of Zeila, and the territories of Sahela Selasse on the same map to extend only about 35 miles to the eastward of the capital; thus making the distance from Zeila to the frontiers of Shoa in a direct line about 145 geographical miles.

Between Shoa and Zeila lies the country of Adal, or Soumali, which in former times, when it was under the rule of independent Mahomedan princes, opposed an effectual obstacle to the passage of any Europeans to the interior. But the present state of this country is very different. The barbarous Galla tribes, who in their approach from the south were checked in their course of devastation by the mountains of Shoa and Efat, turned off to the left and to the right, and whilst they, in the former direction, overran and desolated the provinces of Christian Abyssinia, they, in the latter direction, in like manner devastated the Mahomedan state of Adal, and annihilated its power. So far the intercourse with Shoa and Efat is less difficult and dangerous than formerly; and a mission was in 1841 sent to the country by the Bombay government; and Dr. Beke has also succeeded in reaching Ankobar.

The following account of the resources and trade of the Kingdom of Shoa

is condensed from a report, dated January 5, 1842, on that kingdom, by Captain W. C. Harris, who was sent from Bombay in charge of the mission to Shoa in 1841. It is stated as introductory to this report,

"That if commerce were to be restricted to the kingdom of Shoa, few advantages present themselves to counterbalance the expensive and hazardous land-carriage to the coast; but the commencement of Mercantile dealings therein may be expected gradually to open up the road to the interior, to the extreme limits to which caravans can proceed, and with the influence of the king, if properly directed, will in due process of time have the effect of drawing thither all the rich kafilas or caravans from Enarea, Caffa, Godjam, Damot, and other unexplored regions, which, laden with coffee, civet, myrrh, frankincense, ivory, gold-dust, and costly peltries, at present leave the dominions of *Sahela Selasse* to the eastward, on their way to the seaport of Massowah, by the long and circuitous route of Gondar Tigre, nearly impassable for camels. Those through Godjam already come from Gondar to Shoa, and the traffic must necessarily be augmented by the operation of the treaty now concluded.

"That time alone can be expected to reveal the hidden treasures of the interior of this vast continent, and continued intercourse with civilized nations can alone lead to the complete removal of the existing despotic restrictions, which operate to limit the sale of European goods among the subjects of Shoa. But the king must soon see his advantage in remodelling this prohibition which even now does not extend to traders from the coast, who, paying an import duty of 10 per cent in kind or specie at the option of the crown, and an export duty of four amoles upon every slave, are at full liberty to purchase from the merchants of the interior, who resort hither, whatever articles they please. So far as our acquaintance yet extends with the countries beyond, the people are uncontrolled, and possess both wealth and a passion for trinkets and finery, which must favour an extensive sale of European merchandize. In Enarea especially, to which highly interesting state I have resolved to penetrate whenever leisure and a fitting opportunity present themselves, glassware, cutlery, beads, trinkets, blue cloth, and linen manufactures are in universal demand. A direct communication at present exists betwixt Hurrur and Gurogue; but it is in the power of Sahela Selasse by the occupation of the latter country, in which he has already placed one foot, to close the road to Hurrur, and to secure to himself the caravan routes from Enarea, Caffa, Zingero, and Cambat; thus turning the whole of the lucrative trade through the Northern Provinces, to the advantage of other European powers, and, the complete exclusion of the British.

PRESENT STATE OF TRADE IN THE KINGDOM OF SHOA.

"1. Christian Abyssinia, long torn by intense feuds, imperfectly explored by British research, and distracted by barbarian inroad, has not hitherto presented that smooth and unruffled field so essentially requisite for extensive commercial intercourse with civilized nations; and the kingdom of Shoa, in particular, has until lately been hemmed in by savage Galla hordes, the greatest check on whose despoiling progress has been their relative weakness and fierce internal disputes.

"2. The present despotic power of King Sahela Selasse has, however, had the salutary effect of taming the spirit of these wild marauders, of reducing them to a wholesome subjection, and of thus rendering, under certain conditions, a part of the coterminous countries comparatively safe and traversable.

"3. Although every article which the inhabitants of these elevated regions imperatively require, is produced abundantly at home (for whilst the mountains form almost impregnable defences against foreign invaders, their rugged sides and valleys, with little effort, produce, in plenty, every thing they desire to cultivate), yet still, the country, in a commercial point of view, presents great objects of interest, possessing the nearest route hitherto discovered, from the sea-coast to the interior of North-Eastern Africa; a route which can be traversed by camels to within a short distance of the crossing point of the

great caravans, and possessing all the presence of a powerful despot, whose mere will and pleasure can at any time alter the course, or entirely prevent the passage of these richly-laden kafilahs.

"4. There is already a considerable traffic existing with the coast which may hereafter be greatly increased, and a rising craving for European goods and comforts, which ought to be fostered and satisfied. The wants and wishes of the inhabitants of the interior on this point are neither few nor trifling, and may be most satisfactorily ascertained from the fact that the large sum of 96,000*l.* sterling, the produce of the slave trade from the ports of Berbera, Zayla, Tedjurra, and Massowa, is only one item of the total annually invested in various European goods and manufactures, which are readily disposed of to the natives of the immediate interior, even at the present price of the monopolist, who, being generally a trader of limited means, may be supposed to drive a very hard bargain for his luxurious wares.

"5. It is useless to speculate upon what mercantile treasures are kept in store for the adventurous spirit who successfully performs the quest into the interior, but we are already aware that gold-dust, and ivory, and precious gums and spices, form a part of the lading of every caravan, notwithstanding that the tedious transport over a long circuitous route presents considerable difficulty, and the overreaching disposition of the Indian Banians of Berbera and of the Arab merchants at Massowa, offer but a small reimbursement for the toil and trouble of the journey.

"6. The rich and productive soil so admirably adapted for the growth of all colonial produce, the cool alpine climate so suitable for European constitution, together with the highest capabilities for the development of British industry, for the research of science, for the employment of capital, and for the labours of Christian missionaries, to which may be added the pleasant prospect in future, that his Majesty of Shoa (should any benefit to his revenues be the probable result) may be induced to encourage the advent into his own dominions of those great trading caravans from the interior, which now skirt his possessions, and proceed by way of Gurague and Gondar to the eastern coast, throwing their treasures at a small value into the hands of the Arabs, the Egyptians, and other foreign nations.

"7. The following rough calculation regarding the profit to be derived from one of the Abyssinian products, without reference to the profit on the bartered European goods received in exchange, may tend in some degree to set forth the advantage to be derived from a commercial intercourse with this country of Shoa. The prime cost of coffee sold in the market of *Ali-Ambah* is, for one pound, twopence-halfpenny. The cost of 400 lbs. (a camel-load), 1000 pence; hire of camel, &c., to coast (20 dollars), 960 pence; freight, insurance, &c, to England, 440 pence; altogether amounting to the sum of 10*l.* for 400 lbs. of coffee: which would bring the expense of one pound in England to sixpence sterling. The coffee is of a very superior quality, and of course is to be obtained even at a more reasonable rate on the plantation.

"8. Moreover, any trade must be important to England which carries off manufactured goods of all kinds, and furnishes in return raw materials; and caravans for the purposes of trade are, in Abyssinia and in the neighbouring countries, considered as in a certain degree sacred, and are permitted to pass unmolested even through the hostile hordes of the Galla, on payment to the chieftain of a few small presents; and more especially if accompanied by Europeans their passage would be rendered more particularly safe from the ordinary difficulties attending any journey through savage lands, from the acknowledged respect and admiration which invariably follows the possession of superior medicines and firearms.

"9. Thus a wide field for discovery and profit is perfectly free and open for any enterprising trader, to which no limit can be set. Trade and barter are sufficiently understood and appreciated by the natives themselves: tribe after tribe may be visited to the very centre of Africa; and the dominions of Shoa, as a starting-point, would afford the advantages of a cool, healthful climate, and a protection for private property, two desideratums rarely known in other mercantile stations of this vast continent.

"10. Although other villages in the immediate vicinity occasionally hold markets for

the detestable traffic in human flesh, yet Ali Amba may be regarded as the chief site for legitimate commerce to the south of Sasta, all the intercourse between the kingdom of Shoa with the seaports of Tedjurra, Zeyla, and Berbera, being carried on at this place.

"11. The village of Ali Ambah (the peak of Ali), stands on the crest of one of the thousand conical eminences into which the entire mountain-side is broken on its junction with the plain of the Huwash, and situated 2000 feet below the level Ankobar, the climate is milder than that of the cold summit of the range, and more congenial to the habits of the Mahomedan traders, who find a temporary residence in a collection of 300 or 400 huts whilst they are disposing of their goods in Abyssinia. The market is held on every Friday, when a scene of unusual bustle and confusion animates this otherwise most quiet and uninteresting location. Early in the morning, wares of every description are displayed in the open air; and people flock from all parts of the country to lay in their weekly supply. The Amhara farmer exposes for sale or barter the produce of his estate, honey, cotton, grain, and other articles of consumption; the Danakil merchant exhibits his assortment of beads, metals, coloured thread, and glassware; the wild Galla squats beside the produce of his flocks; the Moslem trader from the interior displays ostrich feathers or some other article of curiosity from the distant tribes; bales of cotton cloth, and bags of coffee, are strewed in every direction: the wandering Hebrew is not even wanting to complete the scene of traffic; whilst horses and mules in numbers are shown off at speed amongst the crowd, and add greatly to the turmoil of haggling and barter, which continues without intercession until late in the afternoon.

"12. In consequence of the utter terror and abhorrence which the Abyssinians entertain towards the low country and its attendant dangers, the Danakil tribe have nearly the whole trade exclusively in their own hands, and are treated by the King of Shoa with much deference and respect.* Caravans arrive every month during the fair season from Oussa and Tedjoura, and the trade, considering the many drawbacks, may be said to be brisk and profitable.

"13. Four or five caravans also proceed annually from Ali Ambah to Hurrur, which from its vicinity is the more immediate mart for the supply of the seaports of Zeyla and Berbera, the merchants bartering zinc, brassware, beads, red thread, blue calico, and frankincense, for slaves, mules, and cotton cloths. These articles are conveyed to the coast, along with one of the grand annual caravans from the interior, which, debouching from the south-eastern corner of Gurague, passes through Hurrur in progress to the great October fair of Berbera, carrying slaves, gold-dust, spices, ostrich-feathers, peltry, civet, and ivory.

"14. The provinces of Shoa and Gurague abound in cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, and other farm produce of every description. The chief production, however, for export, at present consists in a manufactory of coarse cotton cloth, which is close, warm, and durable; the staple is produced in great quantities on every farm, and the cloth is fabricated in every village, but the red thread inserted as borders is imported from Arabia. The Abyssinian cotton is cheap and abundant, as the plant produces two crops during the season, and appears to possess an excellent lignine; the woven cloth is in great demand, being used by all the inhabitants of this portion of Abyssinia, from the king to the peasant, and supplying the vestments of the intermediate tribes towards the sea-coast.

"15. Black woollen blankets are also in request, and are of excellent material and workmanship; the other exports which pass through Ali Ambah are civet† and ivory in small quantities, coffee, wheat, juwaree, tanned leather, mules, horses, and slaves.

"16. Although the prices of many of these articles are very much below their intrinsic value, yet from the reason that the trade is an entire monopoly in the hands of

* Should a Danakil kill an Abyssinian, the murder is passed over in silence; but, on the other hand, should the reverse prove the case, the property of the unfortunate Abyssinian is confiscated, and his person handed over to the tender mercies of the Danakil.

† The civet cat is found in Gurague, Caffa, and Enarea, and is kept confined in a cage until sufficiently large and fat to undergo the process of sweating before intense heat, by which alone the perfume can be extracted.

merchants, who are men of small capital, and owing to the fact that the king of the country can alone purchase coloured cloths, and other imported choice wares, and is also sole proprietor of all sulphur, civet, ivory, and gold-dust; the trade in these articles is of course limited. Slaves are exported in great numbers, 2500 being disposed of at the fair of Ali Ambah and the villages in the immediate vicinity, whilst 8000 or 10,000 annually proceed through this portion of Abyssinia on their way to the sea-coast.

"17. These slaves are chiefly children of from six to fifteen years of age, and are the produce of forays into Guragué and the country of the Gallas, or kidnapped amidst the everlasting feuds of the interior tribes, and conveyed by Mahomedan traders from the inland countries, to await at Ali Ambah and the neighbouring villages the arrival of the Danakil and Hurrur merchants, or carried through Guragué and Gondar, direct to Berbera and Massowa.

"18. Water-tight baskets and mats, of very superior quality, of high colours and handsome patterns, are woven from the inner fibre of the incel, a species of plantain, and a very superior light stout cordage is also fabricated from the same material. Ginger abounds, together with other spices, amongst which may be mentioned the kurarima, combining the flavour of the cardamom with that of the caraway. Aromatic grasses and gums used in fumigation are also exported from this province.

"19. Coarse parchment is prepared in every village, and the very rare Ethiopic manuscripts are to be found only in Ankobar and the monasteries and caves in the neighbourhood: as the Gallas, during their occupation, destroyed all those valuable relics in Gondar, the capital of the ancient empire.

"20. The hide of the long-haired sheep, lofeeza, is cured with the fleece appended; the length of the hair, which is of a dark colour, varies from six inches to one foot, and this article of peltry is in great request as a cloak, and is only worn by the more wealthy inhabitants.

"21. Gold-dust is brought by the caravans from Enarea. His Majesty of Shoa, however, appropriates the entire quantity, settling with the merchants his own price in cloths and mules; nor is the precious metal permitted to quit the kingdom, but it is worked up into bars and ornaments, and forthwith transmitted to swell his amassed property in the caves of the mountains of Um Muraut. The use or even possession of this metal is strictly forbidden to all the inhabitants of this province; but a surreptitious sale to a small extent is carried on at the rate of one dollar's weight, or 430 grains of gold, for eight dollars in money.

"22. Ivory is also a royal monopoly, and is dealt out with a niggardly hand in presents to his governors and favourites; and although the elephant abounds in many parts of the kingdom, he is difficult and dangerous of approach to the Abyssinian hunter. Ivory is, however, obtainable among the tribes of the Galla and Adaiel, who form very troublesome neighbours, and from them a small quantity finds its way to the coast.

"23. The forests contain dyewoods, the use of which is perfectly unknown; and many valuable medicinal plants, amongst which the 'cargo' may be particularized; M. Gobat having taken specimens of this drastic purgative to Germany, where the test exceeded the most sanguine expectations. A species of wild indigo is spread over a large tract of country, on the eastern slope of the great mountain-range, the verdant meadows are covered with wild thyme, and the valleys are studded with the Socotrine aloe.

"24. Cattle-hides and sheep-skins, either raw or prepared, may be procured in any quantity; and the ghee of the coast and the inland country is shipped in large cargoes from the seaports of Tedjoura, Berbera, and Zeyla, for Arabia and India, in which latter country it is sold as the celebrated 'kurrachee ghee.'

"25. The soil and climate of Giddem and the low valleys on the eastern frontier are peculiarly adapted for the production of sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo; European talent, industry, and capital, being alone wanting to cultivate these products to any proposed extent. The lime-tree grows wild in many of the forests, and the temperature of the climate is favourable for the fixing of citric acid. The cultivated plant flourishes in profusion in almost every garden of Efat, and the fruit is cheap, juicy, and abundant.

"26. The sugar-cane exists at present in small patches amongst the valleys, and is consumed in its natural state, as the Abyssinians are totally unacquainted with the art of ma-

nufacturing sugar. Planted in May, and watered only by the rains of heaven, it yields a fair crop without any of those expenses attending the cultivation and irrigation of the plant in all other countries.

"27. *Coffee grows like a weed over Manchetty Efrata,* and the adjacent mountains of the Itto and Wollo Galla, and is of a most superior quality; the berries are, however, allowed to rot below the bushes, owing to a monopoly of import existing in the person of the ruler of Hurrur, and the small consumption among the Christian inhabitants of Abyssinia, whose prejudices forbid the juice of the berry, as savouring too strongly of the abhorred Moslem. Still there is an abundant supply in every bazaar, and when there happens to be scarcity in the slave-market, the merchants load their camels with this article; and thus a portion finds its way to the coast, and to Arabia, where it is vended as the celebrated 'Mocha coffee.' The plant is said to abound in Gurague, Enarea, and Caffa, and the berry is freely used by the inhabitants of these countries.

"28. The country, and more especially the province of Bulga, is rich in iron-ore, which is rudely smelted in deep pits, alternate layers of ore and wood being smouldered together; and the metal thus obtained, though very soft, is used for sword-blades, spears, bridle-bits, &c. The geological formation of the country between the eastern coast and the great Abyssinian range is of such a nature as to preclude all hopes of discovering coal; there exists, however, a very fair chance of realizing this valuable article among the sandstone rocks of Bulga.

"29. Sulphur,* nitre, and alum abound in many districts; but the gunpowder manufactured is of a very coarse grain, and of very inferior quality, the Shoans being unacquainted with the proper proportion of the ingredients. A powder-mill was erected at Angollallah by Mons. Rochet, but since the departure of that French adventurer, it has been suffered to fall to decay.

"30. The hides of the lion, the leopard, and the ocelot are brought in numbers from the interior, but find their way to the royal stores, from whence they are distributed to the warriors for brave conduct and gallant bearing in the battle-field.

"31. The number of trades is of course limited amongst a people whose temporal wants are few, who are entirely ignorant of luxuries, and whose churches and monasteries contain one-fourth of the population. The scribe, the painter, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the weaver, the tanner, and the potter, filling up the scanty list.

"32. Pictorial art is held in high esteem, although the science has not emerged from the most primitive attempts at delineation. A very indifferent charcoal outline being filled with daubs of the most glaring colours obtainable; still these specimens of the art are much sought after. The churches are filled with them, and the prices demanded for a 'byon' are sometimes, comparatively speaking, extravagant.

"33. The carpenter is seldom called upon to perform his functions: a rough bedstead or a door being the most ingenious specimens ever required of his talent. Large saws are unknown in the country, and, in consequence, a noble tree is sacrificed in the preparation of a single plank.

"34. The working in iron, brass, and silver, is the province of the blacksmith, in general, throughout the country, and considering the indifferent tools, is performed, although in a dilatory manner, altogether creditably to the native craftsman †

* Sulphur is included in the list of royal monopolies, confiscation of property and imprisonment following any attempt at sale or export. It is obtainable in any quantity from the mountains in the plain, and is easily cleaned and prepared by a slight boiling with a little grease.

† This trade is also considered one of the learned, being joined to that of medicine; the head blacksmith, besides being principal physician to the king, is the only man intrusted with the secret of the deposit of his Majesty's savings, which are concealed in holes and caves about the mountain of Um Mummut, the iron coverings being made and fastened by this confidant, who has the ennobling appellation of "Ayto" prefixed to his name. The blacksmith is also endowed with supernatural powers by the credulous Abyssinians, and is supposed to possess the power of transforming himself at pleasure into the likeness of a wolf or hyena. The cunning practice being common among the craft of secretly encasing the whelp of one of these animals in a metal collar, which being retained in after life, strengthens, in the eyes of the uninitiated, the fabulous stories in circulation.

"35. The art of tanning skins is well understood, and the soft pliable leather produced, forms a considerable article of export. The process is a simple one, the hide being steeped for eight or ten days in water, saturated with chalk, and the leaves or bark of the tree 'kurrut.' It is then exposed to the sun, and well stamped with the juice of lemons.

"36. Weaving is carried on in the open air, and the locomotive loom consists of a few rough uprights planted in the ground for the day to support the cotton twist, and a simple shuttle for throwing through the crossing thread. The custom exists of handing over to the weaver a certain quantity of the raw material for fabrication, a scale being fixed for the remuneration of labour. Ten pieces of *salt*, equal in value to 2*d.* worth of cotton, produces a thick cloth 30 cubits in length and one cubit and a half in breadth. The fee for weaving is seven pieces of salt, equal in value to 1*s.* 5½*d.*, and the increased prices arise from the fineness of the texture, and the introduction of the red worsted stripes imported from Arabia.

"37. The large earthen utensils for holding liquid and grain, are well fashioned of strong adhesive clay, thoroughly dried and burnt, and the fireplaces, lamps, and pots for securing the peaks of the thatched houses, are excellent, but the smaller articles, coffee-pots, drinking-vessels, &c, are of rude shape and manufacture.

"38. Rookhie, on the mountain of Yerrur, is the mart where the merchants of Gurague and Shoa assemble for barter, and the principal markets in Shoa are those of Ali Ambar, the Chaka Ssililli and Booli Workee, which are held weekly on fixed days, and where articles of every description are exposed for sale. On other days, in all the towns and villages of Abyssinia, there being neither open shop nor bazaar, the Owenian system entirely prevails, and the proprietor of any article who wishes an exchange perambulates the streets calling aloud the nature of his goods, and exposing his wants until he finds some individual willing to make the desired barter.

"39. The king's duties are ten per cent of the value or quantity, which are levied, at his option, either in money or kind, on every article of import or export, excepting on slaves, for which he receives a tax of four pieces of salt, or 10*d.* English money, on each individual passing through his dominions, and the royal right exists of pre-emption in all exposed for sale.

"40. There is no possibility of obtaining correct tables as to the amount of sales in the kingdom, but the probable average of the king's duties taken in the bazaar of Ali Ambah, amounting to between 2000 and 3000 German crowns, would give an annual sale of 20,000 German crowns' worth of goods in that village alone.

41. TABLE of Market Prices of Different Articles of Consumption produced in Abyssinia.

Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.	Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.
1 Bullock	1 to 3 German crowns.	4*s.* to 12*s.*	30 lbs. of Tuwarre	1 amolee	2½*d.*
1 Sheep	2 to 5 amolees	5*d.* to 1*s.*	30 lbs. of Beans	ditto	2½*d.*
1 Dozen of Fowls	....	6*d.*	30 lbs. of Peas	ditto	2½*d.*
600 Eggs	....	6*d.*	2 lbs. of Gram	ditto	2½*d.*
1 lb. of Honey	1 amolee	2½*d.*	1 lb. of Onions	....	½*d.*
1 lb. of Butter	....	1½*d.*	100 of Lemons	....	1*d.*
1 lb. of Ghee	1 amolee	2½*d.*	1 lb. of Cotton undressed	....	2*s.* 4*d.*
Oil	royal monopoly.		Sulphur	royal monopoly.	
30 lbs. of Wheat	1 amolee	2½*d.*	10 gallons of Beer	1 amolee	2½*d.*
55 lbs. of Barley	ditto	2½*d.*	Hydromel	royal monopoly.	
30 lbs. of Teff	ditto	2½*d.*			

42. TABLE of Market Prices of Exports for the Ali Ambah Bazaar.

Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.	Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.
1 Horse	1 to 15 German crowns.		1 Leather Skin tanned	5 to 7 amolees	1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*
1 Mule	5 to 15 do.		1 lb. of Coffee	....	2*d.*
1 Female Slave	12 to 25 do.		1 lb. of Cotton uncleansed	....	½*d.*
1 Male Slave	9 to 16 do.		Cotton Cloth 3 cubits in length, 1½ cubits in breadth	10 to 120 do.	2*s.* to 24*s.*
1 Ass	1 to 2 do.		1 Black Woollen Blanket	6 to 10 do.	2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*
Civet	royal monopoly.		40 Pods of Koorarimah	1 do.	2½*d.*
Ivory	do.		40 Roots of Ginger	1 do.	2½*d.*

43. TABLE of Market Price of Imports into the Kingdom of Shoa.

Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.	Quantity and Names of Articles.	Price.	English Money.
1 lb. of Spices	....	1*s.*	1 Skin of Red Leather, Arabian	....	8*s.* to 12*s.*
1 lb. of Pewter	....	2*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*	1 lb. of Antimony	....	1*s.* 6*d.*
1 lb. of Copper	....	ditto	1 Bundle of Beads, small seed, golden	....	4*s.*
1 lb. of Zinc	....	ditto	1 lb. of Salt	....	2*d.*
1 lb. of Blue Silk Cord	....	6*6s.* 8*d.*	1 Transparent Callian, glass bottom, used as drinking-vessels	....	1*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.*
1 lb. of Blue Silk Thread	....	ditto	1 lb. of Frankincense	....	6*d.*
40 Large Yarn Needles	....	2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	Slaves	....	20*s.* to 30*s.*
1 Clasp Knife, inferior	....	10*d.* to 15*d.*	Hides, Lion, Leopard, Occlot	royal monopoly.	
1 Minor 1st size	....	1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	Ostrich Feathers	ditto	
1 Ditto 2nd size	....	1*d.* to 2*d.*	Civet	ditto	
1 Bale Blue Cotton Calico, 30 cubits	....	12*s* to 15*s.*	1 lb. of Gums aromatic	....	6*d.*
1 Iron Cooking-pot	....	16*s.* to 24*s.*			
50 Sheets Arabian Paper, coarse	....	4*s.*			
1 Basket of Black Pepper.	....	2*6s* 8*d.*			
1 lb. of Tobacco	....	1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*			

"44. The following Articles are in demand and might be imported with profit: broad cloth, blue and scarlet; bright chintzes of high colours; tannah cloth; long cloth; white shawls, English, cheap; tartans; blank-paper books, well bound; woollen rugs; linens; coloured silk threads, the deepest blue; glassware; gilt galloon buttons; black pepper and cloves; amber and coral beads; spectacles and scissors; knives of all sorts; sword-blades and spear-heads; guns and pistols; coloured leather, crimson and green; pewter, zinc and brass; coloured sheep-fleeces, crimson; padlocks; iron cooking-pots of all sizes; blue silk cord, thin, and of deepest blue; razors and mirrors; imitation jewellery, earrings, &c.

"45. The Abyssinian weights are the *wukut*, the *amolee*, and the *rottol*; the wukut is the German crown weighing 430 grains. The amolee weighs somewhat above the English pound, and the rottol is of two descriptions, one of 12 and one of 18 wukuts, resembling the troy and avoirdupois scales; the latter, however, is generally in use in Northern Abyssinia.

"46. The measures are the kona, the wauchoo, and the finjan; the kona varies in different villages, and even in houses of the same village, the average being about eight pounds. The wauchoo or horn, contains nearly a quart, and the finjan somewhat more than a gill.

"47. German crowns* as integrals, and pieces of rock-salt cut into the form and size of the sharpening stones of English reapers, as fractions, form the current coin of the country. The people are very capricious in the choice of the crowns, which must have certain marks, otherwise they are received at a very inferior rate. Beads and needles pass in exchange for articles of consumption, bread, fowls, &c., the small bead of the deepest blue, and that of the brightest golden colour or imitation amber, being those most in request.

"48. The course of the river Huwash may in aftertimes be rendered available for mercantile purposes, and other water communication may be discovered leading many hundred miles from the sea-coast; but even if these more convenient inlets be found wanting, still the experience of centuries has taught us that the *living ship* (the camel) of the desert is a machine of transport, sufficient for carrying on the most important traffic.

"49. British commerce has not only forced its way, but has created markets, customers and produce, in many a wilder and more inaccessible part of the globe than favoured Abyssinia, and would no doubt in a few years bind both the people and the ruler to us by the strong chains of personal interest; finding, the one for their wants and comforts, and the other for his increased revenues, that they could not do without our presence.

"50. Should the village of Zeyla be ultimately selected as a suitable port to afford merchants the protection of the British flag, should the tribes in the intermediate country

* The German convention crown of Maria Theresa, 1780, and must possess seven perfect raised beads on the head fillet, the star on the right breast very prominent, and the letters S. F. at the bottom clear and distinct.

be duly restrained to receiving the trifling present which they claim as custom on the passing of a caravan, and above all, should his Majesty of Shoa be induced, according to his engagement, to allow of free purchase amongst his subjects, and lend his authority towards changing the present route of the great caravans; the intercourse would prove in every way beneficial, by opening to the Abyssinian the means of improvement, and by fully reimbursing the merchant for his toil and trouble, the rude empty huts would give place to comfortable dwellings, the inherent love of display would prove of reciprocal advantage, and ultimately this intercourse would lead to a diffusion of civilization in this benighted kingdom, and an easy entrance afforded to the hitherto unexplored and mysterious regions of the interior of Africa.

(Signed) W. G. HARRIS."

The kingdom or country of SOMAULI or ADEL, which extends from Cape Guardafui to the entrance of the Red Sea, has two ports, Berbera and Zeyla, of considerable importance in regard to the commerce of Arabia with the coast and interior of this part of Africa.

ZEYLA.—This town, or rather village of tents, is situated at the bottom of a large bay, in latitude 10 deg. 15 min. N., and longitude about 44 deg. E. It was formerly of considerable importance; and previous to the arrival of the Portuguese in these seas, it was the place through which the greatest part of the merchandize that was carried into the interior of Abyssinia commonly passed.

BERBERA.—Berbera is situated on an island at the bottom of a bay, in latitude about 10 deg. 45 min. N., and longitude 46 deg. 15 min. E. It has long been a place of considerable trade, and has been always a kind of rival in commerce to Zeyla. A great fair is annually held here from October till April, the caravans from the interior coming in during that period, with gum arabic, myrrh, &c. Olibanum is produced chiefly on the coast between Berbera and Cape Guardafui; it is exported from a small port near Cape Felix, in Arab vessels. A small proportion of these articles finds its way to Bombay, and from thence to Europe; the larger proportion goes up the Red Sea to Egypt, and some is consumed in Arabia and Persia. From the fair at Berbera, Arabia draws considerable quantities of ghee, a great number of slaves, horses, mules, and asses, the returns for which are made in India piece-goods, generally sold at a great profit. There are many Banians from Mocha, Aden, and various parts of India, who carry on a trade with their respective ports. Many chiefs in the interior send down caravans of their own to purchase, with gold, elephants' teeth, &c., the produce and manufactures of India.

Berbera was taken by the Portuguese fleet in 1517, and plundered and burnt: they expected to find a considerable spoil in it, but were disappointed, the inhabitants having had sufficient time to convey themselves and their most valuable effects to the continent. The place is rather an encampment than a town, and the trade is at present chiefly monopolized by the Arab banyan merchants.

Extract from a letter which we have received from Dr. Beke, dated "*Ankobar, 24th August*, 1841."

"The following list of the articles imported into and exported from this country will give some idea of its trade, not merely as it is at the present moment, but as it might be made with proper management.

"*Imports.*—From the Salt Lake, eating-salt; from Tigre, rock-salt, which passes as money, 20 pieces or thereabout passing for an Austrian convention dollar of 1780; from the country of the Ibboo Gallas, east of the Hawash, coffee and tobacco in vast quantities; from the coast, dollars, iron in bars, iron pots, coffee, zinc, cutlery, needles, swords, looking-glasses, writing-paper, glass bottles, Arabian tanned leather, black pepper, glass beads, white, red, and blue cotton cloths, coarse muslins, woollen cloths, frankincense, cochineal and dyestuffs in small quantities, blue silk cords, &c.; from beyond the Hawash, sulphur; from the interior, slaves, gold-dust, and civet.

"*Exports.*—To the country beyond the Hawash, wheat, maize, cotton cloths, and leather; to the coast, slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and civet, imported from the interior.

"If trade were encouraged, the country might be made to export cotton, logwood, safflower, iron, and probably many other articles; but in its present state of apathy, the people think of nothing beyond mere living; and the great fertility of the country enables them to do this at a very cheap rate. Two measures of wheat, of remarkably fine quality, weighing (the two) about 20 lbs. net, may be bought for one piece of salt, equal to 2½*d.* stg. Barley is about half the price. Sheep may be bought four and five for a dollar; fine goats, two for a dollar; oxen, a dollar and a half to two dollars each; fowls, five for an amolee; eggs, five for one darning needle.

"The dollar is worth 50*d.* sterling, the amolee 2½*d.* You will see, thus, that living is not dear here.

"The duty upon imports is 10 per cent, *ad valorem*. Upon slaves, however, it is 4 amolee (10*d.*) a head, the whole number imported being about 5000 or 6000.

"Coffee, which is generally supposed to be the growth of Abyssinia, is not found in this country, at least not for consumption, although I hear that the plant is found here and there in the villages. What little is used, which is only by the Mohammedan inhabitants, is brought from the hilly country of the Ibboo Gallas, to the east of the Hawash. But in the neighbourhood of Harur, between this and Zeyla, I understand it is grown in considerable quantities, from whence it is taken down to the coast and exported to Arabia. In the countries further to the west, it is also produced plentifully, and from a native of Narea I hear, that in his country there are large forests of it. From him, too, I obtained the important information that between Narea and Caffa there is an immense river, according to his account two miles and more in width, which runs down to the Indian ocean. Should this river be navigable to its mouth, it would afford a splendid opening by which to carry trade into the very heart of Africa.

"The rainy season is now on, but as soon as it ceases I purpose extending my peregrinations a little further westward, when I hope to learn a little more about these matters."

The bulletin (1842) of the French minister of commerce, contains the following abstract on the trade of Abyssinia and the Port of Massaoua:

"The greater part of the European merchandize destined for Abyssinia comes through Alexandria; the remainder comes from the Indian manufactories to Mocha, Djeddah, and Massaoua.

"Those goods which pass through Alexandria, ascend the Nile as far as Cairo, where they are bought by Europeans, by whom they are resold to the caravans of Arab merchants, at which time they have increased 25 per cent on their original value, to which must be added the expenses of transport, the heavy dues payable at the ports, and frontier cities of Abyssinia, &c.; so that on arriving at Adouah, Antab, and Gondar, these goods have increased enormously in value. Notwithstanding this, it is certain that the Arab merchants realize cent per cent profits.

"The average expenses of freight from France to the port of Amphilah, is estimated

at 4*l.* per ton, so that goods carried in French ships would be subject to less charges, than those arriving by caravans.

"*The Isle of Massaoua.*—This small island is on the west of the Red Sea, and is dependant on Mecca, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Prince of Arkeko, to whom it pays an annual tribute. The governor of Massaoua is, however, absolute king of the island, the population of which is estimated at 4000. It is extremely steril, producing neither fruits nor vegetables. It is the principal port of Abyssinia.

"Massaoua may be considered as favourably situated for the trade between Bombay, Djeddah, Mocha, and Yemen, Abyssinia, and the country of the Gallas, Souakin, &c.

"The trade of Massaoua has hitherto been carried on solely by seven or eight Banian merchants, and the Arab merchants of Djeddah and Mocha.

"There arrive annually 250 Arab boats of from 40 to 200 tons, and one or two European vessels of from 300 to 400 tons.

"There are no fixed custom-house regulations, &c., in existence at Massaoua, but much depends on the officers employed. The treaties made between the Sublime Porte to whom Massaoua lawfully belongs, and the states of Europe will necessarily have the effect of modifying this custom.

"The following are some of the regulations in existence:

"*Navigation Dues.*—The Arab vessels have hitherto paid, as a kind of duty for permission to trade freely, 10 or 11 francs; to the chief of the gun-boat stationed at the port. European vessels are exempt from this duty, but pay a sum to the governor, which is regulated by the size of the vessels, and the pleasure of the governor.

"*Duties on Merchandize.*—As has been observed above, there is no fixed tariff at Massaoua.

"The Abyssinian merchants seem especially to suffer from these arbitrary imports. Besides the custom-house dues on the island, they have to pay to the Prince of Arkeko, a city on the African coast, a duty of 10 per cent in kind, and of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition to this, they pay what is called *bakchish*, which is a present to the officers, which all traders have to pay; so that these men pay an additional tax of more than 20 per cent. Hence the price of Abyssinian articles in Massaoua is very great.

"The following is a statement of the value of the principle articles imported in the year 1840.

	£
Corn, maize, and rice	19,960
Pearls, gold-dust, and gold in ingots	15,560
Cotton stuffs, red and blue, printed calicoes, and handkerchiefs	17,960
Counterpanes, with red and blue stripes	8,200
Calicoes, unbleached and bleached	7,400
Napkins, &c.	6,000
Stuffs, silk and mixed cotton, velvets, &c.	3,240
Muslins, &c.	2,200
Cotton wool	5,680
Glasswares, mirrors, &c.	7,520
Guns, swords, hardwares, razors, iron, lead, tin, &c.	6,680
Elephants' teeth	5,680
Spices and provisions;—coffee, pepper, wax, honey	7,200
Cloves, oil for lamps, butter, dates, &c.	6,320
Coral, &c.	

"The European vessels which come to Massaoua are laden with red wines and spirits, which find a ready sale."

CHAPTER XXII.

IMAMAUT OF MASCATE.

THIS part of Arabia, which includes all *Oman*, is of great importance, in respect to its power and its government. The sultan has opened an intercourse with several European powers. He is in fact a magnificent prince, and possesses a more efficient naval force than all the native emperors and princes, from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan.* His revenues are more than adequate to meet his expenditure, and derived chiefly, from commerce, in which he is engaged, and in which he has a great number of merchant vessels; from duties on foreign merchandize; and from tribute money, and presents received from various princes, all of which produce a large sum.

His possessions, real or assumed, in Africa, extend from Cape Delgado to Cape Guardafui; and from the frontiers of Aden in Arabia, to Ras-el-Harid, and from Ras-el-Harid they extend along the northern coast of Arabia, or the coast of Oman, to the entrance of the Persian Gulf; and he claims also the sea-coast and the islands within the Persian Gulf, including the Bahrein islands, and the pearl fishery contiguous to them, with the northern coast of the gulf nearly to Scinde. It is true that only a small part of this immense territory is garrisoned by his troops, but all are tributary to him.

In Africa he owns the ports of Monghow, or Mongallow, Lyndy, Quiloah (Keelwah), Melinda, Larmo, Patta, Brava, Magadosha, and the valuable islands of Monfeea, or Mafea, Zanzibar, Pemba, Socotra, &c. From Africa he exports gum copal, gum arabic, aloes, columbo-root, and a great variety of other drugs; ivory, tortoiseshell, rhinoceros' horns, hides, bees'-wax, cocoa-nut oil, rice, millet, ghee, &c.

The exports from Mascate are wheat, dates, horses, raisins, salt, dried fish, and a great variety of drugs, &c. Mascate being the key to the Persian gulf, is

* The following list exhibits the naval force of the sultan of Mascate in 1837.

Names.	Rates.	Where Built.	Names.	Rates.	Where Built.
Liverpool	74	Bombay.	Fulke	18	Demaun.
Shah Allum	56	Ditto.	Soliman Shau	18	Ma-cate.
Caroline	40	Rangoon.	Curlew Brig	12	Bombay.
Prince of Wales	36	Demaun.	Pysche do.	12	Cochin.
Hemmingshaw	36	Cochin.	Tage Yacht	6	Malabar Coast.
Piedmontese	32	Ma-cate.	Vestal	6	Ma-cate.
Mussafa	24	Cochin.	Elphinstone	6	Bombay.
Rahmani	22	Bombay.			

Also 50 baghelas, carrying from 8 to 18 guns; and 10 balits, carrying from 4 to 6 guns. The baghela is a one masted vessel, of 200 to 300 tons. The balit is also a one-masted vessel from 100 to 200 tons. Part of those vessels were convoying vessels to the Persian Gulf, some in Africa, &c.

a place of great resort in the winter months for vessels from the Persian gulf, and the western parts of India.

The productions of Africa, of the Red Sea, of the coast of Arabia, and of the countries bordering on the Persian gulf, may be had there.

Their vessels trade, not only to the countries named, but also to Guzerat, Surat, Demaun, Bombay, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, the Mauritius, the Comoro islands to Madagascar, and the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, bringing Indian, African, and European articles. The number of vessels employed on these voyages are not ascertained with any degree of exactness; but no number named was less than 2000. Of these, a very large proportion are smallcraft, having but a few ships and brigs. The naval force of the sultan is very respectable in point of numbers, and the crews are daily becoming better sailors. The officers understand and calculate lunar observations, and possess excellent chronometers. His force is sufficient to give him entire control over all the ports in East Africa, the Red Sea, the coast of Abyssinia, and the Persian Gulf.

He has an abundance of sailors, and although he has but a small number of regular troops, yet he can command any number of Bedouin Arabs he may want, by furnishing them with provisions and clothing. His naval force consists of about eighty sail of vessels, great and small, carrying from seventy-four down to four guns each.

Previous to the conclusion of the recent treaties, British and American vessels paid generally *seven and a half* per cent upon imports, and *seven and a half* per cent upon exports, with anchorage-money and presents; the governors of the outports claimed the right of pre-emption in both cases; and they resorted to the most nefarious practices to accumulate wealth.

The currency of Mascate differs materially from that of the Persian Gulf or Africa. It is as follows: viz.—

Twenty gass-rauz-auz or rauhzee make 1 mamoody; 142 pise or pesos make 1 Spanish dollar. But the dollar varies according to weight or rate of exchange from 120 to 150 pesos.

The value of a Spanish dollar, in this copper coin, is styled a "*black* mamoody." The abovenamed copper coin is the quarter *ana* of the British East India Company. 11½ "white mamoodies" constitute 1 Spanish dollar—this is invariable. It is a nominal currency, or money of account. 3¾ Persian rupees make 1 Spanish dollar at present; 2¼ Bombay rupees, less 5 pise, 1 Spanish dollar; 2¼ Surat rupees, less 5 pise, 1 Spanish dollar.

The Spanish doubloon is worth from 14 to 16 dollars, according to weight; but more than 15 dollars are rarely obtained.

The weights of Mascate are as follow: viz.—24 kiass make 1 maund. The custom-house maund is 8¾ lbs. The bazaar maunds is 8, 8½, and 8½ lbs.

CONVENTION of Commerce between her Majesty and his Highness the Imaum of Mascate.—Signed in the English and Arabic Languages, at Zanzibar, May 31, 1839.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, and its dependencies, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between them, and to promote, by means of a convention, the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects; and his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, being, moreover, desirous to record in a more formal manner the engagements entered into by his Highness on the 10th of September, 1822, for the perpetual abolition of the slave trade between the dominions of his Highness and all Christian nations. They have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—Robert Cogan, Esq., a captain in the naval service of the East India Company, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., and Hassan Bin Ebrihim, and Mehabat Alli Bin Naser, on behalf of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, &c. &c., who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. The subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and in Asia, and shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations; and the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall, in like manner, have full liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through all parts of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, and shall, in those dominions, enjoy all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

II. British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land or houses in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate.

The houses, warehouses, or other premises of British subjects, or of persons actually in the service of British subjects, in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, shall not be forcibly entered, nor on any pretext searched, without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the British consul or resident agent. But such consul or resident agent, on just cause being adduced by the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, shall send a competent person, who, in concert with the officers of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, shall conduct the search, and shall prevent the use of unnecessary violence or of improper resistance.

III. The two High Contracting Parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing consuls to reside in each other's dominions, wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers. And such consuls shall at all times be placed, in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the High Contracting Parties further agrees to permit his own subjects to be appointed to consular offices by the other contracting party; provided always, that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the sovereign whose subjects they may be.

The public functionaries of either government residing in the dominions of the other, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed, within the same dominions, by similar public functionaries of other countries.

IV. Subjects of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate actually in the service of British subjects in those dominions, shall enjoy the same protection which is granted to British subjects themselves; but if such subjects of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate shall be convicted of any crime or infraction of the law requiring punishment, they shall be discharged by the British subject in whose service they may be, and shall be delivered over to the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate.

V. The authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate shall not interfere in disputes between British subjects, or between British subjects and the subjects or citizens of other Christian nations. When differences arise between a subject of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate and a British subject, if the former is the complainant, the cause shall be heard by the British consul or resident agent, who shall administer justice thereupon. But if the British subject is the complainant against any of the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, or the subjects of any other Mahometan power, then the cause shall be decided by the highest authority of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, or by any person nominated by him; but in such case the cause shall not be proceeded in, except in the presence of the British consul or resident agent, or of some person deputed by one or other of them, who shall attend at the court-house where such matter shall be tried. In causes between a British subject and a native of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, whether tried before the British consul or resident agent, or before the abovementioned authority of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, the evidence of a man proved to have given false testimony on a former occasion shall not be received.

VI. The property of a British subject who may die in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, or of a subject of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate who may die in the British dominions, shall be delivered over to the heirs or executors or administrators of the deceased, or to the respective consuls or resident agents of the contracting parties, in default of such heirs, or executors, or administrators.

VII. If a British subject shall become bankrupt in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, the British consul or resident agent shall take possession of all the property of such bankrupt, and shall give it up to his creditors, to be divided among them. This having been done, the bankrupt shall be entitled to a full discharge from his creditors, and he shall not at any time afterwards be required to make up his deficiency, nor shall any property he may afterwards acquire be considered liable for that purpose. But the British consul or resident agent shall use his endeavours to obtain for the benefit of the creditors any property of the bankrupt in another country, and to ascertain that every thing possessed by the bankrupt at the time when he became insolvent has been given up without reserve.

VIII. If a subject of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate should resist or evade payment of his just debts to a British subject, the authorities of his Highness shall afford to the British subject every aid and facility in recovering the amount due; and, in like manner, the British consul or resident agent shall afford every aid and facility to subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate in recovering debts justly due to them from a British subject.

IX. No duty exceeding 5 per cent shall be levied at the place of entry in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, on any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, imported by British vessels; and this duty shall be deemed to be a full payment of all import and export and tonnage duties, of licence to trade, of pilotage and anchorage, and of any other charge by government whatever, upon the vessels or upon the goods so imported or exported. Nor shall any charge be made on that part of the cargo which may remain on board unsold; and no additional or higher duty shall be levied upon these goods when afterwards transported from one place to another in the dominions of his Highness; but the abovementioned duty having once been paid, the goods may be sold by wholesale or retail without any further duty. No charge whatever shall be made on British vessels which may enter any of the ports of his Highness for the purposes of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire about the state of the market.

X. No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into, or exported from, the territories of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate; but the trade between the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, and those of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate shall be perfectly free, subject to the abovementioned duty upon goods imported, and to no other. And his Highness the Sultan of Mascate hereby engages not to permit the establishment of any monopoly or exclusive privilege of sale, within his dominions, except in the articles of ivory and gum copal, on that part of the east coast of Africa, from the Port of Tangate, situate in about 5½ deg. of S. latitude, to the Port of Quilla, lying in about 7 deg. S. of the Equator, both ports inclusive; but in all other ports and places in his Highness's do-

minions there shall be no monopoly whatever; but the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty to buy and sell with perfect freedom, from whomsoever and to whomsoever they choose, subject to no other duty by government than that before mentioned.

XI. If any disputes should arise in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, as to the value of goods which shall be imported by British merchants, and on which the duty of 5 per cent is to be levied, the custom-master, or other authorized officer acting on the part of the government of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, shall be entitled to demand one-twentieth part of the goods in lieu of the payment of 5 per cent; and the merchant shall be bound to surrender the twentieth part so demanded, whenever, from the nature of the articles, it may be practicable to do so; but the merchant having done so, shall be subject to no further demands on account of customs, on the other nineteen-twentieths of those goods, in any part of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, to which he may transport them. But if the custom-master should object to levy the duty in the manner aforesaid by taking one-twentieth part of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the custom-master and the other by the importer; and a valuation of the goods shall be made; and if the referees shall differ in opinion, they shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decisions shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

XII. It shall not be lawful for any British merchant to expose his goods for sale for the space of three days after the arrival of such goods, unless, before the expiration of such three days, the importer and custom-master shall have agreed as to the value of such goods. If the custom-master shall not, within three days, have accepted one of the two modes proposed for ascertaining the value of the goods, the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, on application being made to them to that effect, shall compel the custom-master to choose one of the two modes by which the amount of the customs to be levied is to be determined.

XIII. If it should happen that either the Queen of England or his Highness the Sultan of Mascate should be at war with another country, the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass to such country through the dominions of either power, with merchandize of every description, except warlike stores; but they shall not be allowed to enter any port or place actually blockaded or besieged.

XIV. Should a vessel under the British flag enter a port in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate in distress, the local authorities at such port shall afford all necessary aid to enable the vessel to refit and to prosecute her voyage; and if any such vessel shall be wrecked on the coasts of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, the authorities of his highness shall give all the assistance in their power to recover and to deliver over to the owners, all the property that can be saved from such vessel. The same assistance and protection shall be afforded to vessels of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, and property saved therefrom under similar circumstances, in the ports, and on the coasts of the British dominions.

XV. His Highness the Sultan of Mascate hereby renews and confirms the engagements entered into by his highness with Great Britain, on the 10th of September, 1822, for the entire suppression of slave trade between his dominions and all Christian countries; and his highness further engages that the ships and vessels of war belonging to the East India Company, shall be allowed to give full force and effect to the stipulations of the said treaty, agreeably with the conditions prescribed therein, and in the same manner as the ships and vessels of her Britannic Majesty.

XVI. It is further acknowledged and declared by the High Contracting Parties, that nothing in this convention is intended in any way to interfere with, or rescind, any of the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate in respect to commerce and navigation, within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.

XVII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Mascate or Zanzibar as soon as possible, and in any case within the space of fifteen months from the date hereof.

Done on the island and at the town of Zanzibar, this 31st day of May, in the year of Christ 1839; corresponding with the 17th of the month Rebeal Owal of the ul Hujra, 1255.

(Signed in the Arabic original.) (L.S.) ROBERT COGAN.
HASSAN BIN EBRIHIM.
ALLI BIN NASER.

DECLARATION made on the Part of her Britannic Majesty, on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Convention.

The undersigned, Samuel Hennel, Esquire, a captain in the military service of the East India Company, and resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to exchange her Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar, on the 31st of May, 1839, by Robert Cogan, Esquire, a captain in the naval service of the East India Company, on the part of her said Majesty, and by Hassan Bin Ibrihim and Mahabat Alli Bin Naser, on the part of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, against the Ratification of the same Treaty by his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, is commanded by the Queen in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words contained in the IXth Article of the said Treaty, "any other charge by government whatever," to declare to Syed Mahomed Ibin Syed Shurruf, appointed by his Highness the Sultan of Mascate to exchange his Highness's ratification, that the aforesaid words are by her Majesty taken and understood to mean, "any other charge whatever made by the government, or by any local authority of the government."

Mascate, this 22d day of July, 1840. (L.S.) S. HENNELL.

COUNTER-DECLARATION made on the Part of his Highness the Imaum of Mascate.

(Translation from the Arabic.)

The undersigned, Syed Mahomed Ibin Syed Shurruf, appointed by his Highness the Sultan of Mascate to exchange his Highness's Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar, on the 31st of May, 1839, by Robert Cogan, Esquire, a captain in the naval service of the East India Company, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by Hassan Bin Ibrihim, and Mahabat Alli Bin Naser, on the part of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, against the Ratification of the same treaty by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having received from Samuel Hennell, Esquire, a captain in the military service of the East India Company, and resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed to act in this matter on behalf of her said Majesty, a declaration, stating that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words "any other charge by government whatever," contained in the IXth Article of the said Treaty, the aforesaid words are by her Majesty taken and understood to mean "any other charge whatever made by the government, or by any local authority of the government," the undersigned, Syed Mahomed Ibin Syed Shurruf, being duly authorized by his Highness the Sultan of Mascate, hereby accepts and adopts the said Declaration, in the name and on the behalf of his Highness the Sultan of Mascate.

(L.S.) SYED MAHOMED IBIN SYED SHURRUF.

Muscat, this 22d day of July, 1840.
(Signed in the Arabic original.)

The subjoined official notice in regard to the treaties with Siam and Mascate, has been published by the American Department of State. American citizens have for several years been carrying on some commerce with the dominions of the sultan of Mascate, without the protection of a treaty, and relying entirely on their own

prudence and ingenuity. They will now, however, be better secured, and may prosecute their enterprises with greater confidence. But their success will mainly depend on their own superior skill and economy in attempting to enlarge the sphere of their transactions. They will encounter formidable competitors in the British, who enjoy so great advantages from the intimate, though not always amicable, intercourse that has so long existed between their India possessions and Mascate. The native trade with the coasts of Africa, of the Red Sea, and with India generally, is also pursued with considerable activity, leaving but little space for rivalry. Still, these distant and circuitous voyages are useful, and when cautiously planned are generally attended with profit.

The ratifications of the treaty with Mascate were exchanged on the 30th of September, 1835, and it takes effect from the 30th of June, 1834, the day on which the consent of the senate of the United States was given to its ratification.

ABSTRACT of the Treaty between the United States of America and Mascate.

"The citizens of the United States may enter and depart from any of the ports belonging to the sultan, with any kind of cargo, and may buy, sell, and exchange thereat, without restraint, except that in the island of Zanzibar, muskets, powder, and ball, are only to be sold to the government; but this restriction is not to extend beyond the said island. No duties of any description shall be exacted upon vessels or imports from the United States, excepting five per cent upon such part of any cargo as may be landed; and no charge whatever shall be made upon any vessel entering a port for the mere purpose of refitting, obtaining refreshments, or inquiring the state of the market. The duties paid by the respective parties in the ports of each other shall never exceed those paid by the most favoured nations.

"Citizens of the United States, who may wish to carry on trade in any of the sultan's ports, shall be permitted to land and reside there without paying any tax or imposition, other than the duties upon imports above mentioned.

"If an American vessel shall be wrecked within the sultan's dominions, the persons escaping shall be hospitably entertained, and the property saved shall be restored to the proprietors; and if a vessel of the United States shall be brought into any of the sultan's ports by pirates, the persons captured shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to the owners.

"American consuls may be appointed to reside at the ports where the principal trade is carried on, whose persons and property shall be inviolate. They shall be the exclusive judges of disputes between American citizens, and shall receive the property of Americans dying in the sultan's dominions; which they may send to the heirs of the deceased persons, after paying the debts which they may have owed to the subjects of the sultan."

MASCATE, or MUSCAT, is situated in latitude 23 deg. 38 min. N., and longitude about 59 deg. 15 min. E. The harbour, or cove, is formed by high land to the southward and westward, and on the east side by the island of Mascate, which is joined by a reef of rocks to the peninsula, on which the town of Mascate is situated, the entrance into the cove being from the northward, and is protected by forts on each side; and there is another fort close to the town, that commands the inside of the cove, where the depths of water are four and five fathoms, between the two western forts, and where a large fleet may moor in safety.

The town of Mascate is walled round, and strongly fortified. Vessels are not allowed to go in after dusk, or come out after sunset. It is the duty of the Se-

rang of the Imaum of Mascate to assist any vessel that comes to the port; and they are allowed a certain sum for this, which they are never backward in demanding, whether they attend or not. When a vessel comes near, by making the usual signal for a pilot, they will come off, otherwise they will take no notice of any one: it is best to make them attend till the vessel is secured, as they have excellent boats for carrying out warp anchors.

Mascate is the key of Arabia and Persia, and being a great commercial entrepôt, is a place of active trade. A number of large ships belong to it, and trade to the British settlements in India, to Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, the Red Sea, and east coast of Africa. Great indulgences have long been allowed by the English to the flag of Mascate, being recognised as neutral. Mascate is resorted to by vessels from every port in Persia, the ports of Arabia within the Gulf, and from the coast as far as the Indus. It has been the usual custom for all English merchant ships in their voyage from India to Bussorah, to stop at Mascate, and in like manner on their return, and they generally sell and purchase goods here.

There is another town, about three miles to the westward, called Muttra, defended by a small fort, which is nearly as large as Mascate, with several villages in the valley between. At Muttra there is a good place to haul vessels on shore. There is a good road along the shore from Mascate to Muttra.

Independent of the commerce by sea to the British settlements in India and other places, the inhabitants of Mascate carry on an extensive trade with the Arabs in the interior.

The government of the Imaum is strict, but at the same time more courteous than any either in Persia or Arabia; and a stranger may walk the streets any hour in the night without molestation; goods are piled up in the streets, and lie night and day exposed, without any watch or guard, and there never happens an instance that such goods are robbed or pilfered, the police being excellent.

Mascate was a place of considerable trade even before the arrival of the Portuguese in these seas, at which time it was tributary to Ormus. Albuquerque summoned, and obliged it to submit in the year 1507; but a body of 2000 Arabs getting into the town, immediately raised an insurrection, in spite of all the care the governor could take to keep them quiet; upon which a bloody and obstinate action ensued, ending in a complete victory gained by the Portuguese. After the destruction of Ormus, this place became the principal mart of this part of the world, and yielded great profit to the crown of Portugal, exclusive of the prodigious private fortunes made by individuals, while they remained in possession. During that time, the city was very much improved; for besides regular fortifications, they erected a stately church, a noble college, and many other public structures, as well as superb stone houses, in which the principal merchants resided, and those who, by the management of public affairs, had acquired

fortunes to live at their ease. They afterwards treated the natives so ill, and subjected their commerce to so many restraints, that the latter, despairing of redress, had recourse to arms; and though the Portuguese acted bravely, they were reduced to such extremities as to embark with their effects on board their ships, and retire to their other settlements. This was about the year 1648. They made frequent attempts to recover a place of such importance, sometimes by force, sometimes by negotiation, but without effect. They for many years disturbed the trade of the place; but these hostilities were disadvantageous in the end; for, by degrees, the Arabs became expert seamen, excellent in the use of fire-arms, and raised a maritime force, which for a long time overawed all the European powers in India.

In 1694 the strength of the Arabs of Mascate in shipping and forces had so increased as to occasion an alarm that they would obtain the command of the Persian Gulf; they having taken several places, and apprehensions were entertained that they would attack Gombroon, the resident of which gave it as his opinion, "that they will prove as great a plague in India, as the Algerines were in Europe." The British government at that time proposed to equip armed ships to clear the Indian Seas, and "to root out that nest of pirates, the Mascate Arabs." In 1707 the Arabs adopted a more regular system of naval warfare. They obtained permission from the King of Pegu to build ships at the ports of his country; some of those ships carried from 30 to 50 guns, and their fleets in the Indian seas made descents on several towns on the Malabar coast. They continued for a long time to annoy the trade; but since the beginning of the present century, they have confined themselves principally to commerce. With the Persians they were almost continually at war; but the Imaum of Mascate always suffered the Persians to resort to Mascate with their vessels to purchase goods, for ready money, without any molestation, either at Mascate or its dependent territories, or in their voyages between Mascate and any part of Persia; but this permission only held good with regard to trading vessels. All vessels which they met trading to other ports, and all ships of war, they either did or endeavoured to make prizes of.

Accounts are kept at Mascate in gass and mamoodies; 20 gass make 1 mamoody. The coins current are—30 budgerooks, 1 mamoody; 3½ mamoodies, 1 Bombay rupee; 7½ mamoodies, 1 Spanish dollar.

Persian, Turkish, and Indian coins are generally sold by weight.

The weights are the cucha and maund; 24 cuchas making a maund, which is equal to 8 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

TRADE OF MASCATE.

The trade between the British settlements in India and the Persian and Ara-

bian Gulfs was formerly of considerable value, as carried on by individuals, exclusive of the East India Company's trade in woollens with the Gulf of Persia. The value of this trade was, for the following five years—viz.,

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.				EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.			
YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.		Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
1802.....	55,32,988	....	55,32,988	1802.....	15,29,730	42,16,993	57,46,723
1803.....	41,96,537	2,000	41,98,537	1803.....	15,43,999	35,81,035	51,25,034
1804.....	53,61 813	34,075	53,95,888	1804.....	20,15,272	53,02,818	73,18,090
1805.....	61,43,978	334	61,44,312	1805.....	17,02,357	50,84,272	67,86,629
1806.....	77 09,937	1,215	77,11,152	1806.....	18,77,906	58,39,054	77,16,960
Total.....	289,45 253	37,624	289,82,877	Total.....	86,09,264	240,24,172	326,93,436

This trade was advantageous to British India, pouring in a very large supply of treasure, as will appear from the following statement:

	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
Value of merchandize imported into the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia, from the British settlements, in five years.....		289,45,253
Ditto, exported from ditto to ditto.....		86,69,264
Imports of merchandize exceed the exports by		202,75,989
Treasure exported to India during the same period	240,24,172	
Ditto, imported from ditto	37,624	
		239,86,548
Balance in favour of the British settlements, in five years.....		442,62,537

Being in the following proportions to the different settlements:

	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
In favour of Bengal.....	71,01,060	37 52,345	108,53,494
" Fort St. George and Dependencies	29,05,073	5,71,537	34 76,610
" Bombay and Surat.....	102,69,867	196,62,666	299,32,533
Total.....	202,75,989	239 86,548	442,62,537

Since the trade with India has been thrown open to general competition, the intercourse between Mascate and the East India Company's territories has been carried on by individual merchants, and shipowners.

The following are the principal articles composing the trade of Mascate in 1841.

"*Asafœtida.*—This comes from Persia, in Arab vessels. The quantity imported annually, amounts to from 15,000 to 16,000 maunds, the greater part of which is re-exported to India.

"*Almonds.*—These come from Persia. They arrive at Mascate in September, and the following months to the amount of 40,000 maunds, in sacks of 20 maunds each. They are re-exported to India, Mauritius, Bourbon, and Zanzibar.

"*Raisins.*—Are imported from Persia at the end of September, to the amount of 60,000 maunds, and are re-exported to Calcutta and Bombay.

"*Fistachio-nuts.*—About 100 bags are imported annually, which are re-exported to Bombay and Calcutta.

"*Aloes from Socotra.*—These are imported in Arab vessels in May and September, to the amount of 4000 maunds. An inferior quality comes from Mocha and Macula. This article is almost entirely re-exported to India.

"*Gum Ammoniac.*—Comes from Persia to the amount of 3000 or 4000 maunds per annum. It is re-exported to Bombay.

"*Sulphur.*—This article comes from the south of Persia and is re-exported to Bombay.

About 1500 or 2000 maunds of the best quality, and 100,000 of inferior are annually imported.

" *Gum Copal.*—Is imported from Zanzibar, and re-exported to India, America, and France.

" *Saltpetre.*—Is imported from Persia, and re-exported to India, America, and France."

The following articles are also imported into Mascate, and thence re-exported to various countries:—Frankincense, gall-nuts, coffee, gum galbanum, hides, cotton, wool, mother-of-pearl, gum from Persia and Bassora; silk, raw, indigo, tortoiseshell, pepper, cochineal, cinnamon, sugar, rice, sandal-wood, dates, saffron, corn, &c. &c.

" The stuffs which are imported into Mascate are white cottons, British and American; printed cottons and cloths, British; India shawls, silk manufactures of China, &c.

" The money usually employed in the country is the Austrian piaster of Maria Theresa. It is worth 11¼ mahmondis. The value of almost every thing is estimated in mahmondis.

" CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The duties levied on imports is 5 per cent on articles imported from Arabia, America, and England; and 4 per cent on Bourbon vessels. There are no export duties at Mascate.

" In the interval from May 7, 1838, to April 20, 1840, eight French vessels three of which were vessels of war, arrived at Mascate. There were also six American trading-vessels, and ten British from the Mauritius, the Persian gulf, Bombay, and Calcutta."—*French Consular Return.*

The country near Mascate is steril, but provisions, fruits, and vegetables are to be had in plenty. Bullocks, sheep, and fowls are good and reasonable. From April to September the market is extremely well supplied with grapes, melons, mangoes, oranges, limes, pomegranates, and other fruits; greens, pumpkins, onions, and abundance of other vegetables. It is always well supplied with delicious fresh fish, which is the principal food of the natives.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TRADE OF ARABIA AND NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.

THE Red Sea has, along its coast, reefs of, generally, coral rocks, leaving sufficient space between them and the shore for vessels of small tonnage to pass. There are also several islets and detached ledges especially on the south-west coast, and some lay off Mocha, and within the entrance near the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The British steamers navigate the *great canal*, or the broad, middle channel of the Red Sea, which channel varies from 40 to 100 miles in breadth. The length of the Red Sea from the entrance to Suez is about 1418 miles. Its breadth varies from 20 miles at the entrance to 100 and 230 miles. It is generally deep, and notwithstanding the islets and ledges, experience proves that the navigation is not more dangerous than that of most seas.

The Hindostan, one of the largest steamships in the world, has, during the last year, navigated the Red Sea, with extraordinary speed and success to and from Suez and its entrance, and thence to and from Calcutta.

The direction of the winds on the Red Sea is generally N. W., from the isthmus of Suez to 200 miles on this side of Bab-el-Mandeb, except in the months of October, November, and December. From hence to the strait, S.E. winds generally prevail, except in the months of June, July, and August, when the N. W. winds extend from Suez to the gulf of Aden, and sometimes as far as the limit of the S. W. monsoon in the ocean.

From January to May east winds prevail in the gulf of Aden, at which time vessels arrive from India. The currents appear to be directed by the winds. The end of December and the beginning of January is the most favourable time for trade. The pilgrimages to Mecca, &c., take place at this period.

The navigation of the Red Sea is important, exclusive of foreign vessels and of the Bombay steamers, and of the line, of which the Hindostan is the first established, between Suez and Calcutta. The Arab vessels are numerous: more than 400 are employed in carrying across the pilgrims for Mecca and Medina, and a great many are employed in carrying slaves, grain, and various products.

Seaports of the Red Sea.—The following are, after Massaoua, the principal ports of the Red Sea.

Port Morningtон, in lat. 18 deg. 16 min. N., and long. 38 deg. 32 min. E.; the N.E. side of the harbour consists of islands; the N.W. side is protected by a peninsula. The only entrance for large vessels is at the northern extremity of the harbour; though *dows*, or coasters, enter at the southern. The passage is rather narrow, but the whole navy of England might lie within, protected from every wind, in 5 to 7 fathoms, with a bottom free from every danger. On the west end of the large island, in the middle of the bay, there is a village.

Suakin.—The town is situated on a small island, in lat. 19 deg. 5 min. N., and long. 37 deg. 33 E.; it was formerly very important and opulent.

The port is deemed one of the best in the Red Sea; it is sheltered from all winds, and the waters are smooth and the tides scarcely perceptible. It is capable of containing more than 200 large ships, and more than a thousand small vessels. Ships come up close to the shore, quite round the city, and may be laden, by laying a plank from them to the warehouses of the merchants.

Its trade formerly extended to the peninsula of India, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and other countries. Since the time it fell under the dominion of the Turks it lost its commerce and consequence, and has only been kept from total ruin by the pilgrim caravans which still come annually from the interior of Africa, in their way to Mecca. The town, which is nearly in ruins, covers the whole of a small island, as it did in former times. Some trade is carried on with Hodeida, Mocha, and Jedda, for slaves, horses, and elephants' teeth.

Provisions, such as cattle, sheep, poultry, and fish, may be procured, and the

water is tolerably good and clear; it is to be got from wells and tanks in skins, 25 for a dollar. Fish are in plenty and cheap. Sheep 1½ to 2 dollars each.

Cosseir, although formerly a place of considerable importance, as being in the route to Arabia and India from Egypt, and for the export to Arabia of grain carried from the Nile, has no harbour, and but an indifferent roadstead. The surrounding country is a dreary desert.

Suez is situated at the head of the western branch of the Red Sea. There are three channels, running near the east end of the town, that form a curve uniting into one branch, which runs westward to the back of the town, receiving at spring tides, *dows* and other small vessels. It is nearly two miles and a half from the town to the bar; below which large vessels and the Bombay and Calcutta steamers anchor, and from which downwards, the gulf of Suez to its confluence with the gulf of *Akaba*, and the broad part of the Red Sea, the water is very deep. The country surrounding Suez, and from Suez to the Mediterranean is a dreary desert, and along the route to Cairo, on which there are now several convenient stations, the country is arid, and in many parts rocky. Suez must, however, soon become a place of importance.

The Gulf of Akaba is 120 miles long, 8 to 16 miles broad; but from the high mountains on each side appears like a very narrow strait. Its waters are very deep, and its shores in many places skirted with coral reefs. It is subject to sudden squalls, and Akaba, at the head of the gulf, from whence Solomon's ships are said to have sailed to Ophir, is the only well-sheltered harbour in this gulf. Mount Sinai rises in the wild promontory which separates this gulf from the gulf of Suez.

In December and January, the pilgrims assemble here to proceed to Mecca.

Yambo, is the seaport of Medina, where pilgrims land, and the port from which the communication is more immediately carried on between Egypt and Arabia. It is the resort of most of the Arab vessels on the Red Sea, and has a safe harbour for protection against bad weather. Its situation behind a chain of shoals and breakers, secluded it from the knowledge of European navigators till 1777, when a vessel bound to Suez was inveigled into the harbour, seized, and subjected to heavy exactions previous to her liberation. The town at the bottom of the harbour is in a ruinous condition.

Djeddah is situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in latitude 21 deg. 29 min. N., and longitude 39 deg. 15 min. E. This port, which is considered the centre of the trade of the Red Sea and Abyssinia with Arabia, has long been of considerable trade; in consequence of position, and of the numerous pilgrims who come from the various Mahometan countries to visit Mecca, which is about 21 miles inland. The entrance to the road is full of shoals, and difficult to enter without a pilot; if signals are made with two guns, the native pilots will meet a ship outside, and carry her to the anchorage, which is in 12 fathoms, three miles

distant from the shore, the town bearing about E. by S. The houses are built of large blocks of Madrepore; the streets are very narrow, which is considered an advantage, as they are consequently shaded from the great heat of the day. The landing-place is in front of the vizier's palace; which is pleasantly situated close to the sea; the custom-house is a handsome lofty building, facing the harbour, from which the ground rises, and imparts to the town an imposing appearance.

The English formerly carried on a considerable trade here; but for the last forty years it has declined, in consequence of the numerous extortions under the head of presents, &c., and the insolence and ill-treatment to which all Christians are subject in Arabia.

The Produce of the Persian Gulf, and of most eastern countries, passes through this place, as does almost all the trade carried on between Cairo and Arabia, by means of the caravans from Egypt and Syria, which make annual pilgrimages to the Holy Cities.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1839.

"*Imports.*—The imports into Djeddah during the year 1839, amounted in value to 461,600*l.* This amount is 34 per cent less than in 1814, according to Burckhardt.

"The decrease is attributable to insecurity, and to the military invasions to which Arabia has been subjected.

"The custom-house revenue of Djeddah, which is on the average about *one-tenth of the total imports*, amounted in 1814 to 84,000*l.*, and in 1839, to only 56,000*l.*

"The following are the countries whence the greater part of the imports came:

	£
India and China	207,880
Persian Gulf and Eastern Countries	56,800
Arabia Felix, and Coast of Africa, from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb	39,920
Yemen	24,320
Abyssinia, &c.	31,800
Suez	84,720
Yambo, and Arabia-Petrea	16,160
Total imports into Djeddah	461,600

"*Exports.*—The value of exports from Djeddah is supposed to be nearly equal to that of the imports, as this city consumes very little, and is little more than a place of entrepôt.

"A large portion of these exports goes to Suez, from whence they are spread over the countries of the Levant.

"The value of exports from Djeddah to Suez, amounted in 1839 to 70,840*l.*, and that of exports to Massaoua and Abyssinia to 20,000, consisting chiefly of coral, tissues of cotton and flax of Egyptian manufacture; sword-blades, flint guns and matchlocks, razor-blades and hardwares, morocco, red and green, and mirrors.

MOCHA.—This is still the principal port in the Red Sea that is frequented by Europeans. It is situated in latitude 13 deg. 20 min. N., and longitude 43 deg. 20 min. E., about 40 miles to the northward of Cape Bab-el-Mandeb; and built between two low points of land, which project from the shore, so as to form a

bay. Small vessels are sheltered by anchoring within a mile of the shore. Large ships lie much further out, where they are exposed, in an open road.

Mr. Milburn says,—"Mocha is built so near the sea, that when the wind blows strong from the west, it washes against the walls. It lies due north and south, and is near a mile and a half long, but of unequal breadth; at the north end it is more than half a mile broad, and becomes gradually narrower to the south end, where it is not quite half a mile. It is strongly walled round with hewn stone, and the walls are kept in good repair: there are loopholes for arrows and musketry at about five feet distance from each other.

"At the extremity of the two points of land which form the bay, is a circular castle, strongly built of stone: on the semicircle towards the sea, are six 24-pounders, and on that fronting the land, are six 12-pounders. There is another such castle nearly in the middle of the sea walls, near which is the only gate by which goods or passengers can enter from the sea. Here is a station for the custom-house officers, where all goods that are imported or exported, are examined and registered. From this gate there runs out a pier 150 yards due west, which is built of stone, and strongly supported at the end and sides by plank and piles, and is very serviceable for loading and unloading goods.

"At about a quarter of a mile from the north end of the town, on the sea walls, is a battery of 12 guns pointing due west; and at the south end a round castle with twelve embrasures, and six guns mounted: the embrasures are placed at equal distances, to any of which the guns can be shifted occasionally. At equal distances round the city are built round towers on the walls, which add much to the beauty of the whole. There are two land gates, one at the north, and the other at the south end of the town.

"The houses fronting the sea, are all very lofty, built with stone, and whitewashed without as well as within. There are four large mosques, and six smaller, the minarets of which greatly improve the view of the town from the sea, especially the great mosque, which being elegantly built, and very lofty, serves as a landmark for ships coming into the road. The best anchorage is in six or seven fathoms water, the grand mosque bearing E.S.E. and the south fort S. by E., distant about two miles from the shore."

Mocha was first visited by an English fleet, under Sir Henry Middleton, in 1610, having letters and presents from the king to the pacha and aga, and was received with all possible marks of distinction and friendship. The civilities of the Arabs were intended to insnare the admiral, and to allure him and his officers on shore, as well as to entice the ships into the harbour; but not succeeding in the latter part of their perfidy, they attacked the admiral on shore, killed eight of his men, wounded himself and fourteen men, and after stripping and putting them in chains, confined them in a dungeon. They next made an attempt upon one of his ships, but were repulsed with great loss. Finding that force could not bring the ships into their power, they threatened the admiral with death and the torture, if he did not order them to surrender: but he preferred submitting to the most excruciating tortures than to an ignominious life, and the loss of honour. After six months' imprisonment, he found means of escaping with some of his men, and succeeded in securing the ships which had taken refuge in a harbour on the Abyssinian shore. He returned to Mocha, and sent a message to the aga, "that if he did not instantly release the remaining prisoners, and render ample satisfaction for the damages he had received, he would sink all the ships in the road, and batter the town about his ears." This menace had full effect; his men and a pinnace were delivered up,

and 18,000 rials paid him for damages, after which he proceeded with the fleet to India.

In 1618 the English obtained a firman from the governor, by which they were allowed freedom of trade, and protection to their persons and property. A factory was afterwards established; after that period commercial intercourse continued to be generally carried on between Mocha and the British settlements in India.

During the last century the principal maritime states of Europe, Asia, and Africa, sent ships and merchandize to Mocha, as the chief mart of the trade of Arabia Felix. English and Dutch vessels traded to Mocha from their settlements in India. Other vessels arrived during every monsoon from Goa, Calicut, Mosambique, and Ethiopia, &c., richly laden: and a great trade was carried on with Suez and with Aleppo, &c., by the caravans which arrived at Mocha annually in March. These caravans usually joined, and formed into one on entering Arabia. They carried to Mocha spices to a large amount,—velvets, satins, gold, Levant stuffs, camlets, cloths, saffron, quicksilver, vermilion, and *merceries* and toys from *Nuremburg*. A *royal ship* was laden annually on the Grand Seignior's account at Suez for Mocha, with similar commodities to those brought by the caravans, and with about 400,000 dollars in silver, and 50,000 ducats in gold.

The goods carried back in return by the caravans, and by the sultan's ship, and by foreign ships, were partly the products of Arabia, and partly those which had been brought to Mocha by the ships from India, Africa, and Europe. The Arabian products were incense, myrrh, aloes, balm, cassia, ambergris, gum arabic, dragon's blood, coral, medicinal and odoriferous plants, precious stones, &c. Coffee, however, was the most valuable produce, and with this article several ships were annually loaded.

Mocha was long a general entrepôt and magazine, to which ships from all parts of the world came in great numbers.

We have little that is statistical relative to the present trade of Mocha; but, from the anarchy that has prevailed, and the greater insecurity of property and person since Mehemet Ali has surrendered the Holy Cities, Mocha has certainly declined. The following account of money, weights, and measures, and mode of doing business, condensed from Mr. Milburn's account, is still considered the customary practice, with probably greater irregularity.

"Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars and cavears, 80 cavears being a Spanish dollar; 80 cavears are also reckoned a Mocha dollar, which is an imaginary coin.

"The current coins of the country are only carats, and commassees, which rise and fall considerably, according to the quantity of silver there is in them: the usual divisions are, 7 carats make 1 commassee; 60 commassees make 1 Spanish dollar.

"One hundred Spanish dollars were equal to 121¼ Mocha piasters. The latter have of late years greatly depreciated.

"Most goods are sold for Mocha dollars, except China ware, China silks, olibanum, and some few other goods, and even these are sometimes sold for them.

"Of the foreign silver coins, which are in circulation here, the Spanish *pillar* dollar is most esteemed: next to that, the old Mexican, in which all bargains are made payable. German crowns *pass in tale*, and in the interior for a weighty Spanish dollar. The old French crowns are 2 per cent more in value than Mexican dollars.

"Gold coins of all sorts are worth more or less, according to the demand.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ARABIAN. AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

			lbs.	oz.
15 Vakias	make	1 Rattle	1	2
40 Vakias	make	1 Maund	3	0
10 Maunds	make	1 Frazil	30	0
15 Frazils	make	1 Bahar	450	0

There is a small maund of only 30 vakias; by this vermilion is always sold.

1 Mocha bahar is ....Bombay maunds 16¼

1 „ Surat maunds 13 15 seers 123 dec.

GRAIN MEASURE.

4 small measures.....1 Kellah

40 Kellahs .....1 Tomand, about 170 lbs.

ARABIAN. TROY WEIGHT.

			oz.	dwts.	gr.	dec.
1 Carat		is troy wt. ..	0	0	3	5
16 Carats		1 Caffala ...	0	2	0	91
1½ Caffala		1 Miscall ...	0	3	1	36
10 Caffalas	make	1 Vakia.. ...	1	0	9	12
1½ Vakia		1 Beak	1	10	13	68
87 Vakias		100 Spanish dollars,				

which are troy 7 lbs. 4 oz. 13 dwts.

100 German crowns are 93 oz. 791 troy.

LIQUID MEASURE.

16 Vakias, 8 Nusseahs } make { 1 Nusseah, 1 Cuda, about 2 galls.

"The long measures are the guz of 25 English inches, the hand covid of 18 inches, and the long iron covid of 27 inches.

"The custom-house weights are only stones sewed up in bags. The weights are seldom exact, and the smaller they are, the greater the difference, though they annually rectify them by the weights of the Imaum's shroff, whose business it is to examine them; under which cover he has an opportunity to add something to the money weights, for which he is well paid by the Banians, who are the principal exporters of silver."

American ships have appeared since 1800, at Mocha, for coffee.

The greater part of the foreign trade of Mocha is transacted by the Banian merchants, to whom it has always been safer to sell than to either the Turks or Arabs. When a Banian became a bankrupt, the other Banians have usually contributed, according to their ability, to pay his debts, to prevent his being imprisoned or tortured.

The trade which has been carried on between the British settlements in India, and the different ports in the Red Sea, was for a long period very considerable, and brought a large quantity of specie into India. The following is an account of the trade carried on between the Red Sea and Madras and Bombay, for five years, 1802 to 1806 inclusive. The statements of exports and imports at Bengal to and from the Red Sea, as well as those to and from the Red Sea and India generally, are, since 1806, blended with those to and from the Persian Gulf, and will be noticed hereafter.

IMPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND FORT ST. GEORGE.

YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
1802	20,82,531	....	20,82,531
1803	16,17,050	....	16,17,050
1804	20,75,126	31,884	21,07,010
1805	17,08,005	334	17,08,339
1806	15,73,237	1,215	15,74,452
Total....	91,16,540	33,433	91,49,982

EXPORTS TO BOMBAY AND FORT ST. GEORGE.

YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
1802....	2,70,391	22,55,575	25,25,966
1803....	2,42,037	15,14,287	17,56,324
1804....	3,58,515	37,43,359	41,01,874
1805....	2,50,854	24,31,644	26,82,498
1806....	3,01,453	21,90,552	24,92,005
Total....	14,23,850	121,35,417	135,59,267

Articles of Import in 1805.	Sicca rupees.
Grain	6,34,480
Piece-goods	7,89,837
Sugar	26,380
Iron	40,370
Shawls	20,525
Coloured silk	44,458
Sandal-wood	3,461
Cotton	6,653
Drugs	43,843
Tobacco	11,628
Ginger	7,756
Vermilion	5,524
Pepper	36,391
Lead	17,286
China ware	3,256
Cassia and buds	4,069
Sundries	67,522
Imports re-exported	4,566
Treasure	334
Imports from Madras and Bombay	1,768,339

Articles of Export in 1805.	Sicca rupees.
Myrrh	23,287
Olibanum	41,425
Almonds	1,095
Alkali	3,940
Aloes	3,464
Arsenic	2,140
Acalcara	4,028
Beads	2,477
Cloves	7,208
Coffee	10,787
Grain	4,500
Gum arabic	8,970
Hiera Cassy	3,658
Kismisses	6,303
Metals	4,170
Moura	4,901
Nuckla	2,559
Needles	1,200
Oils	1,903
Sharks' fins	4,625
Senna-leaf	7,323
Provisions	1,163
Tortoiseshell	6,169
Fruits	3,350
Horses	8,427
Drugs	5,315
Sundries	76,487
Treasure	24,31,644
Exports to Madras and Bombay	26,82,498

	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
Value of merchandize imported into the Arabian Gulf, from Madras and Bombay		91,16,549
Ditto exported from ditto to ditto.		14,23,850
Imports exceed the exports		76,92,699
Treasure exported from the Arabian Gulf to Madras and Bombay	121,35,417	
Treasure imported into ditto from ditto	33,433	
		121,01,984
Balance against the Arabian Gulf in five years		197,94,683
Being in favour of Bombay and Surat		182,19,212
„ Madras and its dependencies		15,75,471

" During the same period, the trade carried on between Bengal and the Gulfs of Arabia and Persia, was in favour of Bengal 108,53,394 Sicca rupees; of that amount one half may be considered to arise from the trade with the Gulf of Arabia, which will make this trade in favour of British India in five years, 252,21,380 Sicca rupees; which at 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per rupee, is 630,53,910*l.* per annum."

These calculations by Mr. Milburn, taken from the East India records, may appear correct in figures, but the trade, no doubt, was carried on to nearly a reciprocal advantage between India and Arabia; or at least, the money paid in Mocha for coffee exported to other countries than India made up any real balance against Arabia.

The purchaser pays brokerage, cooly, and boat-hire, &c., and charges for all goods brought here the same as on landing.

Port Charges.—The following are the particulars of the general port charges to be paid to the government of Mocha, by three-mast vessels on their arrival.

	Mocha dollars.
Anchorage	121.40
Bashkaleb	60.60
Emir of the Mizan	36.36
Mirbhar	30
Writers of Government	60
Cady	12.12
Mufti	10
Mirbhar's writers, &c.	10
Porters at Custom-house	5
Sheik of the boat people	1.17
Ditto weighers	5
Ditto seapoys	1.17
Muccadum of the boat people	4
Master of the Vakella	2.08
Muccadum of the hamauls	6.06
Governor's porter	8.40
Ditto writer	8.40
Ditto shroff	1.44

The above amount to 384 Mocha dollars, one half of which only is paid by two-mast vessels.

DISBURSEMENTS, Port Charges, &c., paid on account of a Brig before she went up to Jedda, and on her return from thence.

	Mocha dollars.
The Governor's music, as customary	11.46
The country boats from the Government	3
The Governor's servants	35.2
The customary presents on the brig's arrival, half what is paid on three-mast vessels, as per foregoing account	192
Ditto on the vessel's departure, as customary, as per following account	78.78
Bringing up the long-boat, which had fallen to leeward	2.34
A government boat, for bringing goods on shore	2
Hamallage on ditto, as customary	14
Charges at waiting on the governor	9
An Arab writer, for writing two letters to Jedda	1.17
Two shawls claimed by the Banians, as customary	48.48
Forming a total of Mocha dollars	366.35

PARTICULARS of Port Charges, &c., on two and three mast Vessels, at their Departure from Mocha.

	Spanish dollars.
To the writers at the custom-house	32
The Mirbhar	17
The Mirbhar's writers	7
The caftan, or vest	9
For permission to come on shore	11.46
Expense of watering	29
Permission to sail	82.49

ANCHORAGE.

	Mocha dollars.
To the Governor	121.40
The second	60.60
The writer	200.38
Armee Mazon	36.36
Mirbhar	30
Codjee	12.12
Muffatees	10
Custom-house porter	5
Weigherman	5
Coolies muccadum	6.06
Writer at pier-head	10
Pier-head Muffatees	5
Muffatees' servant	5
Fishing-boat muccadum	2.34
Governor's servant	2.34
Ditto muccadum boats	4.69
Custom-house porter	2.34
Governor's porter	2.34

Forming a total of Mocha dollars 768.25.

On delivery of rice, out of every tomand of rice it is customary to give half a measure to the governor; and for every 12 tomands, to the different coolies, 1 measure; besides this exorbitant demand, the governor takes from the merchant who buys the rice, 5 measures for every tomand for himself, and 2 measures for the coolies.

Provisions are usually to be had at Mocha. The prices were, and are probably

still: a fat sheep for a Spanish dollar, a milch goat and kid for the same; twelve good fowls for a dollar, and beef at three halfpence per pound.

Fish of various kinds are cheap and excellent in their quality. The sea-crabs are very large, from 3 to 4 lbs. each, at about a halfpenny each. New cheese and fresh butter are daily brought to market from an inland town called Musa.

Cape Aden is about 100 miles to the eastward of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, This cape is high and craggy, and forms a peninsula, with a deep bay to the westward and another to the eastward, in which the town of Aden is situated, in 12 lat. deg. 50 min. N., and long. 45 deg. 10 min. E. The harbour affords good shelter and anchorage. The best anchorage has about 7 fathoms depth of water.

The town of Aden is miserable in appearance, being, when taken possession of lately by the East India Company, nearly a heap of ruins, out of which two minarets and a mosque reared their heads. The rocky peninsula on which the town is situated, was formerly strongly fortified; the summits of the rocks being covered with the ruins of lines and forts. Fortified island was also covered with works resembling the hill forts of India; and when in good condition, must have been impregnable.

Aden was once the most opulent town in Arabia. The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, attacked it in 1513, but were repulsed. In 1532 it became tributary to the Portuguese, it was then described "very strong, standing by the sea-side, surrounded by mountains, on the top of which are little castles or forts, encompassed with ravelins on every side, excepting a little opening for a road into the country, and to the shore, with gates, towers, and good walls. To the northward there is a large port, with good anchorage, secure from all winds." In 1538 it was taken by the Turks, who retained possession for some time, but were driven out of the country by the Imaum of Sana's forces; who, desirous of attracting vessels to his dominions, fixed upon Mocha, to which he annexed so many privileges and encouragements, that Aden, notwithstanding the superiority of its harbour, and the difficulty of getting through the straits from Mocha, except during the particular monsoon, was in a great measure abandoned, and the commerce transferred to the new establishment. One of the causes that contributed most to the removal of the commerce to Mocha was, that the market for coffee being in the territory of the Imaum of Sana, he wished to have it shipped from a port within the boundary of his own states, and for that purpose laid upon the article so heavy a duty when it was taken to Aden, that the merchants, to avoid this charge, adopted the practice of shipping it from Mocha.

In 1802 Sir Home Popham was sent on a mission from Bengal to Arabia. He visited Aden and preferred it to Mocha, both in a commercial and political point of view: as a commercial port, it has manifest advantages over Mocha, it being accessible at all times of the year. Its intercourse with the coast of Africa

can be kept up at all seasons. The trade has, until lately, been carried on by about 20 families, Jews and Banians: the rest are engaged in fishing and supplying the shipping and Hadji boats with wood and water. The exports consisted of rice, tobacco, and cloth, brought by the Hadji boats. The exports and imports have been nearly the same as at Mocha; and gum arabic, and other drugs, which are brought from the opposite coast, owing to its contiguity, should be procured at a cheaper rate. This place being now under British authority it may become an important depot for the trade of Arabia, Abyssinia, and Eastern Africa. Were a regular trade carried on at Aden, the consumption of goods would probably increase considerably, as the Africans are described as having no limit to their purchases, excepting the limit of their gold, elephants' teeth, gums, and the produce of their own country. The articles suitable for the market of Aden are probably the same as those in Capt. Harris's report on Abyssinia.

Corn is sold in the bazaar at Aden, by the roubba, foummin, and kaïla; 4 roubbas = 1 foummin; 3 foummins = 1 kaïla. The roubba weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

The monies chiefly in use among the Bedouins are the colonnate (4*s*. 4*d*.), and the mansouriez, 160 of which = 1 colonnate. Bombay silver rupees have been circulated for some time.

The beef sold here is described as indifferent. The best water is to be procured from Back Bay; that from Aden is brackish, and brought in skins to the landing-place; generally speaking, the district is well supplied with water. Grapes and pomegranates are to be had in plenty: but few or no vegetables. Firewood is to be procured.

The inhabitants are Banian Arabs, Jews (about 300), and various adventurers. As a place of call for the Red Sea steam-ships, on their passages to and from India, and as a midway position, Aden is admirably situated.

The district of Aden is tolerably fertile, and although the mountains approach near the sea, mangoes, sycamores, pomegranates, and dates, grow luxuriantly. Wheat, dhoura, cotton, &c., are grown, and the inhabitants are described as chiefly agriculturists.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRADE OF PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Our statistical information relative to the commerce of Persia is so limited that, in order to avoid repetition, we shall introduce a condensed statement of what we know of the revenue, trade, and navigation of that kingdom, and of the Gulf of Persia immediately after our account of the trade of Arabia.

Modern Persia, which comprises only a part of the *ci-devant empire*, is

considered to lie between the latitudes of 42 deg. and 59 min. N., and the longitudes of 23 deg. and 36 min. E.; bounded by the Caspian and Russia on the north; Herat, Kaboul, and Belouchistan on the east; the gulf of Oman, the ocean, and Persian Gulf on the south, and the Tigris and Turkey in Asia on the west: it is divided into eleven irregular provinces occupying a superficies (according to Balbi) of 350,000 geographical square miles; and a population of 9,000,000 inhabitants. Other statisticians estimate the number of inhabitants at 11,000,000 and as high as 14,000,000; but we have no data further than what appears to have been the data of travellers in forming estimates, and calculations in proportion to the standing armed force of the country, which is considered at least equal to 80,000 men. The Persians are chiefly Mahomedans, but among them are some Christians, and a few Parsees.

The aspect of Persia is that of an elevated, but not mountainous, country, lying between the basins of the Indus and Tigris; and in the lower parts of extensive sandy districts, considered by some geographers and travellers to occupy half the superficies of the kingdom. The plains of Ispahan and Shiraz are, however, among the most fertile in the world, and although the power and political consequence of the Persian empire has vanished, and the country might be easily overrun by a great power like Russia, yet the kingdom of Persia (or, more properly speaking, Iran) possesses, notwithstanding the sandy deserts, *fertile sources of wealth and power*. Besides the goat and camel pastures, the soil of the plains yield heavy crops of rice, cotton, and even wheat. The wines of Shiraz are greatly esteemed all over the east. The sugar-cane and mulberry thrive well in all the northern districts. A great portion of the soil, especially to the south, is impregnated with salt. All the lakes are also salt; copper and petroleum are the minerals most abundant. The agricultural and manufacturing industry of Persia will hereafter be fully detailed.

The maritime coasts of Persia, on the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, and the sea of Oman, have a sufficient number of ports for all the purposes of greatly extending commerce with other parts of the world: especially with Russia, Arabia, and India. Astrabad, on the Gourgon, 4 leagues from the Caspian; population, 40,000; Balfrouch, on the Caspian, near the large city (100,000 inhabitants) of the same name; Achrof, near to which is Farhabad, with a population of 70,000; and Bender Boucher, on the gulf, population 17,000; and Bender Abassi, on the gulf of Oman, population 20,000, are among the chief seaports.

The population of the other principal towns are estimated as follows: Teheran, the capital, 130,000; Ispahan, reduced from 700,000 to less than 200,000; Hamadan, 30,000; Karben, 60,000; Kachan, 30,000; Koum and Southamien, once so great, are now immense heaps of ruins; Kirmouath, 40,000; Zendjan, 15,000; Zair, 30,000; Tabriz, 80,000 (Chardin says 350,000); Shiraz, 30,000;

Yezel, 60,000; Chouster, 25,000; Mechid in Khorazan, 32,000. Authorities: MM. Morier, Chardin, Buckingham, Frazer, and Alexander.

Government of Persia.—The country and the inhabitants of Persia are under the most licentious military despotism, and considered the disposable property of the sovereign in authority.

The authority of the Persian monarch has ceased to have any power over the people of Belouchistan, the Nomade Arabs, Kurds, Armenians, Afghans, and several tribes, over which the schah formerly exercised absolute military and civil authority.

The present, or *Kujur* dynasty, began to reign in the person of an atrocious eunuch, Aga Mohammed Schah. He was succeeded in 1797 by the late monarch Futtei Ali Schah.*

His grandson, Mohammed Mirza,† who succeeded as heir, was opposed by his numerous rivals;‡ and military occupancy and bloodshed prevailed all over the kingdom.

A *Beglerbey* is at the head of each administrative division of Persia; and under this local despot are the inferior ones, Haikims, or governors of districts.

Persia has neither a military nor commercial navy. The late monarch had a force of 38,500 men, disciplined, accoutred, and clothed, much after the English system.

TREATY of Commerce between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. Signed, in the English and Persian Languages, at Teheran, October 28, 1841.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas, by the benign favour of the one Almighty God, whose boun-

* For a Persian despot, he was neither considered cruel, rapacious, nor unjust; although he had murdered his uncle Saduk; tortured and blinded his faithful old minister Hajji Ibrahim, and then caused his tongue to be cut out, under which operation the old man died. Hajji Ibrahim's sons and brothers being rich, were all murdered, or deprived of their eyesight.

As to his non-rapacity, he merely got money in every way possible; that is, he bastinadoed merchants and others suspected of being rich, in order to obtain a part, or often the whole, of their property. He sold his daughters, and the women of his own harem, to rich Persians who were made to give a high price for what they did not, perhaps, like or want.

He was no warrior nor politician. He was beyond parallel sensual, and left behind him at least 70 sons, besides numerous daughters. He wrote poetry, and his manners, *in private*, have been highly praised: as a sovereign, Persia has seldom had a better.

† Mohammed Mirza served under his father, the late Abbas Mirza, in the last campaign against the Russians. In September, 1826, the Persians were completely beaten and fled in all directions, but not until they had plundered Abbas Mirza's own camp.

Mr. J. B. Frazer observes,—

The very name of the Kujurs is detested throughout the kingdom, and it is notorious that pressing petitions have been made on the part of the greater number of the chiefs and nobles, backed by the earnest wishes of all ranks for permission to throw themselves upon British protection, declaring that all they look for is peace and security, and protesting that, should their application be rejected, they will rather submit to Russia than continue any longer subject to the misrule and extortion of their present masters.

‡ Two reigns have seldom passed in Persia without competition for the succession attended with horrible cruelties and devastations: nearly every province has had its pretender to the crown, as every powerful chief considered himself possessed of claims to sovereignty. He who succeeded, strangled, blinded, or mutilated his rivals, with their children, relatives, and friends.

ties are infinite, from the day on which the treaty of friendship and attachment was concluded between the glorious states of Great Britain and Persia, the renowned and just sovereigns of the two everlasting states have, day by day, and at all times, attended to and observed the whole of its articles and stipulations, and have caused the subjects of both governments to enjoy all its benefits and advantages except the treaty of commerce, which, in the preamble of the treaty of the year 1814, the two governments engaged to conclude, and which, up to this time, for certain reasons has been postponed and left unfinished :— Therefore, in this fortunate year, that all the stipulations of the auspicious treaty may be fulfilled, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c., has appointed Sir John Mc Neill, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia, to be her sole plenipotentiary; and his Majesty the Shah of Persia, &c. &c. &c., has appointed his Excellency Hajee Meerza Abul Hassan Khan, his Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, to be his sole plenipotentiary: and the said plenipotentiaries having concluded a commercial treaty in these two articles, have annexed and united it to the original treaty, that, by the aid of God, it may henceforth be observed between the two governments, and be a source of advantage to the subjects of both.

ART. I. The merchants of the two mighty states are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any port of their respective countries ; and on the goods which they import or export, custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of custom duties shall be levied, once for all, that is levied on merchandize imported by the merchants of the most favoured European nations ; and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of custom duties which is levied on the merchandize of merchants of the most favoured European nations shall be levied from the merchants, subjects of the High Contracting Parties ; and except this, no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two states in each other's dominions on any pretext or under any denomination ; and the merchants or persons connected with or dependant upon the High Contracting Parties in each other's dominions, mutually, shall receive the same aid and support, and the same respect, which are received by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

II. As it is necessary, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the merchants of the two parties respectively, that from both governments commercial agents should be appointed to reside in stated places ; it is therefore arranged that two commercial agents on the part of the British government shall reside, one in the capital, and one in Tabreez, and in those places only, and on this condition, that he who shall reside at Tabreez, and he alone, shall be honoured with the privileges of consul-general ; and as for a series of years a resident of the British government has resided at Bushire, the Persian government grants permission that the said resident shall reside there as heretofore. And, in like manner, two commercial agents shall reside, on the part of the Persian government, one in the capital London, and one in the port of Bombay, and shall enjoy the same rank and privileges which the commercial agents of the British government shall enjoy in Persia.

INLAND COMMERCE OF PERSIA.

FORMERLY, and down to the beginning of the present century, the inland trade of Persia was carried on to a great extent. The civil wars, and the partition of the kingdom has greatly diminished this trade.

ISPAHAN was the centre of its principal operations. Numerous caravans were laden at this entrepôt for Bender-Abassi, with merchandize purchased by foreign agents; and a great many arrived from Shiraz, Aleppo, Bagdad, Herat, Bassora, and from the Levant.

Here were settled English, French, Dutch, Italians, Spaniards, Tartars, Jews,

Arabians, Greeks, Armenians. All sorts of goods were brought to Ispahan. Silks, formed the most important article: an incredible quantity of which was at that time produced in Persia.

The provinces of *Guillan, Mesanderan, Media Bactria,* and *Georgia*, alone, are said to have produced annually about twenty-two thousand bales, each weighing 276 lbs. Of this quantity not more than one thousand bales were used in Persia; the rest being sold annually for the markets of India, Turkey, and all parts of Europe and Asia.

The manufactures of woven *stuffs* in Persia were then equal in fineness to those of Europe, excepting milled woollen cloths, of which there were none made. Of the felt manufactures they made common carpets to cover their beautiful fine carpets.

Great quantities of woven woollen cloths were brought from Europe, by the English and Dutch to *Gombron*. The woven manufactures of Persia are composed of wool, cotton, goats' and camels' hair, and principally silk, with which they often mix the four others. The spinning, winding, and milling are similar to what was formerly practised in *Lyons* and *Tours;* but they also use the distaff and spindle.

Of their silk they make taffeties, tabbies, satins, turbans, ribbons, and handkerchiefs. They also make brocades, gold tissues, and gold velvets, the latter very costly; and they still export, in greater or less quantities, porcelains, feathers, morocco leather, *shagreen* of all colours, tobacco, galls, mats, baskets. Iron and steel of *Cashin* and *Korassan*, furs, perfumes, pearls, turquoises, saffron, distilled waters of orange-flowers, roses, &c., skins, medicinal drugs and gums, wines of *Schiraz* and *Yesde*, camels, horses, and mules. But in all the above the manufactures and trade have declined, and in many cases disappeared since the year 1721.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TRADE OF THE GULF OF PERSIA.

The Gulf of Persia has also been called the gulf of Ormus, from the island of that name; and the gulf of El-Catif, from a kingdom of Arabia Felix.

On the Arabian side of the gulf, the coast extending upwards of 400 miles from Cape Mussendom to the Bahreen Islands, has been denominated the Pirate Coast, and was but little known to Europeans till the year 1809, when the mischief done by the pirates was so great, and the cruelties they committed so atrocious, that an expedition was sent from Bombay against them.

Ras-el-Khima, the capital of the Pirate Coast, in latitude about 25 deg.

49 min. N., and longitude 55 deg. 30 min. E., is situated on a sandy peninsula, defended in the isthmus by a well-flanked battery with square towers, the sea-line defended by batteries of one gun each at regular intervals between the point and the wall, comprising a space of about 1¼ mile. It was taken by assault on the 13th of November, 1809; the enemy driven into the interior; all their guns spiked; about seventy vessels, principally dows, burnt; their magazines blown up; and considerable plunder was taken in the town.

Bahreen Islands.—These islands are situated near the coast of Arabia, and the pearl-fishery. The population are about 70,000 Arabs, and various mixed breeds. Since 1790 they have become independent of Persia. The pearl banks commence in about 25 deg. N. latitude, and extend to 26 deg. 40 min. N. Among the numerous islands in this distance there are several towns. The principal are Ruffa and Manama.

The fishery generally commences in June, and lasts about two months. It is carried on chiefly by the Persians, who are the divers. Mr. Milburn says,

"The duty on what is taken, is one third to the sovereign, which the collector receives every day, either pearls, or their equivalent in money, as the divers, or those who contract with them, can agree. It sometimes happens that a diver, or contractor, makes his fortune in a season. The boats are all numbered, and no oysters are allowed to be opened in a boat, but must be brought on shore by a certain hour, when they are opened in the presence of an officer. The pearls which are found are then carried to the collector, who receives the duty, and the day's business is concluded.

"The oyster-banks have from 15 to 30 feet water on them, and some more. It frequently happens that a man will bring up 300 to 400 oysters in a day, and not find as many pearls as are worth five shillings; as there are more which have not any, than those that have, and of these many have only small pearls, which are denominated seed pearl.

"The oyster-shells are always the property of the divers, whether they fish for themselves, or contract with others. Some of these shells are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, nearly of a round form, and thick in proportion. The oysters are seldom eaten, as they are generally rank. The sorts and sizes vary so much, that the smallest are not two inches in diameter: these are eaten by the people on the spot. The largest shells have not always the greatest quantity, nor do they contain the largest pearls, as neither the size nor colour indicates their contents, it being mere chance. The round pearls are always found in the fleshy part of the oyster, and many of those which have an irregular shape: some adhere to the inner part of the shell which are deformed, and flat on the side attached to it.

"The shells are bought on the spot, and sent to different parts of Persia, from whence they are sent up the Red Sea, and from thence to Grand Cairo and Constantinople. Many are carried to India, and from thence to China, where they are manufactured into a great variety of neat and useful articles. The pearls produced here are not so much esteemed in Europe as those of Ceylon, having a yellowish hue; but the natives of India prefer them. They say they always retain their original colour: whereas the white will in a few years become darker, from the heat of the weather, and that of the person wearing them."

This description applies to the present fishery, which employs about 30,000 men, and the proceeds are valued at from 250,000*l.* to 350,000*l.* annually. These islands are in many parts naturally fertile, but ill cultivated. They produce dates, a little wheat, barley, and other grain and seeds, and fruits of various kinds. Under a secure and just government, the trade of these islands might

become of great importance. It is even under the government of the Sheik of considerable value, especially at Manama, the chief town of the largest island, Bahreen, which is about 7 miles broad and 15 long. The trade with India employs from 20 to 25 large vessels. The Sheik, who resides on the island of Mah-arag, assumes authority over part of the Arabian coast. He maintains a fleet of 5 or 6 ships carrying from 10 to 25 guns each, and it is stated that he can equip from 15 to 20 ships of war. The imports are rice, sugar, spices, white and coloured cloths, dyestuffs, iron, &c., from India, — coffee, grain, fruits, &c., from Mascate, Persia, &c. The exports are pearls, tortoiseshell, sharkfins, &c.

Bussorah is situated in a plain, about three miles from the Euphrates, or great river of Arabia, from which a creek runs into the city, navigable at high water for vessels of 50 or 60 tons, and is in latitude 30 deg. 30 min. N., and longitude 47 deg. 33 min. E. It is about 180 miles from the Persian Gulf, into which that river empties itself, and about 90 miles from Korna, the extreme point of Mesopotamia, where the rivers Tigris and Euphrates unite. The river is about half a mile broad from Bassora creek to the Persian shore.

The city is walled, and surrounded with a deep and broad ditch: it has four gates and a sallyport. The walls are of mud, from 20 to 25 feet thick, with parapet walls, breast high, which have small embrasures for musketry or arrows. The walls not only encircle the city on the side of the land, but likewise on those of the creek, the entrance of which is at a considerable distance, where the walls terminate on both sides, each extremity being defended by a fortification and a gate, which are three miles distance from the town. In the intermediate space are many thousands of date-trees, mixed with rice-grounds. The walls are about 12 miles in circuit: and although not half the enclosed space is built upon, yet it is a large city, and was formerly very populous.

The mosques and houses are all built of burnt brick; some houses belonging to the merchants are large and convenient, being only one story high above the ground-floor, which consists of a hall facing the gate; on each side of which, are magazines and warehouses for the reception of merchandize.

The meydan, or great square, is very large, and is not only used for exercising horses, but as the great corn-market, where wheat and all kinds of grain and pulse are sold, wholesale. On one side of the meydan, is the Seraglio, or governor's palace, which is very large, but not a handsome building.

Bassora, previous to the plague, which commenced in April, 1773, was computed to contain 300,000 inhabitants, and in September following, when it ceased, they only amounted to about 50,000. The present population is uncertain, but estimated at 40,000.

Bassora was first visited by the English in 1640, who soon after established a factory, which has been kept up ever since, notwithstanding the numerous convulsions to which the country has been subject.

From its convenient situation, Bassora has long been a place of great trade, as merchants could purchase in this city the produce of most parts of India, Persia, and Arabia at the first hand, they being imported directly from the place of their growth and manufacture. There are a number of Armenian and other merchants resident here, who carry on a considerable commerce with all the ports of India, by caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, and from thence to Constantinople.

Monies.—Accounts are kept in floose, danims, mamoodies, and tomands.

10 floose = 1 danim; 10 danims = 1 mamoody; 100 mamoodies = 1 tomand, value about 15 rupees. Excepting the Turkish piaster, and the tomand, all other coins are taken at a disadvantage. The Spanish dollar = 7½ to 8 mamoodies, and the Bombay rupee = 3¼ to 3½ mamoodies.

The weights are vakias and maunds; the latter are of two sorts, ateree, and sophy.

24 vakias = 1 maund ateree = avoir. 28 lbs. 8 oz.; 76 vakias = 1 maund sophy = avoir. 90 lbs. 4 oz.; 117 vakias = 1 cutra = 138 lbs. 14 oz.

The maund sophy is equal to 1 Bengal factory maund, 8 seers, 5½ chittacks; and the maund-ateree to 15 seers, 4½ chittacks.

There are sundry allowances made on goods on delivery, beyond the above weight: viz.,

26 vakias per maund for ginger, pepper, and coffee; 25 ditto for cardamums, sugarcandy, and benjamin; 24 ditto, for sugar, and all kinds of metals.

The maund for cotton is equal to 2 Surat maunds, and for indigo 3 Surat maunds, 35 seers.

Gold and silver are weighed by the cheki of 100 miscals, each miscal 1½ dram, or 72 grains troy. A miscal of the finest gold is worth about 22 mamoodies; a cheki of silver, or 150 drams, is worth about 180 mamoodies.

The oka of Bagdad is 2½ vakias ateree, and weighs 266 miscals, or about 400 drams.

The preceding is the mode of reduction of weight used by the Arabians; but the Europeans at Bassora reckon the maund sophy = 3 maunds ateree; and 25 vakias ateree = 1 maund ateree. The rattle is 14½ vakias ateree.

The guz, or cubit, is about 37 English inches, 93 being = 100 English yards.

The trade carried on between British India and Persia is still considerable, and is now opened to every one; the article of woollens was formerly monopolized by the East India Company, notwithstanding it was attended with an annual heavy loss. It appears from papers laid before the House of Commons, that

	£
The average amount of sales at Bassora for 10 years was . . .	5047
The annual loss	1130
Besides which, the expense of the factory, including presents, was . .	4276
Annual loss arising from the monopoly of woollens, and the establishment	5460

The demand for British manufactures by sea, is comparatively small; the most valuable part is supplied from Europe by caravans across the desert.

The following is a statement of the trade carried on between Madras and Bombay and the Gulf of Persia in five years, 1802 to 1806 inclusive; and of the articles of which the imports and exports consisted in 1805. The trade between Bengal and the Gulf of Persia is blended with that of the Arabian Gulf.

IMPORTS FROM MADRAS AND BOMBAY.				EXPORTS TO MADRAS AND BOMBAY.			
YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	Sicca rupees	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.		Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.	Sicca rupees.
1802.....	22,37,153	....	22,37,153	1802.....	7,37,448	12.22,919	19,60,317
1803.....	15,10,253	2,000	15,12,253	1803.....	9,40,129	16,30,647	25,70,776
1804.....	18,92,412	2,191	18,94,063	1804.....	11,52,678	11,27 107	22,79,785
1805.....	21,90,686	....	21,90,686	1805.....	10,81,003	18,54,216	29,35,219
1806.....	26,98,380	....	26 98,380	1806.....	11,35,385	22,92,521	34,27,906
.....							
Total.....	105,28,884	4,191	105,33,075	Total....	50,16,643	81,35,410	131,83,053

Articles of Import in 1805.	Sicca rupees.
Piece-goods	11,68,155
Sugar	3,82,827
Grain	1,25,472
Chinaware	31,443
Cotton yarn and thread	49,224
Indigo	15,100
Lead	13,212
Sapan wood	24,699
Agala wood	20,415
Drugs	72,301
Spices	40,774
Pepper	51,085
Cotton	9,570
Coffee	2,625
Cutlery	9,200
Lac	6,402
Paper	2,419
Quicksilver	3,950
Raw silk	6,228
Shawls	3,868
Seeds	3,460
Tutenag	6,400
Turmeric	1,056
Tobacco	6,223
Tin	31,363
Iron	49,807
Beads	7,230
Cochineal	5,663
Gingelly oil	4,363
Steel	5,456
Sundries	30,497
Imports re-exported	200
Imports from Madras and Bombay	21,90,686

Articles of Export in 1805.	Sicca rupees.
Dates	1,84,540
Lametta	1,24,869
Hing	71,798
Copper	27,707
Coral	18,027
Galls	17,162
Myrrh	12,791
Benjamin	10,692
Olibanum	11,582
Almonds	14,927
Pepper	11,290
Rose-water	8,844
Sharks' fins	47,136
Elephants' teeth	14,421
Horses	4,18,400
Fruits	1,810
Drugs	9,684
Gum	1,590
Sundries	73,733
Treasure	18,54,216
Exports to Madras and Bombay	29,35,219

The trade is not considered to have increased since that period, and the direct trade between England and the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia has not, during the whole of the last 10 years, amounted, in the whole value of imports and exports, to the average sum of 3000*l.* per annum.

KARAK.—This island is in latitude 29 deg. 14 min. north, about 12 leagues

from Bushire town. It is about 7 miles long and 4 broad. At the north-east end is a bay, where there is good anchorage, and near it a strong castle built on the extreme point, which commands the whole anchorage of the bay.

Bushire is the principal seaport of Persia in the Gulf, and is situated about S.S.E. from the bar at Bassora, 70 leagues distance, and about 8 leagues S.E. from the island of Karak. The town is in latitude 29 deg. N., and longitude 50 deg. 47 min. E., and stands on the north point of a low peninsula, of which Bushire Point, about 4 leagues to the southward, forms the other extreme. It stands so very low, that the houses are discovered on coming from the sea, much sooner than the land on which the town is built. The town is about 3 miles in circuit, and of a rectangular form. There is neither castle nor battery in or near the town belonging to it, but there are war galliots, and a number of small merchantmen belonging to those who trade to and from Mascate, Gombroon, and other places in the Gulf. Population about 20,000.

The entrance of the river is about 3 miles broad; yet near the town it is not navigable (even for boats at low water) a hundred yards across. Vessels that draw more than 9 feet, cannot come into the river at high water; those of less draught can go above the town. The road where ships lie, is directly fronting the river, there being 2 or 3 fathoms 3 miles from the shore.

The Portuguese had formerly a factory here, having first built a castle, and then a town, which they walled round very strongly, with only one small gate on the land side, barely sufficient for a loaded mule to pass. The castle is of great extent, situated on an eminence, and although at present much decayed, makes a noble appearance from the sea; it was taken by the Persians from the Portuguese in 1622, who, being hard pressed, left behind their cannon and mortars, which were all brass; but, being masters of the sea, carried off their moveables.

No trade can be carried on with Persia from the sea, without a regular establishment of persons constantly residing at this port and Bassora, to cultivate the protection of this fluctuating government, by making presents, and at times to a considerable amount, whenever a revolution may take place in the country.

Monies, Weights, and Measures.—Many of the European, and most of the Asiatic coins pass at the same rates as at Bassora; but the price fluctuates according to the quantity of the specie in the market.

Accounts are kept in floose, mamoodies, and tomands, 100 mamoodies making 1 tomand. Pearls are sold by the abas, a weight equal to about 3½ diamond grains, or 2,875 dec. gold grains.

Imports and Exports.—The East India Company had, when a trading company, a resident here, with a view of extending the sale of woollens and metals, of which they are obliged by their charter to take so large a quantity; all other articles are free for individuals to trade in. The annual average amount of wool-

lens sold at this residency for 10 years from 1780 to 1790, was 2608*l.*, on which the loss was about 5 per cent. This, with the expenses of the factory, which was during the same period nearly 1400*l.* a year, and advances made to the Bombay cruisers when stationed here, made an annual loss of upwards of 1800*l.* per annum. The articles sold were broad cloths, long ells and shalloons; in no year did the sale exceed 7000*l.*, and in one year, 1788, only 93*l.*

Since the commercial route from Persia to Trebisond has been re-established, the importance of *Bushire* as the entrepôt for Indian merchandize has much diminished. The exports from this place consist of *rose water* for Bombay; *wines* from Shiraz for India, Bassora, and the Red Sea, and in *tobacco*. *Cotton-stuffs* are also in demand.

Very few of the products of Persia being suitable to the Indian market, the returns have been principally made in Persian and Turkish coins, Venetian sequins, German crowns, and gold and silver in bars. About one fifth of the imports are estimated to be returned in Persian commodities, consisting of drugs of various kinds, carpets, rose-water, otto of roses, Schiraz wine, &c.

Ormus is an island not more than 6 miles long, and about 4 broad, within 7 miles of the continent, in latitude 27 deg. 12 min. N., nearly opposite to Gombroon. It was first visited by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1508, and was then a place of great importance. The king of the island, having heard of the conduct of the Portuguese in the neighbouring towns, which they had attacked, plundered, and burnt without provocation, made every exertion to defend the island; so that, when the Portuguese entered the harbour, there were 30,000 men on the island, and in the harbour 400 vessels, 60 of them of considerable bulk, and having 2500 men on board. Albuquerque made an attack upon the town, in which he failed, but succeeded in destroying all the shipping. In 1514 he returned with a large force, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the island, on which he erected a strong fort; and leaving a sufficient garrison, proceeded to Goa. The Portuguese encouraged the commerce of the island; they built large houses, and strengthened the fortifications; and during the period, about 120 years, of their possession, it advanced in wealth and splendour, and was considered one of the richest places in the world. The Portuguese having committed outrages on the English shipping and property, the latter agreed to join the Persians in an attack upon Ormus. The attack was chiefly conducted by the English, and the city and castle surrendered to the English on the 22d of April, 1622. On this occasion the English received a proportion of the plunder of Ormus, which was very considerable, and a grant of the half of customs at Gombroon. After it fell into the hands of the Persians the place was ruined, the trade transferred to Gombroon, and scarce any remains are left to show that Ormus was once the principal entrepôt of Indian commerce.

The natural productions of the island are sulphur, salt, black shining sand, and red earth, for which articles vessels arrive occasionally.

GOMBROON, which was formerly of great importance, is at present reduced to a fishing town, and is situated on the main, nearly opposite the island of Ormus, in latitude about 27 deg. 10 min. N., and longitude 55 deg. 45 min. E. The English obtained permission to settle a factory here in 1613. About 1620 the Dutch followed their example, and upon the capture of Ormus in 1622 by the English and Persians, numbers of merchants resorted here, and the commerce greatly increased. It was at that time strongly fortified; the houses were large and handsome, but the place was always considered unhealthy. The English remained here till 1759, when the factory, then defenceless and totally neglected, was attacked and taken by the French. This factory was afterwards re-established, but has long since been withdrawn.

The total value of exports from India to the Persian Gulf amounted (1838 to 1840) to from 156,360*l.* to 158,120*l.* The greater part of this is for *stuffs*. In 1839-40, 38,831 pieces of British dyed calicoes were imported into Bushire and Bassora, their value being 11,614*l.*: 69,421 pieces of other British *cotton tissues* of the value of 33,182*l.* were also imported, forming a total of 44,796*l.*

There is a considerable sale of tin, iron in bars, and of French wines.

One of the most important branches of the trade between Bagdad and Bombay by the Persian Gulf, consists in *horses*. The cargoes of the numerous Arab vessels trading between Bassora and Bombay, consist in a great measure of these animals. Bagdad and the surrounding country furnish two-thirds of these. A good Arabian horse is worth at Bagdad 40*l.*, and at Bombay 100*l.*

CHAPTER XXVI.

BELOUCHISTAN.

BELOUCHISTAN, formerly a part also of the Persian empire, consists at present of a confederation of petty states, lying between the latitudes of 25 and 30 deg. N., and longitudes 55 and 64 deg. E. Its principal chief is that of *Kelat*, to whom the others seem to, but do not, acknowledge submission.

The superficies of Belouchistan is estimated at 110,000 geographical square miles. The population by Balbi, at 2,000,000 inhabitants.

That of the chief town, Kelat, by some at 20,000; by others at 40,000 inhabitants. The soil is generally dry and unfavourable to agriculture; the Indus bathes part of the country; but there are no great rivers flowing through it, and the streams are nearly all dried up in summer. There are some tracts of good

land which yield indigo, sugar, cotton, grains, and various fruits and vegetables; camels and dromedaries thrive in the arid districts, and in the others are found buffaloes, and most of the domestic animals of Europe. Bees and silkworms thrive; and nearly all the wild beasts and reptiles common to Asia infest the forests and jungles: along the shores of the gulf of Oman, many varieties of fish abound. There are no towns on the sea-coast, and the thinly-scattered population live in miserable villages. The port of Thoubar, which is safe and deep, has about 300 wretched cabins; and the excellent harbour of Gouttor, or Gutter Bay, has about 150 huts to shelter its inhabitants.

Manufactures.—It is stated in a Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1842, that the several "specimens received of the manufactures of Belouchistan consist chiefly of coarse dyed cotton cloths, of a very inferior description, and the prices attached to them are extremely high as compared with fabrics of British manufacture.

The *entrepôts* of Belouchistan are chiefly *Posmee, Churbar, Gutter Bay, Gwadel,* and *Sonmeane.*

Posmee is situated at the bottom of a small bay, formed by Cape Posmee. It is small, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Caravans from the interior come down to barter their commodities, consisting chiefly of dates, dried hides, and cotton, for salt fish, &c., which they carry up the country. Small coasting vessels likewise call in here, and dispose of their goods, consisting of ghee, rice, &c. Their manner of trade is, when they arrive at a town where there is a probability of selling any thing, to go on shore, build a hut, and retail their goods, taking in return, hides, cotton, &c., and then proceed to the next town. Water is to be procured by digging in the sand; but it is very indifferent. A few lean goats are to be purchased. Fish are in abundance.

Churbar Bay is one of the best harbours on the coast. The town is inside a low point, where ships may anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms. The buildings consist of straggling mat-houses. There are several Banians settled in this place, who have a bazaar. A trade is carried on in horses, the breed of which is good, and camels, for which they receive in return, rice, ghee, and other articles of food. The Portuguese once had a small settlement in this bay, the remains of the town being still visible.

Goats and sheep are to be had at a moderate price; but neither bullocks nor fowls can be got; there are some small gardens, which produce vegetables of various kinds. The water is better here than at any other place on the coast, and easily procured, being very near the shore.

Gutter Bay.—At the bottom of this bay is situated a small village, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. In crossing the bay from Noa Point, a small hill is seen on the opposite shore, near which is an island, at the mouth of a small bay, called by the natives Bucker Bunder, where they go to fish. This is

said to be one of the places where the pirate vessels from Guzerat used to lie in the fair weather season, in order to plunder the dingies, and other smallcraft which trade along this coast.

GWADEL.—Cape Gwadel, in latitude about 25 deg. 4 min. N., and longitude 63 deg. 12 min. E., is a peninsula of moderate height, joined to the main by a neck of land, about half a mile over. A wall fortified with towers formerly extended across the isthmus, from one bay to the other, to protect the town from assaults by land; the ruins of which, and of a town built with stone, are to be seen: but the few inhabitants now live in a village composed of mat-houses, situated close under the north side of the cape. They are chiefly weavers, who manufacture such cloths as serve domestic use, and consist of very narrow dark checks, and some plain carpets of different colours, but not rough. From Cape Jasques to this place, the people call themselves Braodies, and from hence to Crotchey, they take the name of Beloochees. There is some difference in their language, and perhaps in their religion, though none is to be observed in their dress or manners. A few goats, sheep, and fowls are to be purchased. The best water is to be got by digging in the sand; that which is procured from the wells in the town being rather brackish.

SONMEANE.—This harbour, which is near the frontier of Scinde, was lately (1842) surveyed by an officer in the Indian navy, who drew up a report on it. Large vessels anchor in the bay, in 6 to 7 fathom water. The holding ground being good. The Report alluded to states,

"The town or village of Sonmeane is situated on the northern side of the harbour on a low range of sandhills, it is without any defence, and the houses consist of an assemblage of mud huts having ventilators on the roofs placed towards the prevailing winds, the inhabitants appear to be wretchedly poor, with the exception of a few Hindoos, in whom all the trade of the place centres; during our stay at Sonmeane ten large buggalows arrived from the following ports, Bombay, Ghorabarree, and Mascate, laden with rice, dates, piece goods, bar iron and pig lead, all of which is taken into the interior by Affghan merchants, who come down in the fine season to Sonmeane for the purpose of trading.

"We had great difficulty in procuring the most trifling supplies. Water is found by digging pits in the sand, which is frequently brackish; the pits or holes are about four or five feet deep, and are above high-water mark; they soon become exhausted, but when they become again filled up with sand, are dug out afresh: there is one well to the northward of the town which is built with logs of wood, and yields a tolerable supply, it is used for watering the camels and other cattle belonging to the place and to the different kafilahs that halt at Sonmeane.

"The breadth at the entrance of the harbour, between the western and the eastern points is about 5400 yards, but there is a bar right across it, having breakers on it at all times; the least water we found over the part used by the native vessels, as the channel across, was 1¼ fathom at low water, spring tides, and the channel through the bar, is about 2500 yards in length, and the breadth, at the narrowest part about 300 yards; it deepens over into a channel on the eastern shore, which is about 4¾ miles in length, and at the broadest part, its breadth is about 600 yards, and at the narrowest about 200 yards, terminating at about 1¾ mile to the westward of the town of Sonmeane; the large native buggalows anchor at the northern end of it, and at high water cross over and anchor near the shore, at about 1¼ mile from the town."

CHAPTER XXVII.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, AND DANUBE.

THE following table exhibits the present state of communication, by steam-vessels in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea, and Danube. It has been carefully compiled from various authorities.

TABLE exhibiting the several Routes of Navigation within the Mediterranean Sea.

No.	Place of Departure.	Destination.	Places at which Vessels touch on their Passage.	DATES of Departure.	DATES of Return.	Average Duration of Voyage.	Companies.
1	A'exandria.	Athens.....	Syra.....	7 17 27	10 20 30	3 d. 4 hrs. going. 7d. 11 hrs. returning	French Post-office.
2	A'exandria.	Constantinople	Jaffa, Beyrout, Larnaka, Castel-Rosso, Rhodes, Scala Nova, Smyrna, Dardanelles.....	every 3 weeks	....	....	By sailing-vessels to Syrian ports, Larnaka, &c., and by steam to Smyrna, &c.
3	A'exandria.	Ditto.....	Rhodes, Chio, Smyrna, Dardanelles.....	twice a month	....	....	Austrian Lloyd's.
4	A'exandria.	Southampton.	Malta, Gibraltar.....	20 or 25	....	15 days	English company.
5	Algiers	Bona	Bougie, Gigelli, and Stora	Sunday	....	48 hours	Frnch. Governt. Packet
6	Algiers	Marseilles ...	.....	5 15 25	10 20 30	50 do.	French company.
7	Algiers	Oran.....	Cherchell, Mostaganem, Arzew	Sunday	....	48 do.	Governt. Packet-boat.
8	Algiers	Toulon	.....	Tuesday	Tuesday	48 do.	Ditto.
9	Barcelona..	Palma (Minorca)....	.....	uncertain	....	....	Spanish company.
10	Bastia	Toulon	.....	do.	....	26 hours	French ditto.
11	Cadiz	Marseilles ...	Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona, Barcelona, & Rosas.	2 6 7 12 10 22 27	....	12 days	2 French companies. 1 Spanish ditto.
12	Cagliari	Genoa, Porto Torres .	2 Departures for Porto Torres, and 1 for Cagliari	15 30	10 24	40 hours	Royal Sardinian Navy.
13	Chalons-sur-Saone	Lyons.....	Tournus, Macon, Villefranche, and Trévoux...	every day	....	8 hrs. going 11 returning	French company.
14	Constantinople	Alexandria ...	Dardanelles, Smyrna, Scala Nova, Rhodes, Castel Rosso, Larnaka, Beyrout, and Jaffa.....	every 3 weeks	....	....	Danube ditto.
15	Constantinople	....	Dardanelles Smyrna, Chio, and Rhodes	twice a month	....	....	Austrian Lloyd's ditto.
16	Constantinople	Malta	Dardanelles, Smyrna, Syra ...	7 17 27	8 18 28	3 days 7 hrs.	French Post-office.
17	Constantinople	Odessa	.....	Tuesday	....	32 hours	Danube company.
18	Constantinople	Salonica.....	.....	10 20 30	....	....	Ditto.
19	Constantinople	Syra	Dardanelles and Smyrna	5 20	....	6 days	Austrian Lloyd's ditto.
20	Constantinople	Trebisond	Sinope and Samsoon	Wed. & Frid.	Tues. & Thur.	32 hours	Russian company.
21	Constantinople	Vienna	Varna, Kustendje, Galatz, Giurgawo, Orsova, Semlin, Pesth	Monday	every 2 days	18 do.	Danube ditto.
22	Corfu	Malta	Cephalonia, Zante, and Patras.	....	....	....	English ditto.
23	Genoa.....	Cagliari	.....	uncertain	....	40 do.	Sardinian ditto.
24	Gibraltar	Southampton..	Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, Vigo, and Falmouth	....	....	10 hours	English ditto.
25	Kertch	Odessa	.....	....	....	....	Russian ditto.
26	Leghorn	Bastia.....	.....	....	....	....	Tuscan ditto.
27	Lyons	Aix (Savoy)..	Lagnieu, Belley, and Chambéry	every day except Sun.	....	21 hrs. going 11 returning	French ditto.
28	Lyons	Chalons-sur-Saone	Trevoux, Villefranche, Macon, and Tournus.....	every day	....	11 hrs. going 8 returning	Ditto.
29	Lyons	Marseilles....	Vienne, Valance, Point-St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, & Arles.	ditto	....	24 days	Ditto.

(continued)

No.	Place of Departure.	Destination.	Places at which Vessels touch on their Passage.	DATES of Departure.	DATES of Return.	Average Duration of Voyage.	Companies.
30	Malta*	Constantinople	Syra, Smyrna, and Dardanelles	8 18 28	7 17 27	3 days 15 hrs.	French Post office.
31	Malta*	Corfu	Zante, Patras, and Cephalonia	twice a mth.	....	....	English company.
32	Malta*	Marseilles	Naples, Civita-Vecchia, and Leghorn	6 16 26	1 11 21	10 days	French Post-office.
33	Malta*	....	Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Leghorn, and Genoa	5 15 25	....	12 do.	Neapolitan company.
34	Malta*	....	.....	28	9	72 hours	English Royal Navy.
35		Agde	Cette	Tues. Thurs and Sat.	Mon. Wed. and Sat.	12 do.	French company.
36		Algiers	.....	10 20 30	5 15 25	50 do.	French Post-office.
37		Arles	.....	uncertain	....	8 do.	French company.
38		Barcelona	Cette	10 20 30	....	50 do.	Ditto.
39		Cadiz	Port Vendres, Rosas, Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Almeria, Malaga, and Gibraltar	1 6 7 11 16 21 27	....	12 days	2 Ditto ditto. 1 Spanish ditto.
40		....	Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Malaga, and Gibraltar	1 11 21	2 12 22	12 do.	French company.
41		Cannes	.....	Tuesday	Friday	....	Ditto.
42	Marseilles	Cette	.....	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	Mon. Wed. and Sat.	10 hours	Ditto.
43	Marseilles	Genoa	.....	4 14 24	6 16 26	16 do.	Ditto.
44	Marseilles	Lyons	Arles, Beaucaire, Tarascon, Avignon, Point St. Esprit, Valence, Vienne	every day	....	3½ days	Ditto.
45	Marseilles	....	Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, and Naples	1 11 21	6 16 26	10 do.	French Post office.
46	Marseilles	Malta	Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, and Syracuse	5 15 25	....	10 do.	Neapolitan company.
47	Marseilles	....	.....	9	28	72 hours	English Royal Navy.
48	Marseilles	Naples	Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita-Vecchia	3 7 8 13 17 18 23 27 28	....	50 do.	French & Tuscan comp.
49	Marseilles	Nice	.....	Wednesday	Friday	....	French company.
50	Marseilles	Toulon	.....	every day	....	8 do.	Ditto.
51	do. Winter season.... November to April	Cadiz	(*See* No. 39)	15th of the month.	30th of the month.	....	Havre ditto.
52	do. Winter season.... November to April	Havre	(*See* No. 39) route as far as Cadiz, Lisbon, & Oporto	10 20	1 13	....	Ditto.
53	do. Winter season.... November to April	Naples	Genoa, Leghorn, & Civita Vecchia	5 15 25	10 20 30	....	Ditto.
54	Odessa	Constantinople	.....	Tuesday	Tuesday	32 hours	Russian company.
55	Odessa	Kertch	.....	twice a week	....	....	Ditto.
56	Ratisbon	Linz	.....	every day	....	10 do.	Bavarian, Wurtemberg, & Genoese do.
57	Ratisbon	Ulm	.....	do.	....	12 do.	Ditto.
58	Syra	Constantinople	Smyrna and the Dardanelles	1 11 21	7 17 27	6 days.	French Post-office & Austrian Lloyd's do.
59	Syra	Trieste	Athens, Patras, Corfu, and Ancona	4 19	1 16	6 do.	Austrian Lloyd's ditto.
60	Toulon	Ajaccio	.....	Sunday	Thursday	20 hours	French company.
61	Toulon	Alpiers	.....	Tuesday	Tuesday	50 do.	Government Packet.
62	Toulon	Bastia	.....	Thursday	Sunday	24 do.	French company.
63	Trieste	Ancona	.....	8 24	10 26	16 do.	Austrian Lloyd's do.
64	Trieste	Cattaro	Lussin, Zara, Sebenico, Spalatro, Lesina, Curzola, and Ragusa	5 20	11 26	11 days	Austrian Lloyd's do.
65	Trieste	Syra	Ancona, Corfu, Patras, and Athens	1 16	4 19	8 do.	Austrian Lloyd's do.
66	Trieste	Venice	.....	Tues. Thurs. & Saturday	Mon. Wed. & Friday.	9 hours	Austrian Lloyd's do.
67	Vienna	Constantinople	Pesth, Semlin, Orsova, Giurgewo, Galatz, Kustendje, and Varna	every 2 days	....	12 days	Danube company.
68	Vienna	Linz	.....	do.	....	10 hours	Ditto.

* To complete the above lines, a direct communication between England by way of Malta and Asia Minor, Constantinople and Trebisond, is stated by the merchants to be necessary; and the Oriental Steam Navigation Company has accordingly despatched a steam-ship on an experimental voyage.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ROUTE BY STEAM TO ALEXANDRIA, AND OVERLAND TO SUEZ, AND THENCE BY STEAM-SHIPS TO BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE following information is condensed from statements prepared for us by Mr. Anderson, who has been the active promoter of that intercourse.

"The present arrangements for effecting this new communication, commonly called the 'Overland Route,' are as follow:

"Two large powerful steam-vessels, the Oriental and Great Liverpool, belonging to the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, ply between England and Alexandria, once a month, under contract with her Majesty's government for the conveyance of the India, &c. mails.

"These vessels depart from Southampton on the 1st of every month, and from Falmouth, where they call to take on board the mails, on the 2d of every month, touching at Gibraltar, and Malta, and receiving at the latter place that part of the mails usually despatched from London on the 4th of every month, through France, to Marseilles, and thence by a government steamer to Malta. They arrive at Alexandria generally on the 17th of every month; here the mails, passengers, and goods, in transit for India, &c., are landed, and conveyed by the canal of Alexandria, the Nile, and across the desert of Suez, to the Red Sea at Suez, where the steam-packets of the East India Company, despatched from Bombay on the 1st of every month, with the mails for Europe, are in waiting to receive the mails for all India, and the passengers destined for Bombay. Steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and of the Hon. East India Company, have also now begun to ply occasionally between Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; and by the Oriental Company's steamers, packages, as well as passengers, are received and forwarded to and from England and Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

"The mails from India for Europe are despatched by the East India Company's steam-vessels from Bombay, on the 1st of every month, except the months of June, July, and August, when they are despatched about eight days earlier to allow for the greater length of the passage to Suez, occasioned by the south-west monsoon. These steamers usually arrive at Suez from the 19th to the 22d of every month; and the mails and passengers being conveyed across Egypt to Alexandria, are there embarked in the Oriental Company's vessels before mentioned. These depart from Alexandria for England about the 22d to the 26th of every month, varying according to the time of arrival of the East India Company's steamer at Suez. Touching at Malta, where that portion of the correspondence, directed '*viâ* France,' is landed, and despatched to Marseilles by a British government steamer, and usually arrives in London about two days in advance of the heavier and larger portion of the mails brought by the Oriental Company's steamers to Falmouth—these steamers, after landing that part of the mails at Falmouth, proceed to the Motherbank quarantine station; and thence, after a detention of a day or two to Southampton, where the passengers are disembarked, the cargo landed, and the vessels prepared to start again for Alexandria on the 1st of the following month.

"Such is a brief outline of the present state and arrangements of what is called the 'Overland Route to India,' which can only as yet be considered in an early stage of its infancy. Measures are in active progress for rendering the communications by this route more comprehensive, as well as more frequent; and when the vastness of the field of enterprise is contemplated, it seems presumptuous either to attempt to predict the precise rate of its progress, or to prescribe limits to its future development.

"The communications by this route have, however, already become of sufficient magnitude and national importance to render any measure, calculated to ensure their per-

manency and security, deserving of the serious attention of the government, and of the active solicitude of the public, both of this country and of India.

"The number of *covers* despatched from and received at the Bombay post-office, to and from Europe, *viâ* Egypt, during the year 1842, was upwards of one million. The correspondence by this route has quadrupled in less than five years, and still continues rapidly on the increase."

The transit through Egypt is protected by Mehemet Ali, and it is regulated in accordance with the following letter from Boghos Bey:

"To Mr. Arthur Anderson, a Managing Director of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1841.

"Sir,—The house of Briggs and Co. having transmitted to me, on the 10th inst., your memoir to his highness the Viceroy bearing the same date, together with a translation of the commission of which you are the bearer, on behalf of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I have made it my duty to submit the same to his highness.

"On the part of the Viceroy, I have the honour to inform you that his intentions are to favour, for the general interests of commerce, the transit of merchandize to and from the Indies by the Mediterranean.

"The memoir above mentioned, and to which you have subsequently added an explanatory note, may be divided into two distinct heads:—

"1. The transit duty in favour of Egypt.

"2. The means of transport, depots, and the requisite security.

"On the first head his highness declares that *he desires not to make it a question of money;* that the Peninsula and Oriental Company, honoured as it is by the Royal Charter of her Britannic Majesty, has so much of his confidence, that it shall be authorized to carry on the transit (*opérer le transit*) for one year complete from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1842,* taking note of the values; and that on the expiration of that term, the company, through the means of their agents here, may make payment to the treasury of such as it, the company, may consider to be due, which sum shall, nevertheless, be susceptible of modifications for succeeding years, in such manner as the nature of circumstances may point out.

"With regard to the second head, it is his highness's intention that the charges of transport shall be rendered as light as possible; that—necessary precautions being taken to prevent merchandize declared in transit for Europe from being opened and sold in this country or in Turkey—the hire of camels shall be fixed, and that of vessels of the country shall be regulated according to the present rates of freight on the Nile; and desiring to render at his own cost the routes between Suez and Cairo, and between Cosseir and Kenneh more practicable, his highness will attend to such indications as he may receive to that effect. His highness will also furnish such military posts and escorts as may be necessary to afford perfect security to the transit. But the arrangements connected with these objects being susceptible of considerable detail, the company's agents may be instructed as to the carrying of them out, together with such as may be pointed out by the viceroy.

"Accept, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"BOGHOS YOUSSOUFF."

"Thus was an arrangement, of no mean importance to the interests of commerce, settled, through the clear-sightedness and prompt decision of Mehemet Ali, in a few days, which probably might, and would have occupied years of regular diplomatic intervention with the Porte. It is here cited with a view to show that a fair and liberal proposal for the far more important object of permanently securing the transit of the mail communications through Egypt would now, in every probability, meet with an equally prompt and favourable reception."

* The experimental period thus granted has, by a subsequent arrangement, been agreed to commence from the date of arrival at Suez of the company's first vessel stationed in the Indian Seas, and accordingly commenced on the arrival of the *Hindostan* at Suez on the 10th February, 1843. In the mean time, one or two cargoes of Indigo and other Indian produce have been brought by sailing-vessels to Suez, passed through Egypt at the *half* per cent transit duty established under Mr. Anderson's arrangement, and shipped from Alexandria to Europe, chiefly to Trieste.

The following Regulations to facilitate the transit of all sorts of merchandize through Egypt from Europe and Turkey to India, or *vice versâ*, have lately been published : viz.—

ART. 1. In order to avoid confusion, and to render the transit service more effective, the government of his highness will appoint at Alexandria, at Cairo, and at Suez, magazines apart and separate from the principal custom-house, wherein all the packages which pass through Egypt *in transitu*, must be deposited. The governor will also nominate officers specially charged to superintend this transit service.

2. All merchandize deposited in the transit custom-house must be accompanied, on the part of the receivers, by a declaration specifying the marks, contents, and value; and after having been sealed with wax or lead by the officers appointed for this purpose, the above-mentioned merchandize may be sent to its destination.

3. The merchandize *in transitu* must be transported on arrival at Cairo to the magazines reserved for this service, in order to verify whether or not the seals are intact.

4. At the port of embarkation the collector of customs will give a certificate that the exportation of merchandize has been effected, and this document will serve as a discharge for the custom-house officer where the importation may have taken place.

5. The baggage of travellers deposited at the transit custom-house, to be passed through Egypt, may be forwarded without being opened; but such baggage as shall not have been deposited in this custom-house will be subject to search should the custom-house officers think necessary.

6. The *transit duty will be one-half per cent on the declared value, and must be paid at Alexandria for the merchandize landed at this port and for that landed at Suez.* In case of fraud being manifested, either in the denomination or valuation of the merchandize, the custom-house, after having proved the fraud by opening the packages, will charge a duty of 10 per cent. It is understood that the merchandize which remains in the country will pay the duties established by treaty.

7. In order to preserve the route betwixt Cairo and Suez as free as possible from disorder and contraband, and in order that the governor may be responsible for its security, it is prohibited to any individual whatever to undertake the transport of merchandize or travellers' luggage *in transitu*, without a special authorization and a guarantee for the good conduct of those employed in this service.

(Signed) BOGHOS JOUSSOUFF.

Alexandria, May 26, 1843.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CANAL FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE RED SEA.

MEHEMET ALI has had for some years in view, the opening of a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; and he accordingly employed an able French engineer, M. Linant, to report on the same.

TRANSLATION of an Extract from M. Linant's Report.

"It is well known by the levellings, which were taken with great care during the occupation of Egypt by the French army, and confirmed by the engineers who have worked at the embankments of the Nile, and also by many repeated observations made during my numerous journeys through the Isthmus of Suez, that the level of the Red Sea is higher than that of the Mediterranean, and that it has, at one time, covered the Isthmus.

"This difference of height is during high water at Suez, 9.907 metres (32 feet) above the low tides (which are scarcely perceptible) of the Mediterranean.

"The topographical position of the place shows, that from the Red Sea to a distance of about 22,000 metres (about 71,500 feet), the spot where the ancient canal was re-dug by Amrou, or where the canal of the Prince of the Faithful still exists, it is only necessary to dig this canal to a depth of 2.90 metres (8 feet 10 inches), when there would be at once established a current of water towards the Mediterranean; because at the end of this distance you enter the bed of the Bitter Lakes, now dry, which are there about 5 metres (16 feet 4 inches) lower than the Red Sea. From thence the ground becomes lower and lower, as far as the point which separates the Bitter Lakes from the lake *Timsah*, where the ground for a distance of about 6000 metres (about 19,500 feet) is at its greatest elevation, 0.50 (19½ inches) above the level of the sea; the soil is here sandy. Next come the basin of the lakes *Timsah*, much lower than the Red Sea, and which is covered by the waters of the Nile during the inundations.

"The distance between this lake and the low marshy swamps of *El-Karesh* is, at the most, only 3000 metres (about 9750 feet), and the land is not more than one metre (3 feet 3 inches) higher than the Red Sea; this ground is also sandy.

"Leaving the basins of the lake Simsah, and passing behind the hill of *Chek Amedek*, near which the canal of the Pharaohs, above mentioned, must have passed, we find the ground is nearly every where on a level with the Red Sea as far as *El-Karesh*.

"From thence to near *Das-el-Cassah*, and afterwards in a direction towards *Bir-el-Divietar*, we follow the traces of the ancient canal, in a direct line from one sea to the other, the ground being all sandy and much lower than the Red Sea. From thence to the ground which is inundated, during the floods of the Nile, by the waters of the Lake of Manzaleh, there is again found a bed, or sort of excavation, or sandy valley, which may probably have been the ancient canal. From thence to the entrance of Tineh, passing between Faramah and the ruins of Pelusium, the land is 9 metres (29 feet 6 inches) lower than the Red Sea. This line should be followed in opening a communication between the one sea and the other, all this ground having been deposited by the sea, as I shall presently show, it is only necessary to create a current of water in those parts which are not already deep enough in order to cleanse them sufficiently, and get rid of the marine deposits which are formed there.

"The declivity obtained by the difference of level of the two seas, and the body of water employed, would easily form a channel through this soil. A small canal would, in the first instance, alone be requisite to ensure eventually a larger one.

ESTIMATE of the Expense of Labour necessary to Cut and Construct the proposed Canal.

STONEWORK.

Piersa and Suez, all included . . . . . 1,200,000 piasters.

EXCAVATIONS AND EMBANKMENTS.

	Cubic metres under water.	Cubic metres dry.	Labour.	Cost in Piasters.
From Suez to the Bitter Lake, a quarter under water	660,000		2,640,000	
At 2 piasters a day, superintendence included		1,980,000	2,970,000	
		Total.....	5,610,000	11,220,000
Between the Bitter Lakes and the Timsah Lakes, earth sandy		120,000	240,000	
			Total.....	480,000
Between the Timsah Lake and El-Karesh, earth sandy		120,000	240,000	
			Total.....	480,000
Dike at Onadee, 1 man completing 1 metre		2,880,000	2,880,000	576,000
Dike at Das-el-Bassah		2,880,000	2,880,000	576,000
Dike at Manzaleh		234,000	234,000	468,000
Total of excavations and embankments				13,800,000

"We ought to begin by making at Suez, at the bottom of the port, nearly to where we find the remains of the ancient jetty, made at the entrance of the canal, two embankments or piers, leaving between each an opening which should form the section of the canal to be dug. The canal to be dug to a distance of 22,000 metres (71,500 feet), at a width of 40 metres (130 feet), and at a depth of at least 3 metres (9 feet 9 inches); then to dig from the end of the Bitter Lakes to the lake Timsah.* Then to clear out the land between the Lake Timsah and El-Karesh, being, as stated before, a distance of 6000 metres (19,500 feet), leaving only a width of 10 metres (32 feet 6 inches); this land being sandy towards the west of the lake Timsah, there must be a dike to prevent the waters from spreading over the cultivated lands of Egypt. At the Das-el-Ballah there must be a similar dike, to prevent the waters spreading themselves in the canals of the same name, in the Lake of Manzaleh. Also in the inundated lands about Pelusium and Faramah there must be a dike constructed at the same time, in order to prevent the waters spreading themselves over the lake; the hollow made by forming this dike will form the course of the canal.

"These works being terminated, the canal shut between the two embankments at Suez should be opened with great precaution, only to letting the waters flow in little by little, so that they may take the course intended for them; and, forming their own bed, these waters will pass through 22,000 metres (71,500 feet) of the canal so dug, and will enter the basins of the Bitter Lakes, where the declivity of the waters will give them an impetus or swiftness, that will both deepen and widen the canal, carrying into the basin of the Bitter Lakes the earth and sand of these places; and as the bottom is in some places 16 metres (52 feet) deeper than the Red Sea, there will be no fear that the latter may be filled up. This basin being filled from the sea, the water will flow through the communication established between these basins and the lake Timsah. It will become deeper, as the canal near Suez has deepened of itself. The Timsah lake being full, the waters will flow through the communication dug between this lake and El-Karesh, and at length find their way into the Mediterranean.

"In this manner, by the Onadee or Manzaleh there is no fear of inundating Egypt; because the waters of the canal, after taking their natural course, will have nearly the same general fall as those of the Nile during its inundation; and thus, from the dike at Onadee to that of Das-el-Ballah, there will be a rise of only 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) at the first, and less at the second. At the dike of the Manzaleh they will be at the same elevation as the river at Damietta, where a dike of 9 metre high is necessary to prevent the waters overflowing the land. At the dike of Onadee the level of the land is two metres lower than the level of the Red Sea; and in consequence of the inclination of the canal, the water will be 4 metres (13 feet) lower than the water at Suez; thus at Onadee the land will be 2 metres higher than the waters of the canal, after it has taken its natural course.

"The dimensions of this canal, between the embankments, will be—

	metres.		ft.	in.
In length, supposing it to reach to the Mediterranean	180,852	equal to	587,769	0
In breadth, at the surface	50	„	162	6
Mean breadth	40	„	130	0
Depth	9	„	29	3
Section from where the impetus is	369	„	11,993	0

"The canal through the lakes and neighbourhood will take the form which the accidental position of the land may give it; but these dimensions will be those requisite for the rise of the water, and the fall will not undergo any material alterations.

"It will be seen that by an outlay of 3,750,000 francs, and by employing paid men instead of soldiers, the work could easily be done.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of embankments		13,800,000
Cost of works		1,200,000
Total in piasters		15,000,000
In francs	3,450,000	
	300,000	
		3,750,000 francs.
In sterling money		£ 150,000

* The ground which separates the two lakes.

"In not paying the men, but employing the army, doubling the work as before, it would only require 3,000,000 francs, and 9583 men's labour for 360 days.

"Three objections may be raised to this mode of constructing the canal.

"The first is, that the level of the Red Sea, at the bottom of the Gulf of Suez, being higher than that of the Mediterranean, the phenomenon may be but accidental, and in this case, the communication of the water being free, the level of the Red Sea would be lowered, and the current naturally disappear or diminish, as the canal became filled.

"The second objection is, that the Red Sea being so much higher than the Mediterranean, the water, if it had a free passage, would rush towards the Mediterranean, and would cause a diversion, and destroy the embankments.

"The third is, that on the Egyptian and Pelusian coast, no port or bay could be formed, and that the port of Suez being filled with sandbanks, vessels could not be navigated.

"The primary objection at first seems reasonable enough, but on reflection we see nothing to fear. Throughout the Isthmus of Suez we remark reefs of shells, which are exactly similar to the accretions or collections on the sea-shore; and from which circumstance we should be led to infer that they were deposited by the action of the sea, when there was a communication between Suez and Faramah; but as the like deposits are found in the Bitter Lakes, at the level of the Red Sea, and those at El-Karesh, Bir-el-Devietar, and Abou-rok, are much lower, it seems to prove that such deposits must have come from the lakes, when they were full of water; and also when there existed an artificial communication from one sea to the other; for if this circumstance had arisen from a natural and free communication, these reefs of shells must have followed the inclination or declivity of the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

"The examination or survey of the land goes to show, that in remote periods, of which no history exists, that there has been a free communication between the two seas. Therefore the question is, what has formed the isthmus, and intercepted the communication? I have carefully examined the ground, and there is nothing to warrant our attributing its formation to the upheaving of the soil between the Red and Mediterranean Seas, nor between Suez and the Bitter Lakes, the only places higher than the Red Sea. It has again been said, that the interruption of the communication between the two seas is caused by the action of the easterly winds filling up the passage, and so forming the isthmus. We have always held very monstrous ideas about the encroachments of these sands, but in reality they are but in a trifling degree of an aggressive nature. They could never have had any effect, for if there has been a communication (which appears certain), wherefore is it filled up? There could have been no powerful current (and one can hardly believe this to have been the case), for wherever traces of like communications are visible, a current is invariably found; and there must have been a more powerful one here, on account of the difference of level, if these two seas have always been in their present condition. But it is to be observed, that in many places the Mediterranean has retired. In the Red Sea, at the bottom of the two gulfs of Suez and Akaba, the contrary has been remarked, especially at Akaba. There are at the latter place the remains of a town, 'Astab,' of which a portion is now under water. Besides, almost everywhere in the winding of the Red Sea there is visible, at a short distance from the edge of the water, a reef of flat stones, covered with corals, over which flows 2 metres of water; and under it (the reef being simply a projection) about 10, 19, and 20 metres, with a bottom of sand. This reef of level rocks appears to me to have been the original boundary of the Red Sea. Towards the north there is more water at the present time on this bank than towards the south. One may almost decide that the Red Sea is higher at Suez than nearer the Straits of Babelmandel; which fact may be explained by the action of the winds from the Indian Ocean, which ingulf the waters in the Red Sea, and cause them to flow towards the north; whilst the winds which prevail at the further end of the gulf, coming from the north-west, do not sweep equally over the whole length of the Red Sea, and therefore cannot counterbalance the action of the wind of the ocean forcing the waters into the gulf.

"The result of the foregoing observations may be as follows:—If the Red Sea be indeed higher at the further end of the Gulf of Suez than it is at Babelmandel, in opening for it a communication with the Mediterranean, the level will decrease, and, in fact, might become equal to that of the Mediterranean, so that there would be no declivity

in the canal of communication between the two seas, which would be a great inconvenience. But if the waters are driven back by the action of the wind to the further end of the gulf, the whole level of the Red Sea will not be higher than that of the Mediterranean. But in order that such a phenomenon might ensue, there should be an equilibrium between the power of the wind which impels the particles of water cast into the end of the gulf, and the pressure of these particles, accumulated at the end of the gulf, and raised to a height of 9.907 where they are higher than the Mediterranean. Without this occurrence the waters of the Red Sea would recover their level in the whole basin as far as the ocean, which is supposed to be at the same level as the Mediterranean; thus an open and unconfined communication being established between the two seas—if the Red Sea descend from the level, the speed would always remain the same, while the preceding calculation proceeds from the height of the Red Sea above the Mediterranean, and that this height of the accumulated waters arises from the impulse given by the winds, which would give the same speed. Therefore, whether the Red Sea may be *entirely* elevated above the level of the Mediterranean, or merely at the end of the gulf, there will be always a speed in the canal equal to that which has been calculated, as arising from the difference of the level of the water at Suez and Pelusium. As to the second objection, it has been frequently repeated, and even by persons of talent it has been explained, but without examination.

"As all the rivers which flow into this vast reservoir, carry their waters there, when swelled by winter torrents and melted snow, how, then, could a quantity of water so small, in comparison, as that which would be poured in by the projected canal, cause the slightest difference? In one year this canal would pour into the Mediterranean 8,014,253,140 metres. The surface of the Mediterranean having been computed at 2,459,343,734,475 square inches, it follows that this quantity of water would not cause an elevation of 0.0003 per annum—a mere nothing;—and again, on the supposition that the Mediterranean neither ebbs nor flows, and that the evaporation remains the same with a much larger quantity of water. We see, then, that the fears on this ground are quite puerile.

"As to the third objection—that respecting the port, it is more important. It is true that the side of the "embrachure" of the Pelusian Branch has no shelter; and that although the anchorage may be good, nevertheless vessels are not secure; but when the communication canal is open, the alteration of the course of water will force an entrance to the sea for this canal, and straits like those of the Dardanelles or Gibraltar may be formed. Even under the most unfavourable circumstances there would be sure to be a passage at least as deep as that of the branch of Damietta or of Rosetta, because the declivity of the canal will be like that of the Nile at high tides, and will continue without change like the Nile.

"The entrance to the canal will not be encumbered as the mouth of the Nile, for the canal will neither have mud nor weeds; thus in the most unfavourable circumstances we can always count upon having at least 13 feet of water. The boats of the Nile—steamers and vessels of moderate draughts, alone fit for the navigation of the Red Sea, could always enter the canal without anchoring in the bay, and without being obliged to do so. There might be a port in the canal itself—at the lakes of Timsah or El-Karesh. After all, if a port is wanted, it could easily be constructed (the canal being once established), and a stone breakwater might be placed on the self-formed bar, which would at once form a protection or shelter for such vessels as might be obliged to anchor going out of the canal. It would cost about 2,500,000 piasters. The sluices placed there to deepen the narrow channel would be useless; for if destroyed, the sandbank which is formed there would be reproduced in the sea, on account of the peculiar formation of the bottom of the sea, and the effect of tides on the Egyptian coasts: for a distance of more than two leagues from the bank the bottom is level, with not above from 15 to 18 feet of water. As to the port at Suez, the deposits being nothing but sand, when the current for the opening of the canal shall be established, those will be easily removed: in case it should be found necessary, at a later period, to dig the narrow channel on account of the tides, a dam, independently of the canal of communication, might be established."

A STATEMENT, showing the highest and the lowest Prices, per Winchester Quarter, of the several Descriptions of Corn respectively grown at each of the Places mentioned, and for each Year, as far back as can be obtained, from the Returns received from her Majesty's Consuls abroad.

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	lowest. s. d.
	ODESSA.		
1822	Wheat ... hard	22 2	17 10
	Wheat ... soft	19 9	15 9
	Rye	16 2	11 1
	Barley	12 9	8 7
	Oats	11 1	8 11
1823	Wheat ... hard	22 0	14 1
	Wheat ... soft	19 10	12 1
	Rye	12 1	7 0
	Barley	8 9	6 0
	Oats	12 0	7 7
1824	Wheat ... hard	16 2	14 9
	Wheat ... soft	14 0	12 5
	Rye	9 5	7 4
	Barley	8 5	6 3
	Oats	10 5	8 6
1825	Wheat ... hard	22 10	14 2
	Wheat ... soft	17 5	12 0
	Rye	9 4	6 6
	Barley	9 4	5 10
	Oats	7 4	5 10
1826	Wheat ... hard	21 7	14 5
	Wheat ... soft	17 0	11 3
	Rye	5 7	4 4
	Barley	5 10	4 4
	Oats	7 0	5 5
1827	Wheat ... hard	18 10	15 0
	Wheat ... soft	18 8	15 0
	Rye	6 1	5 7
	Barley	6 1	5 1
	Oats	7 1	6 8
1828	Wheat ... hard	The war with Turkey suspended all operations of trade in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, during this year.	
	Wheat ... soft		
	Rye		
	Barley		
	Oats		
1829	Wheat ... hard	no returns received this year.	
	Wheat ... soft		
	Rye		
	Barley		
	Oats		
1830	Wheat ... hard	33 11	14 0
	Wheat ... soft	31 6	14 0
	Rye	19 4	8 5
	Barley	12 9	4 11
	Oats	9 11	7 0
1831	Wheat ... hard	33 8	15 8
	Wheat ... soft	30 0	16 10
	Rye	13 4	12 1
	Barley	6 0	4 10
	Oats	9 8	4 10
1832	Wheat ... hard	27 5	18 10
	Wheat ... soft	28 7	18 8
	Rye	13 10	9 5
	Barley	7 2	5 4
	Oats	6 7	4 8
1833	Wheat ... hard	44 10	17 7
	Wheat ... soft	33 0	17 7
	Rye	33 9	13 0
	Barley	23 7	7 7
	Oats	17 6	5 4
1834	Wheat ... hard	42 6	25 0
	Wheat ... soft	31 10	21 5
	Rye	29 6	21 4
	Barley	20 8	14 4
	Oats	22 7	13 0
1835	Wheat ... hard	29 9	15 4
	Wheat ... soft	not quoted	
	Rye	23 9	9 6
	Barley	9 5	7 1
	Oats	17 10	7 7
1836	Wheat ... hard	22 11	14 5
	Wheat ... soft	not quoted	
	Rye	10 8	7 2
	Barley	8 10	5 5
	Oats	9 7	6 7

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	lowest. s. d.
1837	Wheat ... hard	22 11	15 10
	Wheat ... soft	not quoted	
	Rye	10 1	6 5
	Barley	8 5	4 8
	Oats	9 11	5 10
1838	Wheat ... hard	34 8	16 8
	Wheat ... soft	not quoted	
	Rye	17 1	7 9
	Barley	7 10	4 10
	Oats	7 10	4 10
1839	Wheat ... hard	33 4	26 8
	Wheat ... soft	33 4	21 9
	Rye	23 4	10 11
	Barley	8 4	7 4
	Oats	11 2	7 4
1840	Wheat ... hard	30 0	24 11
	Wheat ... soft	29 7	23 11
	Rye	23 2	16 2
	Barley	15 1	10 8
	Oats	10 4	6 10
1841	Wheat ... hard	29 7	21 4
	Wheat ... soft	32 11	21 4
	Rye	22 7	18 10
	Barley	14 5	11 8
	Oats	14 6	8 9
1842	Wheat ... hard	27 4	19 4
	Wheat ... soft	31 6	19 11
	Rye	21 10	20 5
	Barley	13 7	12 9
	Oats	19 3	11 5
	PATRAS.		
1830	Wheat	48 2	24 1
	Barley	24 1	10 10
1831	Wheat	38 7	20 5
	Barley	19 2	10 9
1832	Wheat		
	Barley		
1833	Wheat	26 5	15 7
	Barley	19 2	10 9
1834	Wheat	31 5	21 7
	Barley	27 8	15 1
1835	Wheat	44 0	22 7
	Barley	30 2	16 4
1836	Wheat	26 5	21 4
	Barley	18 10	13 10
1837	Wheat	33 11	21 4
	Barley	25 2	16 4
1838	Wheat	38 11	23 10
	Barley	30 2	16 4
1839	Wheat	44 0	30 2
	Barley	35 2	27 8
1840	Wheat	44 0	31 5
	Barley	30 2	18 10
1841	Wheat	40 3	27 8
	Barley	27 8	17 7
1842	Wheat	40 3	30 2
	Barley	27 8	16 4
	SYRA.		
1834	Wheat	38 3	27 10
	Barley	17 7	9 5
1835	Wheat	49 4	26 6
	Barley	18 7	12 7
1836	Wheat	22 7	18 4
	Barley	20 1	16 4
1837	Wheat	28 11	20 1
	Barley	22 7	16 1
1838	Wheat	44 0	26 6
	Barley	14 2	12 1
1839	Wheat	43 8	31 2
	Barley	13 10	13 1
1840	Wheat	39 7	35 0
	Barley	16 4	13 0
1841	Wheat	39 7	37 2
	Barley	16 4	15 8
1842	Wheat	no returns received.	
	Barley		

(continued)

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
	SALONICA.		
1836	Wheat	28 0	15 6
	Rye	13 4	12 1
	Barley	10 0	9 3
	Oats	8 0	7 1
1837	Wheat	23 0	17 0
	Rye	12 9	9 5
	Barley	10 5	4 9
	Oats	8 10	4 9
1838	Wheat	25 10	17 3
	Rye	11 1	10 1
	Barley	11 1	8 3
	Oats	11 1	8 3
1839	Wheat	33 1	23 3
	Rye	nil	
	Barley	13 0	12 4
	Oats	11 7	11 2
1840	Wheat	37 6	26 9
	Rye	21 8	12 3
	Barley	14 10	11 9
	Oats	10 4	8 9
1841	Wheat	35 5	15 10
	Rye	15 10	10 1
	Barley	14 1	7 0
	Oats	6 3	6 3
1842	Wheat	27 4	16 6
	Rye	13 5	8 8
	Barley	9 9	7 4
	Oats	8 9	6 0
	PIRÆUS.		
1840	Wheat	43 5	31 5
	Barley	34 0	15 1
1841	Wheat	40 3	25 2
	Barley	22 7	16 4
1842	Wheat	40 3	28 11
	Barley	22 7	15 1
	MISSOLONGHI.		
1840	Wheat	37 8	31 5
	Barley	25 2	18 10
1841	Wheat	36 4	27 8
	Barley	25 2	15 0
1842	Wheat	34 0	25 2
	Barley	22 7	13 0
	CRETE.		
1840	Wheat	29 4	27 5
	Barley	17 11	15 2
	Oats	12 11	10 8
1841	Wheat	27 5	25 11
	Barley	15 2	13 8
	Oats	13 3	11 5
1842	Wheat	26 10	23 7
	Barley	14 1	12 8
	Oats	11 3	10 7
	ALGIERS.		
1827	Wheat	30 6	21 6
	Barley	11 0	7 6
1828	Wheat	25 6	20 0
	Barley	12 0	7 6
1829	Wheat	35 9	20 0
	Barley	20 6	7 6
1830	no returns received.		
1831	Wheat	60 0	20 9
	Barley	30 0	10 0
1832	Wheat	70 4	40 0
	Barley	30 0	20 0
1833	Wheat	53 6	30 0
	Barley	37 0	15 0
1834	Wheat	55 0	37 6
	Barley	27 0	18 4
1835, 1836, 1837	no returns received.		
1838	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
1839	Wheat	60 0	38 0
	Barley	38 0	19 0
1840	no returns received.		
1841	Wheat	54 0	40 0
	Barley	30 0	20 0
1842	Wheat	60 0	37 6
	Barley	27 0	20 0
	TUNIS.		
1827	Wheat	31 10	20 0
	Barley	12 2	7 9

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
1828	Wheat	60 6	25 10
	Barley	26 11	9 2
1829	Wheat	82 4	40 0
	Barley	34 10	16 8
1830	Wheat	65 0	40 0
	Barley	26 0	11 6
1831	Wheat	57 4	27 9
	Barley	27 2	9 7
1832	Wheat	32 8	29 0
	Barley	13 4	7 4
1833	Wheat	28 2	16 0
	Barley	9 1	5 1
1834	Wheat	25 0	15 7
	Barley	9 7	4 9
1835	Wheat	26 8	16 3
	Barley	12 3	7 6
1836	Wheat	20 7	21 7
	Barley	16 9	7 2
1837	Wheat	50 4	31 4
	Barley	26 8	14 3
1838	Wheat	48 6	22 10
	Barley	25 8	20 0
1839	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
1840	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
1841	Wheat	87 3	72 8
	Barley	38 9	29 1
1842	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
	TRIPOLI.		
1827	no returns received.		
1828	Wheat	86 5	36 0
	Barley	43 3	18 0
1829	Wheat	117 0	22 1
	Barley	54 0	9 9
1830	Wheat	85 6	40 6
	Barley	40 6	21 7
1831	Wheat	108 0	29 6
	Barley	63 0	14 8
1832	Wheat	72 0	34 0
	Barley	30 0	27 0
1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837	no returns received.		
1838	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
1839	Wheat, Barley ..... no returns received.		
1840	Wheat, Barley ..... No returns have been received for these last three years.		
1841	Wheat, Barley ..... No returns have been received for these last three years.		
1842	Wheat, Barley ..... No returns have been received for these last three years.		
	TANGIER.		
1836	Wheat	10 9	0 1
	Barley	6 8	4 2
1837	Wheat	16 7	7 6
	Barley	11 8	4 1
1838	Wheat	18 3	7 11
	Barley	10 9	5 4
1839	Wheat	26 8	11 8
	Barley	15 0	8 4
1840	no returns received.		
1841	Wheat	46 7	16 8
	Barley	23 3	10 0
1842	Wheat	26 8	10 9
	Barley	16 8	6 7
1841 & 1842	Prices are not given, because they are stated to approximate so closely to those at Tangier, that the consul-general deems it unnecessary to quote them.		
	MOGADORE.		
1841	Wheat	29 10	17 10
	Barley	11 10	5 11
1842	Wheat	39 3	19 1
	Barley	16 2	7 3

SECTION XII.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

CHAPTER I.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA.

The progress of Russian power since the accession of Peter the Great, has not only astonished the people of other nations, but engaged the earnest and constant attention of statesmen and of diplomatists. The advance which this empire has made during the last and present century has been unexampled, in regard to the acquisition of territory; but we consider that the adjoining kingdom of Prussia has secured greater real power, during the same period, than Russia. Great extent of territory does not constitute power. A population of thirty millions of inhabitants, with abundant employment, in a productive, compact territory, and occupying a favourable position on the world's surface, is far more powerful than a population of sixty millions, settled over a territory ten times as extensive as the country inhabited by the thirty millions. The sixty millions of inhabitants are not only less powerful by their scattered position, but are also in a further degree weakened if they consist of different races, who have neither traditional sympathies for, nor existing interests with, each other. France is a country in which nearly all the advantages of a great population, with abundant means of productive employment, with a territory compactly formed, and with a people who feel that they are, for all purposes of good or of evil, to themselves or to their neighbours, one nation. Hence arises the great power of France, and the rapid reappearance of prosperity and of force, after disasters, in that great country. England, in like manner, owes her power to the formation and geographical position of her home dominions, and to the united enterprise of her people. In respect to the traditionary sympathies, and the united nationality, of the inhabitants, we must admit that France has the advantage over the United Kingdom. Holland is an example, above all others, of the power of an united, intelligent, and enterprising population, occupying a small territory. The peninsula of Spain and Portugal is, by geographical position, and by natural configuration, as favourably adapted for power as France. Yet

the great natural advantages of that peninsula are, comparatively, (as we shall have occasion to show, under the heads of Spain and Portugal) of little value in regard to power; while the country is thinly inhabited by a people composed of various races, who have had little traditionary bonds of union; while the most industrious of those races, the Moors, have been expelled, extirpated, or debased; and, while the states of the peninsula have at all times been worse governed than those of any country in Europe.

In regard to the power and progress of Russia, ignorance and consequent misconception have long prevailed, not only in England but in other countries.

Moscovy appears to have been, long before the age of Peter the Great, a country of considerable power, abundant resources, and, within her dominions, of important trade: the latter chiefly consisted in the commerce of interchange at the fairs, especially at Novogorod, and in a periodical transit trade to and from oriental countries.

Puffendorff, in his introduction to the History of Europe written a short time before the revolution of 1688 in England, devotes in the octavo edition, only five pages to Moscovy, while a full proportion of his book is devoted to an account of Poland. He informs us that the first origin of Moscovy, and the achievements of her princes, were uncertain and obscure; but that the country was formerly divided into a great many *petty* lordships, which were afterwards united in one body; and that the Moscovites, in 989, embraced Christianity on the marriage of their prince *Wolodomir* to *Anne*, sister of the Greek emperor Basilius Porphyrogenitus. In 1237 the Moscovites were subdued by the Tartars, who slew the Czar George. In 1450, under John, son of blind Basilius, they became independent of the Tartars. This prince also subdued the dukes of Great Novogorod and Tiver, and in the city of Novogorod took a booty in gold and silver, which, according to history, loaded 300 carts. His successor took Smolensko from the Poles, but he was soon after defeated by the Astracan Tartars, who ransacked Moscow. *Basilowitz*, the tyrant, conquered Astracan and Casan, and united those kingdoms in 1533, to Moscovy. His barbarities in Livonia, caused the inhabitants of Revel and Tethland, to place themselves and their city and country under Sweden. The remaining part of Livonia joined Poland. The Poles defeated the tyrant, and captured Plotskov and several other places. In the beginning of the 17th century a pretender to Moscovy appeared as a *Demetrius* who was murdered, and who was the son of the Czar John Basilowitz. The pretender came into Moscovy, much as the Dauphin, son of Louis the XVI., would have appeared at the restoration in France. The pretender Demetrius, who was a polished adventurer, obtained the Czarship, but his government became odious, and on the celebration of his nuptials with a polish bride, the daughter of the Vaivode of Sendemir, he was surprised by a strong body of Moscovites and murdered. Others say that he escaped, and reappeared again. The Demetrius

who reappeared has generally been considered a second impostor, but whether he was the first, or another pretender, he succeeded in raising a large army, recaptured the Polish bride, who acknowledged him for her husband, and if the real heir, Basilius Zuisky, had not been succoured by a strong force sent by the King of Sweden, Demetrius would have probably secured the throne of the Czars to his own family. Zuisky, was successful and consequently proclaimed Czar; but Sweden in return secured to herself the possession of Ingermanland, the country south and west of where Petersburg now stands, and Carelia, or the country north of St. Petersburg and east of the Lake of Ladoga. The Poles at the same time reconquered their province of Smolensko; and all Moscovy was only prevented from becoming a Polish province, according to Puffendorff, by the Moscovites deposing Zuisky and offering the crown to Vladislaus, Prince of Poland, which caused some delay on the part of the Poles; and by Demetrius having been strangled by his own Tartar guards, who immediately attacked the Polish garrison of 7000 men in the city of Moscow. The Poles defended themselves with great bravery, and when compelled to abandon Moscow, set the city on fire which consumed about 180,000 houses and buildings. Many of the inhabitants perishing in the flames. The Polish soldiers fought their way back to Poland; and the irresolution of the Polish king, Sigismund, occasioned the loss of Moscovy to the Poles. After these disasters, the succession to the Czarship, was established in the person of Michael Fedorowitz, son of the Greek Patriarch, who had married a daughter of the *Czar John Basilowitz.* Between 1653 and 1658 Alexis, the son of Michael, conquered Smolensko and Keovia, devastated Lithuania, took Dorpt, and other places in Livonia. Sweden, however, compelled him to relinquish his conquests in Livonia. Previously to the accession of Peter the Great in 1696, the Cossacks of the Ukraine acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia.

This extraordinary prince gave Russia a navy, arsenals, seaports on the Baltic; conquered the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Esthonia, Ingermanland, and Carelia; and introduced arts, sciences, literature, and civilization into his dominions. In many respects, there is a striking resemblance in the successful efforts made by Mehemet Ali in Egypt, to those effected by Peter the Great in Russia.

Catherine II., Alexander, and the present emperor, have all followed the system of civilization and improvement, and of acquiring the lands of their neighbours, which was begun and so wonderfully advanced by Peter the Great. They have been eminently successful,—but we are not defenders of the means which they have frequently adopted to accomplish their ends. Nor would we justify those means by the example of acts, at least as indefensible, on the part of England in India, and as late as 1840 and 1841, in Syria.

The following summary of the condition of Moscovy and the Moscovites, drawn up by Puffendorff, forms a curious contrast of Russia 150 years ago, compared with Russia in 1843.

"Of the qualifications of the Muscovites," says Puffendorff, "nothing very praiseworthy can be said. For among them there is no such education as among most other European nations: reading and writing being the highest degree of learning among them, and the learning of their priests themselves does not go further than to be able to read a chapter out of the Bible, or to read a piece of a sermon. They are also jealous, cruel, and bloody-minded; insupportably proud in prosperity, and dejected and cowardly in adversity. Nevertheless they have such an opinion of their own abilities and merits, that you can scarce ever pay them sufficient respect. They are very fit for and cunning in the trade of usury, but are of a servile temper, and must be kept under by severity. At all sorts of games and sports their end is with blows and fighting; so sticks and whips are the usual instruments among them. They are of a strong constitution, able to undergo all sorts of fatigues, even famine and thirst. In field-fights and sieges they are worth nothing, because they are soon brought into confusion, and are themselves of opinion that other nations are their masters in this point. But they defend a fortress to the utmost, not only because they are very fit to undergo hardships and all sorts, of misery, but also because they know it is present death to them if they return home after they have surrendered a fortress by accord. Nevertheless they do endeavour to bring their soldiers under better discipline, for which purpose they make use of a great many Scotch and German officers, who are to instruct them in all manner of exercises as practised among other European nations. But they do not allow that the Muscovites should serve abroad and learn themselves the perfection of military arts and exercises, because the Grand Duke stands in fear, that if they should grow too knowing, they might be for making innovations at home.

"The territories of the present Grand Duke of Muscovy are of a very large extent, yet so that a great many parts are mere wildernesses, scarce inhabited at all. The Muscovites have at home great plenty of corn, cattle, all sorts of game, fish, salt, furs, and their precious sables, which are esteemed at a high rate among their neighbours; salt fish, caviare, hides, tallow, wax, honey, potashes, soap, hemp, and the like. But the commodities which are imported to them are silk, stuffs, gold, silver, and woollen cloths, tapestry, pearls, and precious stones, spices and wines, but the latter not in any great quantities. Tobacco is now a prohibited commodity there. They keep it for a constant custom in their way of trade, not to buy with ready money, but to exchange commodities for commodities; and it is against the constitutions of Muscovy to export any coin. Their greatest trade is at Archangel, which way the English first found out in the year 1553. But since that time the Hollanders and Hamburgers have followed their example. Before that time, this trade was carried on by the way of Narva and Reval; but though this was the shorter way, yet did the foreign merchants not care to be so much in subjection to the Swedes and Danes. There is also a considerable trade carried on with the Persians down the River of Wolga, by the way of Astracan.

"The form of government here is an absolute monarchy; the Grand Duke, whom they call in their native language Czar, being not tied up to any laws or rules; unto whom his subjects are obliged to pay obedience without reserve, so that they are no more than slaves, which also suits best with their natural constitution. And therefore this absolute power of the prince is a great addition to his strength, since he can not only raise some hundred thousands of men at the first command, but also has vast riches and prodigious revenues. These do accrue to him not only out of the taxes and income of so vast a country, but also because the Grand Duke himself has the monopoly of *sables* (fur trade); and, if I am not much mistaken, also farms out all public inns, taverns, and alehouses himself, which amounts to a prodigious revenue, in a country where the nation is much addicted to drinking. He makes also his presents to foreign princes and ambassadors in *sables*, but receives in lieu of them gold and silver. Besides this, it is a common custom with him to set a new stamp upon crown pieces, and to oblige his subjects to take them for double the value; from whence it cannot be supposed but that this prince must lay up vast treasures. Muscovy also enjoys this advantage before other states, that it is not to be attacked on the back side, because its territories are on the north-east side surrounded by a vast, unnavigable sea, and vast wildernesses.

"The neighbours of Muscovy are, on the south-east side, the Persians. These two states cannot hurt one another much, the Caspian Sea, inaccessible countries, and vast wildernesses being their common borders; wherefore it is not worth their while to extend their con-

quests upon one another. But they may be serviceable to one another by making a diversion to the Turks. The Tartars are troublesome neighbours to the Muscovites. These Tartars make no account of faith or alliances, but make a trade of robbing and plundering, against whom there is no remedy, but to kill them as fast as one can; and this is not so easily to be done, because they are very nimble. The Crim Tartars are the most mischievous. To hinder their incursions, the Muscovites are obliged to keep a considerable number of horse upon the frontiers, and they give them sometimes a diversion, with the help of the Don Cossacks, and the Nagage and Calmuck Tartars. If the Muscovites could maintain themselves in Kiovia and a part of the Ukraine, it would serve them at once to bridle these robbers, and for a bulwark against the Turks. For the Turks do not immediately border upon Muscovy, but by the country of the Crim Tartars, who, being vassals of the Turks, they make use of them like their hunting dogs. Wherefore it is of great consequence to Muscovy that the Turks do not become masters of the whole Ukraine, since thereby they would be enabled, with the help of the Cossacks and Tartars, to do great mischief to Muscovy.

"The Muscovites ought to have a watchful eye over the Poles, they being so situated that they may do the greatest mischief to Muscovy, especially since the Poles are much better soldiers than the Muscovites in the field. But the Muscovites have at present a greater advantage against Poland, since they are possessed of Smolensko, Severia, and Kiovia, which cover their frontiers on that side. Muscovy need not fear much from that side where it borders on Sweden, not only because it is able enough to defend itself there, if every thing is quiet at home, but also because the Swedes are not ambitious to make any more conquests on that side, since to maintain such large and far-distant countries, would be more hurtful than profitable to their state. The kings of Sweden have of late showed no great inclination to fight with the Muscovites; but if the Swedes, in conjunction with the Poles, should attack the Muscovites, they would put them very hard to it; whereas also the Muscovites may prove very troublesome to Swedeland. Nevertheless, the Muscovites ought not to make any great account upon an alliance with Denmark, because they are far distant from one another; and therefore cannot revenge themselves upon one another; if one of them should put a trick upon the other, and as soon as he has obtained his aim, leave the other in the lurch. Neither have the Muscovites hitherto appeared at any general treaties."

Such was the condition of Moscovy and of the Moscovites, and of the power and materials to which Peter the Great succeeded in 1689. The increase of the population and of the acquisition of territory, is stated in a work ascribed to Sir John Mac Niel, *Progress of Russia in the East*, as follows:

"At the accession of Peter I. in	1689	15,000,000 inhabitants.
At the accession of Catherine II.	1762	25,000,000 „
At her death in	1796	36,000,000 „
At the death of Alexander	1825	58,000,000 „

"Her acquisitions from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom.

"Her acquisitions from Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian Empire.

"Her acquisitions from Turkey in Europe are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, exclusive of the Rhenish Provinces.

"Her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are nearly equal in dimensions to the whole of the smaller states of Germany.

"Her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England.

"Her acquisitions in Tartary have an area not inferior to that of Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

"The acquisitions she has made within the last 64 years, are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had in Europe before that time.

"The Russian frontier has been advanced towards

Berlin—Dresden—Munich—Vienna and Paris	about 700 miles.
Towards Constantinople	„ 500 „
Towards Stockholm	„ 630 „
Towards Teheran	„ 1000 „

"It is to be borne in mind that the Russian tariff *of exclusion* has been extended to all those acquisitions, where formerly British merchandize was freely sent."

CHAPTER II.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The empire of Russia, including the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Finland, and the isles of Aland, &c., which formerly belonged to Sweden; the ancient kingdoms of Astrakan and Kazan, conquered from the Tartars; the Crimea, Little Tartary, Bessarabia, and a portion of Moldavia, taken from the Ottoman empire; the encroachments over the regions of the Caucasus, on the possessions of the natives, and on the dominions of Turkey and Persia: that vast region extending east, from the confines of Europe to the Pacific and to Behrings Strait, and north from the confines of Persia and Tartary, to the Arctic circle; also a great, valuable, and undefined extent of country, along the north-west coast of America;—occupies altogether even a greater portion of the surface of the globe, than the vast but widely-spread British empire.

The natural resources in respect to soil and productions, are exceedingly varied, and in many portions of the empire, of very great importance. The severity of the climate in the most northerly parts, precludes cultivation; and, excepting in the most southerly provinces, the frost is severe during winter, and locks up the sea, river, and lake navigation, in icy fetters, from two to seven months.

Although many swampy and sandy tracts extend over the temperate regions of the empire; and although in the northern parts, grain will not ripen, Russia comprises vast plains and great valleys which may be considered eminently favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of green and white crops, and to the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.

The numerous and great forests of Russia produce valuable timber of different kinds.

The iron and copper mines, are not only abundant, but the ore of the very best quality. Gold, silver, platina, antimony, cobalt, quicksilver, precious stones, marble, and malachite, are found, some of which in great quantities.

Russia has several of the largest rivers in Europe and Asia flowing through her dominions; and the internal navigation of the empire has been unlocked, and the Caspian, Baltic, and the White Sea, have, since the beginning of the reign of Peter the Great, been actually united by the completion of a vast plan of canalization. Great plenty of fish abound in all these rivers and lakes.

Russia has about thirty good seaports; but most of them are for several months obstructed or closed in by frost. The port of Archangel is shut up for eight months in the year: it is, however, the outlet, by the Dwina, of the pro-

ducts of a very extensive region, yielding wheat, timber, and hemp, and it is also an inlet for the articles required from foreign countries.

The Baltic seaports of Russia, being also frozen up for some months, the armed and commercial navies of the empire would, in consequence, be paralyzed as to entering or leaving their own ports, were not the Black Sea opened to them through the Dardanelles.

For the navigation of the Pacific, the harbours of Russia on the coast of Asia, and on the north-west coast of America, are eminently convenient and, for some time past, of great consequence.

Russia can procure, by land, from Persia and India, all articles that she requires in addition to her own natural resources. All the great elements of agriculture and manufactures, and of internal power she possesses; but the geographical position and configuration of her vast territory, form natural disadvantages that enfeeble and contract her external power.

SEAPORTS OF RUSSIA WITHIN THE BALTIC.—Riga, at the mouth of the Dwina, is shallow at the town, and large ships load and unload some miles below. Revel, in the Gulf of Finland, is an intricate harbour. Arensburg, on the north side of the isle of Oesel, is spacious, but shallow; the road, where large ships anchor, is deep. Cronstadt, or the harbour of St. Petersburg, and the great naval arsenal of Russia, is deep and safe. Vessels drawing more than eight feet water cannot ascend to St. Petersburg, which is six leagues above Cronstadt. Helsingford, in Finland, is one of the best ports in the Baltic. Abo, in Finland, is shallow at the town. All these ports, with several other small harbours, are locked up by frost for at least three months annually.

Archangel is the only port of consequence on the White Sea. Large ships have to load and unload without the bar, over which there is no more than twelve feet of water. There are many anchoring places and several harbours more northerly, on the coasts of the White Sea; but all are locked up by the ice for at least eight months.

SEAPORTS OF RUSSIA ON THE BLACK SEA.—Russia has the ports of Ismael and Kilia, in Bessarabia, on the Danube, by which great outlet and inlet ships ascend to Kilia from the sea; Ackerman, Oviedopol, and at the mouth of the the Dniester; Odessa, in the province of Kherson, is with its road, safe and commodious for the largest ships, and of the utmost importance to Russia. Nikolav, also in Kherson, is safe and deep, and although the town was only founded in 1791, it is now a naval arsenal of great consequence. Kherson is a small port near the former. Sevastopol is a good port in the Crimea, strongly fortified, and the principal rendezvous of the Russian navy. Kaffa or Feodosia, is a small port, within a large bay in the province of Taurida. The vast importance of these ports to Russia, consists chiefly in their open communication at all seasons with the ocean by way of the Dardanelles.

On the sea of Asoph, which has no deep harbours, the best port is Taganrog, which admits only vessels drawing less than 11 feet water. It is often frozen up for about two months in the year.

On the Caspian, Russia has the convenient port of Astrakan, which forms the principal entrepôt between St. Petersburg and the nations south of the empire. The little port of Derbent, and several others on the Caspian, belong also to Russia. The rivers falling into the Caspian and Black Sea, and those discharging into the Baltic and White Sea with numerous large lakes, opening an internal navigation, extended and connected by canals, are of extraordinary importance to all parts of the empire.

In Asiatic Russia are several unimportant harbours; first the port of Okhotsk in 59 deg. N. latitude, with a commodious and deep road, but subject to violent tides and gales from the east, in November. Okhotsk, which is the great entrepôt for whatever goes or comes through Kamtschatka, and the chief point of communication between Russia and her possessions in America. Sixteen degrees farther south, is the small but safe harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul; it is frozen up for about two months. By the ports of Okhotsk and of St. Peter and St. Paul, Russia commands an uninterrupted intercourse from St. Petersburg and Moscow across the whole empire to the Pacific, and to the west coast of America. Russia communicates also down the Wolga to Astrakan,—and thence by the Caspian Sea to Persia and Turkistan,—and down the Pruth and Danube,—and down the Dniester, Dnieper, Don, and other rivers, to the Black Sea, and thence to Turkey, Asia Minor, Circassia, and Georgia.

The Russian territory in the north-west of America has innumerable harbours; but there is only one establishment of any great consequence, that of New Archangel, or Sitka; this port is excellent,—strongly fortified, and has a dockyard, and an active fishery and fur trade. It is frozen up for some weeks during winter. The resources of Russian America are very important in fisheries, furs, &c.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS.

AREA, Population, and Great Divisions of the Russian Empire.

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
Russia in Europe	1,490,000	52 575,000	35 0
Province of Warsaw	36,700	3,900,000	106 0
In Asia	4,0 0,000	3,000,000	0 89
In America	370,000	500,000	0 89
Total	5,915,700	60,575,000	10 24

Provinces, Area, Population, Chief Towns, &c., of the Russian Empire.

	Governments or Provinces.	Superficies in square miles.	Population. In 1825.	Population. On the 1st. of January, 1827.	Capitals.	Geographical Position. N. Lat.	Geographical Position. E. Long.	Distance in English square miles from St. Petersburg.	Natural Aspect and Resources.
						d. m.	d. m.		
Asiatic Russia.	Kamtschatka	250,000	....		East Cape	67 0	185 0		This portion of the empire embraces every variety of the climate and soil of the temperate and frozen regions. Verdant hills and dales, lakes, rivers, dark forests, bleak plains, mountains, rocks, mines, snow, and ice.
					Nijne Khamtchatsk.	57 0	161 0		
	Siberia — Irkoutsk	1,250,000	210,000		Okhotsk	59 20	142 44		
					Kiatka	50 20	103 30		
					Irkoutsk	52 17	103 30	3094	
	Siberia — Tomsk	225,000	215,000	3,823,000	Tomsk	56 30	84 10	2090	
					Omsk	53 4	74 54	2490	
	Siberia — Tobolsk	55,000	430,000		Tobolski	58 12	68 15	2035	
	Georgia	150,000	220,000		Tephilis	42 45	62 40		
	Astracan	450,000	190,000		Astracan, 50,000	46 21	47 44	1428	
	Caucasia	375,000	110,000		Gourier	47 8	52 30	1540	
					Georgieffsk, Ouralsk.	52 11	52 0		
	Don Cossacks	48,300	130,000	370,000	Nova Tskerkask	47 14	39 50	1291	
	Orenburg	112,000	875,000	1,044,000	Orskaia	51 32	58 0		Generally a level country, with forests, rivers, and savannahs.
					Orenburg	51 46	52 31		
					Verkhouralsk	53 40	58 0		
					Oufa	54 42	56 18		
Plains of the Volga.	Saratov	112,700	1,064,700	1,334,000	Sarotov	51 31	46 0	1088	
					Zaritszyn	48 42	44 28		
	Simbirsk	30,000	924,730	1,110,000	Simbirsk	54 22	48 34	990	
	Kazan	22,000	937,800	1,028,000	Kasan	55 48	49 21	1034	
	Nijnei-Novgorod	20,400	1,035,800	1,380,000	Lower Novgorod	56 20	41 29	784	
	Penza	16,500	878,070	1,035,000	Penza	53 30	45 39	927	
	Tambov	21,000	1,287,630	1,422,000	Tamboff, 12,000	52 44	41 45	803	
	Perm	110,000	1,128,240	1,270,000	Perm	58 1	56 26	1424	
Northern Russia.	Viatka	47,000	1,136,970	1,294,000	Viatka	57 25	54 15	827	Nearly all Russia west of the Oural mountains, is low, much of it occupied by vast savannahs and pine forests.
	Vologda	149,000	657,800	802,000	Vologda	59 13	41 11	771	
	Archangel	356,000	175,000	263,000	Archangel, 15,000	64 40	38 56	763	
	Olonetz	87,500	287,600	300,000	Petrosavadok	61 47	24 24	304	
	Finland	145,750	985,000	1,350,000	Abo	60 28	22 7		
	Petersburg	18,000	728,000	845,000	Petersburg, 420,000	59 56	30 19		
	Novgorod	55,000	976,700	916,000	Novgorod	58 32	31 20	123	
	Pskov	22,000	712,500	865,600	Pskov	57 38	27 32	217	
	Twer	24,100	1,175,040	1,201,000	Twer, 20,000	56 52	35 57	376	
	Smolensk	21,400	1,063,800	1,320,000	Smolensk	54 50	31 57	477	
Central Russia.	Kostroma	38,400	1,138,040	1,450,000	Costroma	57 45	41 13	602	
	Vladimir	29,700	920,000	1,335,000	Vladimir	....	....	602	
	Jaroslau	14,000	867,370	1,038,000	Jaroslau	57 37	45 10	493	
	Moscow	10,300	1,322,600	1,338,000	Moscow, 250,000	55 46	37 33	484	
	Riazan	13,000	1,048,240	1,309,000	Resan	54 55	40 37	617	
	Toula	12,000	1,003,700	1,040,000	Tula	54 11	37 2	606	
	Calouga	8,500	872,500	1,175,000	Kaluga	54 3	36 5	593	
	Orel	16,000	1,132,300	1,300,000	Orel	53 0	35 20	731	
	Voronoje	31,000	1,175,000	1,446,000	Voronoje	51 40	39 21	813	
	Kurks	15,000	1,312,200	1,649,000	Coursk	51 43	36 28	816	
Formerly part of Poland.	Maritime Provinces — Esthonic.	10,275	252,350	303,000	Revel, 15,000	59 27	24 39	229	Undulated but generally low, many portions very fertile, others swamping, or covered with fir forests.
	Maritime Provinces — Livonic..	21,370	617,500	754,000	Riga, 49,800	56 5	24 8	368	
	Maritime Provinces — Courland	11,200	435,000	581,000	Mittau, 12,000	56 39	23 43	401	
	Vitepsk	20,000	765,000	935,000	Vitepsk	55 25	30 20	459	
	Mohilow	18,500	815,600	945,000	Mohileff	53 50	31 40	504	
	Tchernigov	28,700	842,850	1,410,000	Czernigov	51 20	32 13		
	Lithuania — Wilno...	38,500	950,000	1,357,000	Wilna, 25,000	54 41	25 17	623	
	Lithuania — Minsk...	37,500	875,000	1,100,000	Minsk	53 43	27 40	605	
	Lithuania — Grodno..	11,000	625,000	868,000	Grodno	53 40	23 50	723	
	Bialystock	14,700	160,000	225,000	Belostock	52 2	22 30	829	
	Volhynia	29,300	1,250,000	1,496,000	Zytomiers	50 16	28 30		
	The Ukraine — Churcov..	18,700	910,000	914,000	Charcoff	50 0	36 27	973	
	The Ukraine — Poltava ..	10,000	1,175,000	1,878,000	Pultowa	49 30	34 14	947	
	The Ukraine — Kiou	22,500	1,250,000	1,472,000	Kieff, 40,000	50 27	30 28	857	
	The Ukraine — Podolio ..	20,400	1,305,000	1,462,000	Camenes-Podol	48 41	27 1	1020	
	Warsaw	36,700	3,900,000	3,900,000	Warsaw	....	....		
	Ecaterinoslaw	35,000	565,000	826,000	Taganrog, 7800	47 13	38 39	1269	These are among the most valuable and fertile portions of the empire.
					Jecatharinoslaw	48 27	33 2	1082	
	Kherson	36,500	450,000	459,000	Kherson, 10,000	46 38	32 56	1200	
					Odessa, 41,552	46 29	30 38		
	Bessarabia	16,000	159,000	600,000	Akermann, 15,000	46 8	31 14		
	Taurida	42,200	335,000	316,000	Keatsch Jenicol	45 21	36 25	1429	
	Russian America	370,000	500,000	500,000	Feodosia, or Kaffa	45 6	35 13	1366	
					Simferopol	45 12	34 8	1458	
	Total	5,222,995	46,878,030	58,584,000					

The authorities for the above table are, Malte-Brun, Journal of the Société Française de Statistique Universelle, and Géographie von Europa, by the Baron Von Malchus. The population for 1827 is chiefly taken from Balbi, whose table nearly agrees with that given in the German Almanack, published (1832) at Weimar. It can only, however, be considered a computation which, with others, have been calculated in respect to superficies, according to geographical boundaries, as laid down in the most approved maps.

CLASSIFIED official Statement of the Population of Russia in the Year 1838.

CLASSES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1. Paying taxes	23,013,556	24,278,708	47,292,264
2. Temporarily free from the payment of taxes	88,544	75,000	163,544
3. Not paying taxes	809,734	782,991	1,592,725
4. Belonging to the military service	950,698	981,467	1,932,165
5. Not subject to revision	572,814	580,360	1,153,174
6. In the Trans-Caucasian possessions	689,157	689,159	1,378,316
7. In the Kingdom of Poland	2,077,311	2,110,911	4,188,222
8. In the Grand Duchy of Finland	663,658	708,464	1,372,122
9. In the Russian possessions of America	30,761	30,292	61,053
Total	28,896,233	30,237,352	59,133,585*

* Exclusive of the conquered and unconquered mountaineers living between the Black and Caspian Seas, who are estimated at 1,445,000 individuals, and the Kirgheses, who are Russian subjects, but live beyond the Orenburg, and Siberian frontier, together with the "Double Tributaries," whose number is unknown.

Specification of Classes.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—PAYING TAXES.		
A. IN TOWNS.—1. Merchants of the 1st Guild:—		
Christians, with 704 licences	2,107	
Mahomedans, with 6 do	19	
Jews, with 36 do.	218	
Total	2,344	
2. Merchants of the 2d Guild:—		
Christians, with 1439 licences	5,008	
Mahomedans, with 8 do	36	
Jews, with 68 do	440	
Total	5,484	
3. Traders of the 3d Guild:—		
Christians, with 29,912 licences	105,860	
Mahomedans, with 425 do	2,417	
Jews, with 2573 do	12,749	
Total	121,026	
Total of the three Guilds	128,854	118,520
4. Burghers and members of Corporations:—		
Christians	801,496	
Mahomedans	15,557	
Jews	484,894	
Total	1,301,947	1,399,675
Burghers of the western government	7,525	6,966
Inhabitants of towns in Bessarabia, Masyles, and Rutpasches	10,970	10,445
Persons of the low classes—Christians	30,613	45,731
Ditto, Jews	12,322	
Foreign Artisans (not included in the total)	603	
Total of division A	1,496,231	1,581,537
B.—PEASANTS.—1. Peasants on the private properties of the emperor's family	37,374	41,488
"Apanage" peasants	695,402	721,772
Peasants belonging to the service of his imperial Majesty's cabinet, of the chief intendent's office, and of the Kremlin expedition	4,400	4,693
2. Domain peasants.—*a.* Paying poll-tax and rent:—		
Odnodworzen (owners of one farm)	1,237,443	1,287,090
Peasants of the former Panzer-Bojars	6,007	6,074
Cossacks of Little Russia	533,691	555,275
Military peasants in the territories of the Cossacks, Tepters, and Lostreibs	99,368	98,883
Crown peasants, of various descriptions	4,810,620	5,398,683
Military settlers	59,454	50,775
Without masters, received into the service of the crown	1,242	1,455
Purchased from the Prince Golitzyn	10,390	20,247
In the Siberian governments, born therein	29,590	27,328
In the Siberian governments, settlers	18,083	11,433
Employed in the various crown works and manufactories	159,988	165,673
b. Paying only poll-tax:—		
Crown peasants in the western governments	102,401	102,155
Starostei peasants	213,457	201,584
Jesuit ditto	32,504	29,860
Peasants holding a feudal tenure	13,151	16,431
Peasants upon confiscated properties	116,667	117,728
Crown peasants in the East-sea governments	118,015	127,044
Woguls and Samoyeds, paying a tribute of furs	3,043	3,261
Settlers in Kamtschatka	410	371
c. Paying special taxes:—		
Owners of one farm in the western governments	121,074	106,762
Free persons in ditto	129,632	129,690
Mahomedans settled in the Taurus government	124,592	106,703

(*continued*)

Specification of Classes.	Males.	Females.
Masyles and Rutpasches in Bessarabia: viz., Christians.	249,486	224,465
Ditto, Jews	9,165	
Trans-Danubian colonists	20,197	18,827
Greeks, Grusinians, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Buchars	21,663	19,738
Jurten Tartars in Astracan	10,905	8,827
Colonists settled on crown lands	99,577	99,426
Jews engaged in agriculture	3,637	3,300
d. Employed in various services, and paying only poll-tax:—		
Church peasants in the western governments	130,011	126,263
Jesuit peasants	14,074	13,705
Rural clergy peasants in the East-sea governments	10,854	11,364
Belonging to public establishments	26,303	27,092
Freeholders	76,277	76,859
Belonging to towns and magistrates	16,525	18,113
Belonging to crown studs and manufactories	146,925	158,302
Belonging to the service of the commandants of St. Petersburg and Kiev	3,106	3,174
Belonging to the cadet corps of Araktschejev	2,225	2,290
Pilots	1,167	1,259
Nomadic and wandering tribes in the Siberian governments, paying a tribute of furs	203,813	208,729
3. Peasants on private properties, paying only poll-tax:—		
Seignorial	10,781,709	11,295,914
Domestic servants	451,272	
"Ordinat-bauern"	83,870	84,135
Employed in private works and manufactories	46,989	48,582
Peasants of owners of one farm.	10,983	10,215
Free owners of land	106	106
Peasants holding half a farm (*Halftler*)	2,723	2,580
Ditto in the East Sea Governments, possessing peculiar privileges	477,330	517,311
Total of Division B.	21,517,325	22,097,171
Total of Class I.	23,013,550	24,278,708
CLASS II.—TEMPORARILY FREE FROM THE PAYMENT OF TAXES.		
A. In Towns.—1. Merchants of the 1st Guild:—		
Christians, with 151 licences	208	
Jews, with 10 ditto	51	
Total	259	
2. Merchants of the 2d Guild:—		
Christians, with 184 licences	214	
Jews „ 27 do.	25	
Total	239	
3. Merchants of the 3d Guild:—		
Christians, with 1050 licences	1,420	
Jews „ 281 do.	382	
Total	1,802	
Total of the three Guilds	2,300	2,050
4. Burghers and Members of Corporations:—		
Christians	37,324	34,107
Jews	163	
Total of Division A.	39,787	36,157

Specification of Classes.	Males.	Females.
B. Peasants.—Domain Peasants—viz.:—		
Odnodworzen (owners of one farm)	771	1,063
Crown peasants of various descriptions	15,589	12,937
Settlers in the Siberian governments	18,404	13,230
Dwellers on crown lands in Bessarabia	2,285	1,089
Trans-Danubian colonists	9,741	8,206
Colonists	1,525	1,251
Free persons in the western governments	352	407
Total of Division B.	48,757	38,843
Total of Class II.	88,544	75,000
CLASS III.—NOT PAYING TAXES.		
A. Clergy.—1. Græco-Russian:		
a Priests	52,331	
b Church Servants	63,178	
c Male Children	138,548	
Total	254,057	249,748
2. Greek United	7,823	7,318
3. Catholic	2,497	M. & Fem.
4. Armenian	474	313
5. Lutheran	1,003	955
6. Reformed	51	37
7. Mahomedan Mullas	7,850	6,071
8. Lamas	150	
Total of Division A.	273,905	264,472
B. In Towns.—Honorary Citizens	193	144
Nessian Greeks	897	897
Labourers in the Tula manufactory of arms	8,634	8,634
Apothecaries' pupils	480	481
Town brokers engaged in the service of towns in the government of Esthland	28	28
On the property of the Town Hospital in ditto	843	900
Total of Division B.	11,075	11,084
C. Peasants.—1. Free owners of land in the government of Olonetz	418	411
2. Retired soldiers	32,146	30,879
3. Free owners of land in the government of Kostroma	105	121
4. Free peasants in the governments of St. Petersburg and Jekaterinoslav	54	47
5. Peasants attached to the imperial palaces	4,361	2,764
6. Pilots at the waterfalls of the Dnieper	1,289	1,328
7. "Post-peasants"	40,130	43,328
8. Church servants dismissed on account of advanced age	22	15
9. Orphans and poor	280	255
10. Salt-carriers in the government of Saratov	166	159
11. Attached to mines, brandy distilleries, and salt-works	127,006	102,707
12. Banished criminals who must provide for themselves	18,700	13,800
13. Gravediggers in Bessarabia	215	176
14. Pupils at the College of the General Asylum	413	258
15. Servants of the "Archiereis" and of convents, not exceeding the prescribed number	5,039	5,548
16. Persons of various ranks, whose origin and classification are yet undetermined	43,090	37,671
17. Nomadic Kalmucks	44,532	44,532

(*continued*)

Specification of Classes.	Males.	Females.
18. Nomadic Kirgheses, on this side of the Siberian and Orenburg frontier	161,505	177,450
19. Mahomedans of various classes in the Caucasian province...	30,678	40,000
Total of Division C.	524,754	507,435
Total of Class III.....	809,734	782,991
CLASS IV.—BELONGING TO THE MILITARY SERVICE.		
1. Regular military colonies.....	226,047	272,082
2. Cossacks: viz.—		
Of the Don	214,362	215,033
Tschernomorish	60,208	50,802
Of the Caucasian frontier.....	67,645	66,070
„ Astracan	6,284	6,420
„ Azov	3,098	2,650
„ the Danube.....	4,030	2,860
„ Orenburg.....	47,120	48,777
Uralian	23,642	22,202
Baschkirs and Meschtscheriaks	232,490	228,292
Kalmucks of Stavropol.....	1,882	1,703
Of the Siberian frontier.....	45,636	40,277
„ towns and frontier	18,182	17,409
Total of Class IV.....	950,608	981,467
CLASS V.—PERSONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE REVISION LISTS.		
1. Nobles by inheritance, who are entered in the genealogical register	284,731	253,420
2. Personally noble	54,408	51,123
3. Children of superior officers.....	24,454	23,150
4. Officials in courts of law	24,666	17,194
5. Rasnotschinzes (persons free from tax, but not enumerated in any particular class).....	73,075	64,981

Specification of Classes.	Males.	Females.
6. Retired soldiers	88,706	155,208
7. Foreigners.....	22,114	15,215
Total of Class V.	572,814	544,360
CLASS VI.—IN THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN POSSESSIONS.		
1. In Grusia	169,525	169,525
2. „ Imeretia.....	76,119	76,119
3. „ Guria.....	15,534	15,534
4. „ the provinces of Dagestan	68,712	68,712
5. „ the Mussulman provinces.....	166,761	166,761
6. „ the province of Armenia	82,315	82,316
7. „ the pachalic of Achalzych	17,143	17,143
8. „ Mingrelia.....	30,804	30,804
9 „ Abchasia	22,245	22,245
10. „ the Khanat of Kusukumeik ...	15,000	15,000
11. „ „ Mechtulinsk	10,000	10,000
12. „ the free communes of Akuscha	15,000	15 000
Total of Class VI*.	689,157	689,159
CLASS VII.—KINGDOM OF POLAND.		
Total population.....	2,077,311	2,110,011
CLASS VIII.—GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.		
Total population.....	663,658	408,464
CLASS IX.—IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RUSSO-AMERICAN COMPANY.		
1. Kaloschen.....	5,761	5,292
2. Other tribes dependent upon the Company.....	25,000	25,000
Total of Class IX.	30,761	30,292
Total population of Russia ..	28,896,233	30,237,352
Grand Total	59,133,585	

* The number of inhabitants in the Trans-Caucasian provinces here given is merely an approximation.

Population of Moscow.—In 1827 Balbi (see general table) estimated at 250,000 the population of Moscow, the ancient capital, which has been gradually transformed into a provincial manufacturing town.

The inhabitants of Moscow in 1830, are stated by Schnitzler, and classified by M. Androsoff, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Bishops, priests, and nuns	1,679	3,267	4,946
Nobility	10,490	11,904	22,394
Rasnotschintzes.....	10,167	9,379	19,546
Russian merchants	8,722	7,488	16,210
Ditto small traders	21,651	25,636	47,287
Artisans and journeymen	8,035	4,426	12,461
Foreigners	1,466	1,225	2,691
Government serfs	20,595	6,024	26,619
Territorial serfs.....	2,098	749	2,847
Serfs belonging to the nobility	37,794	5,789	43,583
Serfs employed as servants	42,206	28,714	70,920
Common soldiers in active service	12,300	1,462	13,762
Ditto on furlough	3,385	10,329	13,714
Students, girls taught in convents, &c.....	4,411	4,240	8,651
Total	184,999	120,632	305,631

STATEMENT of the Population of St. Petersburg, in the Year 1838.

CLASSES.	Number of each Class.			Aggregate of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1. Clergy—Monks	148	....	148			
Servants in convents	182	....	182			
Secular clergy	383	430	813			
Ecclesiastics	409	315	724			
				1,122	745	1,867
2. Nobles.—A. In service:						
a. Military—Generals	233	230	463			
Staff-officers	814	780	1,594			
Upper ditto	2,079	1,338	3,417			
b. Civil Service—Of the first five classes	676	616	1,292			
Staff-officers	2,378	1,005	3,983			
Superior ditto	6,304	4,687	11,051			
Not yet in the 11 h class	2,278	965	3,243			
B. Discharged:						
a. Military—Generals	103	173	276			
Staff-officers	501	632	1,133			
Superior ditto	968	821	1,789			
b. Civil Service—Of the first four classes	218	401	619			
Staff-officers	1,244	1,472	2,716			
Superior ditto	3,777	3,594	7,371			
Not yet in the 14th class	969	642	1,611			
				22,002	17,956	40,558
3. Honorary burghers	....	....	....	94	69	163
4. Strangers of other nations	....	....	....	....	....	39
5. Rasnotschinzes (persons free from tax, but not enumerated in any particular class)	....	....	....	19,201	9,687	28,888
6. Belonging to the theatres—						
Actors	156	181	337			
Pupils	114	135	249			
Musicians and servants	453	95	548			
				723	411	1,134
7. Merchants:						
1st Class—1st Guild	274	288	562			
2d ditto	436	436	872			
3d ditto	4,372	3,703	8,075			
Nobles temporarily inscribed among the merchants—1st Class—1st Guild	10	1	11			
2d ditto	6	1	7			
3d ditto	25	10	35			
Foreigners—1st Class—1st Guild	32	12	44			
2d ditto	40	26	66			
3d ditto	256	27	283			
				5,451	4,504	9,955
8. Burghers—Of St. Petersburg	21,340	28,965	50,311			
From other cities	7,356	4,009	11,365			
				28,702	32,974	61,676
9. Members of Corporations:						
Of the Russian Corporation—perpetual members	3,132	3,692	6,824			
temporary „	15,093	....	15,093			
Of the German corporation— „ „	1,073	....	1,073			
				19,298	3,692	22,990
10. Foreigners	....	....	....	7,750	3,303	11,053
11. Military of the lower ranks—						
On service	48,400	10,336	58,736			
On untimited furlough	680	....	680			
On furlough	8,437	3,756	12,193			
Soldiers' wives, with passes	....	3,537	3,537			
				57,517	17,629	75,146
12. Manumitted, belonging to no particular class	....	....	....	1,109	985	2,094
13. Hereditary bondmen—						
Living with their masters	13,382	7,009	20,391			
On leave with passes	38,955	7,665	46,620			
				52,337	14,674	67,011
14. Peasants:						
Crown peasants	40,053	8,976	49,029			
"Apanage" peasants	9,222	3,705	12,927			
Seignorial	49,053	9,207	58,160			
Other classes	4,009	1,188	5,197			
				103,237	23,076	126,313
15. Carriers	....	....	....	2,149	875	3,024
16. Colonists	....	....	....	95	60	155
17. Settlers	....	....	....	1,657	1,365	3,022
18. Other classes	....	....	....	2,324	1,738	4,062
19. Scholars in various establishments	....	....	....	8,202	2,369	10,571
Total	....	....	....	333,630	136,052	469,721

Number of births and deaths in St. Petersburg, in the year 1838.—Births, 5589 males; 4838 females. Total, 10,427. Deaths, 7691 males; 3115 females. Total, 10,806. Number of houses in St. Petersburg, in the years 1833 and 1838.—1833, 2730 of stone; 5426 of wood. Total, 7976. 1838, 3243 of stone; 5418 of wood. Total, 8661.

STATEMENT of the Number of Churches and Buildings in St. Petersburg, in the year 1838.

DESCRIPTION.		Of Stone.	Of Wood.	TOTAL.
Churches—Of the Greek Church :—	Public churches	....	....	46
,,	Attached to houses	....	....	100
,,	Convent	....	....	1
				147
Of other creeds :—	Public churches	....	....	12
,,	Attached to houses	....	....	9
Of Orthodox Christians :—	Churches	....	....	5
Buildings—Royal palaces		....	....	10
Buildings and houses belonging to the Government		383	104	487
,, ,, ,,	to various Companies	97	10	107
,, ,, ,,	to private Individuals	2763	5314	8077
Total of buildings and houses		3243	5418	8661

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE Russian empire may be considered as a confederation, by compulsion, of heterogeneous states, each under the immediate rule of a local absolute government; and all held under the sway of military authorities; the chief of which is an hereditary absolute monarch.

This general form and principle of administration requires, in respect to the provincial and other local governments, some modification.*

The geographical divisions of Europe and Asia are not regarded in the administrative divisions of Russia.†

The best authorities divide the empire into 49 administrative governments, and 12 smaller provinces (oblasts), or dependent governments. To these we must add the kingdom of Poland; the grand duchy of Finland, the vassal states of Georgia and Siberia: and several petty states bordering on Asia, which are, except in a military view, perfectly independent of the general government.

The 49 administrative governments are each divided into circles, or arrondissements, and two or more of the civil governments are united under one military chief; for example, Okhotsk and Kamtschatka, are joined under the general military chieftainship of Eastern Siberia: Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Omsk, form the military government of Western Siberia.

The administrative governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Pskov, form one military chieftainship: St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Finland, are again, of themselves, each a military government.

* This brief view of the Russian government has been carefully drawn up without any reference to mere political opinions. Malte-Brun, Balbi, Schnitzler, Hassel, Klaproth, Tolstoy, and Chodsko, have been consulted, and also several documents in the journals of the Statistical Society, Paris, which, with various manuscripts, have also been referred to. M. Balbi is nearly silent on the governments of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

† See Provinces and Population.

The exceptions to the whole empire, being immediately, as well as supremely, under military rule, consist chiefly in the grand duchy of Finland, having a limited local constitution: in Poland, having a senate, the members of which are nominated for life; and an elective chamber of 120 members, 60 of whom are nonces, elected by the nobility, and 60 deputies, named by the people, not serfs; and, further, in Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, retaining several of their ancient privileges. The Cossacks of the Don, and on the borders of the Black Sea, may also be considered within themselves as forming military republics.

The imperial government overrules all by its ukases, or decrees: In Russia, all power emanates from the authority of the emperor. His qualification as samoderjetz, or autocrat, indicates that he is only second to God alone. The mere act of election, in 1613, of Michael Romanoff, conferring on him and his descendants the crown of the Tzars, or Czars, consecrated, instead of limiting, absolute power; and from that period the tzars have been supreme heads of the state and church.

There is no representation of the provinces or of the people in either the local or general government.

A senate of 62 members, was, originally, formed for the efficient direction of government. This body being nominated by the sovereign, to frame and promulgate the ukases.

In regard to the laws, they must be considered generally as usages. These laws or customs frequently differ in one province from another. The ukases, or decrees, of the emperor again, are imperative laws for the whole empire. It is said that the laws are, in general, administered with impartiality; as a proof of which, it is argued that even on the nobles and their ladies, the punishment of the knout is inflicted.* M. Schnitzler says of Alexander, that "his virtues and talents placed him at the head of his age. He substituted good laws in the stead of arbitrary supreme decisions: and openly proclaimed, in 1811, the principle, that the law was superior to the sovereign. We may, in effect, say, that since that time justice has succeeded arbitrary misrule, and that the Russian empire has taken her place among the states wisely constituted."

The government is, under the emperor, directed by the following councils and officers: viz.—

The Imperial Council.—This council consists,

First, of the president of the council.

Second, of the president and members of the five departments of the council, which sit at St. Petersburg; viz.—

1. The president, members, and counsellors of the legislative department;
2. The president, members, and counsellors of the military department;

* Schnitzler—Tolstoy—Custrine.

3. The president, members, and counsellors of the civil and ecclesiastical department;

4. The president, members, and counsellors of the department of political economy; that is, strictly speaking, of trade, agriculture, and manufactures;

5. The president, members, and counsellors of the department for administering the affairs of Poland; and,

Third, seventeen members, who have no seats in the senate; one of which is a prince of the blood; two field-marshals; nine generals; three admirals; and two noble civilians.

The Ministers of State are—1. The minister of the interior. 2. Minister of the imperial court. 3. Minister of the marine. 4. Minister of finance. 5. Minister of justice. 6. Minister of war. 7. Minister of public instruction. 8. Minister for foreign affairs.*

The other head departments responsible to the state are—

1. The comptroller-general of the empire. 2. Director-general of the posts, &c. 3. Director-general of ecclesiastical affairs (not appertaining to the Greek church). 4. Director-general of roads, bridges, and public works.

The Ministerial Committee consists of the president of the imperial council, and twelve members of the senate, according to their seniority.

The Commission of Requests consist of a president and five members.

The Chief Administration of Finland is intrusted to a governor-general and secretary of state.†

The Police.‡—The power given to the police seems greater in Russia than in any other country. It may be said that they have, in all political matters, the power of imprisoning, liberating, serving, protecting, and annoying individuals.

The *personnel* of the police consists in the towns of a director-general of police, several sub-directors, and inspectors of districts and sections, besides a strong body of common policemen.

The Rural, or Urban Police, consists of—1. Decurions, charged with surveillance over every ten male persons, above the age liable to carry arms. The decurions are exempt from all labour or service to their feudal lord.

2. Centurions, with surveillance over one hundred persons.

3. Commissaries of Police, with surveillance over three hundred hearths, and in immediate communication with the inferior tribunal of the district; and all

* This department is considered of the first consequence in the Russian governments—nearly all the ministers of the empire, at foreign courts, are foreigners.

† The general infusion of military spirit and rule throughout all the administrations, will appear hereafter. (See Military Statistics.) We have no date for salaries or civil appointments in detail.

‡ This brief notice of the police and criminal and civil procedure, is reduced from details drawn up by a personage who exercised high administrative functions under the Russian government.

under the direct control of the ministers of war, finance, justice, and especially of the minister of the interior.

Criminal Process.—The proceedings in criminal cases are in the understood order, if prolonged by appeal, as follows:

1. The urban, or rural police, transmits the charge of accusation,* with its (the police's) opinion, to the tribunal of first resort, called the Territorial Court.

2. This court transmits its decision, with the opinion of the government advocate (strapezy), to the criminal chamber of the provincial, or central court.

3. The criminal court pronounces and submits its decree, with the opinion of the strapezy, to be revised by the civil governor.

4. The civil governor transmits the process, with his advice to the military governor.

5. The military governor decides, but from him the judgment is carried to the senate.

6. The committee of the senate communicates its decision to the minister of justice.

7. When he gives his opinion, the matter is carried to the senate in general assembly;

8. Then to the committee of grace.

9. From thence to a committee of the imperal council.

10. From thence to the imperial council in full assembly.

11. Finally, to the emperor.

Wealthy persons have, by following up the above course, prolonged criminal prosecutions for from ten to twenty years; but, if the accused be not noble, the decision of the military governor is final.

Civil Process.—In appealing either to the supreme court of the province, or to the senate at St. Petersburg or Moscow, where a commission of justice first examines the case. By gaining one of the members of which, however, a decision may be set aside. The process may even, when the commission of justice is unanimous, be prolonged, by addressing the imperial advocate (attorney or procureur-general), who refers the process to the court of superior resort. Or, in default of the imperial advocate doing so, it may be referred to the judgment of the minister of justice; then to the commission of grace; and, finally, to the emperor. This prolongation of a suit, or process, can only be carried on at great expense.

By referring to the Court Almanack, the Almanach de Gotha, &c., we find that in the committee of the senate; in the general assembly of the senate; in the committee of grace; and in the imperial council, the members consist of the same individuals: appealing, therefore, from one of these courts to the other,

* The leading accusations are, commonly, offending against the treasury, the government, the governor, or any person in authority.

appears similar to appealing in England, from the lord chancellor on the bench to the lord chancellor on the woolsack.

The following statement, translated and reduced from a manuscript statement,* will further illustrate the government of this empire:

The Senate.—The existence of the Russian senate dates since the reign of its creator, Peter the Great. It is purely a judicial tribunal, having nothing to do with the legislation, or with the administration of the country. The ukases are the rules for the decisions of the senate; but, as those emanations of the czar are often incomplete, the senate and magistracy often decide in processes of the utmost importance. These decisions hold the force of laws.

The senators are selected by the czar; chiefly, it is said, from among the oldest generals of divisions.

The senate is divided into eight departments, or sections, which labour separately. It is qualified, with three members present, to make decisions.

The senators enjoy a pension of 7000 rubles, or assignats, per annum. Five divisions of the senate sit at St. Petersburg and three at Moscow. The first section is charged to decide processes, in which the public treasury is interested. The second, such questions as concern fiscal territorial limits. The third section, with the determination of civil processes, between one individual and another. The fourth adjudges in processes concerning the countries taken from Sweden, and a few provinces of Greater Russia; and the fifth occupies itself with criminal prosecutions. Of the three sections of the senate, which sit at Moscow, the first (or sixth) is charged with adjudging civil processes: the second (or seventh), with matters which treat of territorial limits; and the third (or eighth) section is occupied with criminal processes. In several provinces, prosecutors or appellants resort to the sections of the senate, which sit at Moscow.

Parties have the right to remove, for consideration, the decrees of one section to the decision of the whole senate, united in one general court. In this case the senators who have previously concurred in the decree complained of, sit also in the grand tribunal.

Attributions of the Military and Civil Departments.—The chiefs of the local administration in the different provinces of the Russian Empire were called Lieutenants (Namiestniks), under the reign of Catherine II. The Emperor Paul named them Governors of War. The Emperor Alexander modified the attributions of those chiefs of the provincial administration, in attributing to them the title of General Governors (Woienny Gubernator).

They are limited in their functions by the will of the czar, by the control exercised by the senate, and by the ukases. They exercise a vigilant control over

* From materials furnished by a personage long resident in Russia.

the affairs of police, and the collection of duties, and they are actively concerned in nearly every lawsuit of any importance.

The governors-general occupy an eminent station in the social scale. Those among them who have not incurred the displeasure of the emperor, become ministers, or members of the council of the empire.

Besides the governors-general, there are in nearly all the provinces, civil governors, whose attributions have much analogy to those of the prefects of police in France. The civil governors are each assisted in their functions by two counsellors and one auditor. All the decisions are adopted in council; and in case of dissent, the order of the civil governor is executed; but the dissenting counsellors are permitted to report to the senate, on each case of dissent: on which a definitive decision is made.

The decrees of the civil governor may be overruled by the governor-general.

Public Treasury.—The officers of this department administer all matters relative to the public revenue, under the direction of the minister of finance. In the treasury are deposited all the products, direct and indirect, of the revenue; and from the same office all the expenses are disbursed, under the special direction of the minister. (See Finances of Russia hereafter.)

Codes of Law said to be guaranteed to the different Divisions of the Russian Empire.—It has been the system of the Russian government to agree to secure to the provinces, incorporated within the Russian Empire, the codes of law which they before enjoyed; reserving the faculty to modify those laws by ukases. The law of 1517, still continues in the provinces acquired from Sweden. The laws of 1816, have full force in Courland. The ordinance of the King of Poland, Sigismond I., in 1529, continues to be an obligatory law in Little Russia, an ancient Polish province; and the law of Sigismond III., in 1588, was guaranteed by the czar to Lithuania, to White Russia, and to Volhynia. At St. Petersburg, the counsellors are said to have been for some years employed in the construction of new laws, to be general in all the vast divisions of Russia.

CHAPTER V.

POLAND.

POLAND, which occupied nearly all the vast plain, anciently called Sarmatia, into which the Roman conquests never extended, appears to have been from the earliest times inhabited by the Sclavonic ancestors of the present inhabitants. The Huns and Goths, who overran the country, held the people, who at last shook off the yoke, under cruel bondage. The Tartars also harassed them, but

still the Poles maintained their independence, until the year 1772, when the then vast kingdom of Poland, comprising Great and Little Poland, Masovia, Podlachia, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, was most iniquitously seized by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and subjected to three partitions; viz., in 1772, in 1793, and in 1795, when the king was dethroned, and this ancient kingdom blotted out of the map of governments. The third partition gave

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia	52,000	3,500,000
To Austria	64,000	4,800,000
To Russia	168,000	6,700,000
Total	284,000	15,000,000

The Congress of Vienna, in 1815, distributed the country nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria	30,000	3,500,000
To Russia	178,000	6,900,000
Kingdom of Poland	47,000	2,800,000
Total	284,000	15,000,000

The central part of the country, consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw, was placed as a kingdom, under the government of the Emperor of Russia, who, in consequence, added to his title "King of Poland." It was then divided into woiwodes or palatinates; viz.,

PALATINATES.	Population in 1823.	CAPITALS.	Population.
Augustow	465,761	Suwalki	1,181
Cracow	397,344	Kielce	2,400
Kalisch	532,671	Kalisch	7,310
Lublin	453,430	Lublin	10,500
Masovia	616,074	Warsaw	120,443
Plock	432,278	Plock	6,000
Sandomir	355,703	Radom	1,505
Podlachia or Siedlice	331,671	Siedlice	2,115
Total	3,385,022 exclusive of the army.		

The remaining parts were apportioned separately to the governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; but Russia retaining the sovereignty over all, excepting 59,000 square miles, of the whole superficies of 284,000 square miles.

The population of the state, called the kingdom of Poland, amounted, in 1838, to 4,298,962 inhabitants; about 900,000 of whom resided in towns, and 3,350,000 in the country.

Races.		Religions.	
Real Poles	3,100,000	Roman Catholics	3,400,000
Rusini, or Rusniacks	100,000	Greek Church	100,000
Lithuanians	200,000	Lutherans	150,000
Germans	300,000	Calvinists, &c.	10,000
Jews	400,000	Jews	400,000

The Catholic hierarchy consisted of the Archbishop of Warsaw, primate of the kingdom, and eight bishops, one for each palatinate. The number of Roman

Catholic clergy was 27,400. The Greek Catholics had a bishop at Chelm, and 354 priests. There were 274 synagogues. There is one university, that of Warsaw; and in the whole kingdom there were, in 1829, 1756 professors and teachers, nearly 30,000 students, and about 11,000 female pupils. In 1839 there were in 1159 schools about 70,000 pupils.

Occupations of the People, Live Stock, Products, &c.

Householders employed in agriculture	871,259	Tradesmen	49,888
Their families and servants	2,221,288	Their families	131,331
Manufacturers	140,377	Landed Proprietors	4,205
Their families	358,035	Freeholders in towns	41,654

Cows in 1827	694,728	Rye, 1827, korzecs (2 cwt.)	4,429,393
Oxen do.	475,949	Oats, do. do.	3,183,023
Calves do.	259,990	Barley, do. do.	1,506,062
Pigs do.	703,207	Wheat, do. do.	751,076
Sheep do. about	2,500,000	Potatoes, do. do.	4,288,185
Horses do.	369,413		

About one-half of the extent of the territory of the kingdom is stated to be cultivated; one-fourth of the remainder occupied by forests; the rest by marshes and uncultivated lands.

Constitutional Charter granted to Poland by Alexander, in 1815.*

The provisions of the Charter were generally liberal. Among the articles contended to have been totally infringed upon, or disregarded, are—

The 10th, Guaranteeing that the troops of Russia, if marched into Poland, should be maintained by Russia.

The 13th, That the property of the Catholic or National Church should not be molested.

The 16th, That the liberty of the press should be guaranteed.

The 17th, That the law should protect every citizen alike, without regard to rank or condition.

The 18th, That the ancient fundamental law should be observed.

The 19th, That no man should be arrested, except with the forms, and in the cases prescribed by law.

The 20th, That every man should be immediately informed in writing of the cause of his arrest.

* Previous to the treaty between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it was stipulated, May 3, 1815,—

1st. That the kingdom of Poland should be re-established.

2d. That it should be irrevocably united to the empire of Russia by a constitution; and that, on that condition only, the Emperor of Russia might take the title of King of Poland.

3d. That the Emperor of Russia should have the power to give to that state a distinct administration, and the exterior extension, that he will think proper; that is to say, to incorporate the other Polish provinces submitted to his domination.

4th. That the Poles, subjects respectively of the high contracting parties, will be equally governed by liberal and national institutions, and obtain a representation.

5th. That the commerce and navigation of all lakes and canals, in all their length, of the ancient kingdom of Poland, the same as they existed before 1772, shall be free to all the Poles, without regard to the difference of the forms of their respective governments.

The 21st, That persons arrested should, at the furthest, in three days, be brought before a competent tribunal; and discharged, on the first examination, if found innocent.

The 22d, In such cases as the law directs, bail to be taken.

The 23d, No man to be punished, except in conformity with existing laws.

The 24th, Every Pole to be at liberty to remove his person and property according to law.

The 25th, Every condemned criminal to undergo the penalty of the law in his own country.

The 26th, Declaring all property inviolable.

The 29th, All public, civil, and military offices to be filled with Poles only.

The 32d, Every legitimatised foreigner to be on the same footing as the other inhabitants.

The 39th, The King to dispose of the revenue according to the budget to be drawn up and submitted to his approbation.

The 60th, The King to appoint the Senators for life.

Besides the above, several other articles relative to the Senate, Nuncios, &c. &c.; and the legislature meeting, regularly, at least once in every two years, are contended to have been disregarded. The Diet did not meet from 1820 to 1825, and only once after the accession of the present emperor.* The portions of the ancient kingdom, viz. Posen and Galicia, remain, with some additional privileges since 1815, under the respective governments of Prussia and Austria. In both these the population, especially the peasantry, have derived great advantages by the, in every other respect, indefensible partition of Poland. In Russian Poland the peasantry are, we must also admit, in a far more easy condition than they were under independent Poland.

CHAPTER VI.

RUSSIAN TREATIES WITH OTHER POWERS.

Of the treaties which Russia has negotiated with foreign states since the treaty of Vienna, those with Turkey are among the most important. By the treaty of 1774 and 1775, and 1779, Turkey ceded to Russia, Jenekel, Kirtch, Asoph, &c., and stipulates for the freedom of Russian commerce in the Black Sea, &c. By the treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey, signed at

* By the general act of the Congress of Vienna, "The Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of those provinces and districts which are otherwise disposed of by the following articles, is united to Russia. It shall be irrevocably bound to the Russian empire: by its constitution it is to be enjoyed by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his heirs and successors for ever. His imperial majesty reserves to himself the power of determining the extent of that part of his states, which is to be separately administered, as he shall deem fit. He will take with his other titles that of Czar, King of Poland, according to the customary formula of his other possessions.

"The Polish subjects of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, shall enjoy a representation, and national institutions, modified into such forms of government as the powers upon whom they depend may judge expedient to grant."

Constantinople in 1783, various privileges of navigation and trade are ceded to Russia. By treaty of friendship, January 8, 1784, further concessions are made by the Porte to Russia. In 1792, by a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, the latter ceded to Russia Oxzakov and the country between the Bug and the Dniester. Treaty between Russia and Turkey, signed December, 1798, stipulates peace, friendship, mutual succour, &c. By the proclamation of the 28th January, 1801, the emperor declares Georgia to be a Russian possession. The treaty of armistice, 1807, stipulates for peace, &c., between Russia and Turkey. By the treaty of Bucharest, signed in May, 1812, Russia acquired the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, making the Pruth the boundary of Russia.

The treaty of Ackerman, signed in October, 1826, confirms all the articles of the treaty of Bucharest, and transfers, *de facto*, the islands of the Danube opposite Kilia and Ismael to Russia; and places Moldavia and Walachia under the tutelage of Russia, acknowledging a certain right of intervention on the part of the latter in the affairs of Servia. Perfect freedom of trade, and the free election, by the people, of their Hospodars, are stipulated for by a separate act of the treaty of Ackerman.

The treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Adrianople, September, 1829, gives *de facto* the command of the Danube to Russia; and the sovereignty of the latter over Georgia, Mingrelia (Circassia), Imeritia, Gouriel, and the other Caucasian states is acknowledged by the Porte under the fourth article of this treaty. The tutelage of Russia over the Danubean principalities, and the utmost freedom to Russian navigation and commerce, in the Ottoman Empire, are also stipulated for in this celebrated treaty. A separate act is annexed regarding Moldavia and Walachia. The treaty of Unker-Skelessi was another remarkable convention, but its provisions are considered to have expired, or, are not admitted. Russia has negotiated treaties of peace, friendship, and commerce, with Persia, China, Austria, Prussia, France, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, Greece, jointly or separately, and with nearly all other countries.

The treaties and conventions of any consequence, which England and Russia have signed, are the following.

In 1750 Great Britain acceded to the treaty of alliance of 1746, between Russia and Austria; and in 1755 and 1761, treaties of friendship and commerce were concluded between Great Britain and Russia. The convention of commerce between England and Russia, signed 25th of March, 1793, admitted British vessels and their cargoes in the ports acquired by Russia in the Black Seas; and reduces the duties on their cargoes one-fourth. By the treaty of 1797, between England and Russia, freedom of navigation and trade between both countries was established, and perfect equality of duties to be paid on merchandize, whether

imported or exported by Russian ships or subjects, or by British ships and subjects. Treaties of alliance, &c., between Great Britain and Russia, were signed 29th of December, 1798, and June, 1799, 1801, and 1805.

Conventions, with England were signed at Orebro in 1812, and at Reichenbach and at Peterwalden in 1813. Peace, &c., and slave-trade stipulations, general treaty of Vienna 1815. Treaty, Russian Dutch loan, at London, 1815. Convention and award, treaty of Ghent, July, 1822. Convention, South-western coast of America, 1825. British orders in council, admitting Russian vessels in ports of British possessions, 1827. Convention, Russian Dutch loan, November, 1831. Acts of Parliament Russian Dutch loan and Greek loan, 1832. Convention, slave trade, St. Petersburg, 1835. Treaty with England, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey, signed at London in 1841; which was followed by England and Austria invading Syria, and causing its evacuation by Ibrahim Pacha.

CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia; signed at St. Petersburg, February 28-16, 1825.

ART. I. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall not be troubled or molested, in any part of the ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles.

II. In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing, exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the High Contracting Parties, from becoming the pretext for an illicit commerce, it is agreed that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commandant; and, on the other hand, that Russian subjects shall not land, without permission, at any British establishment on the North-west Coast.

III. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the High Contracting Parties, upon the coast of the continent, and the islands of America to the north-west, shall be drawn in the manner following:

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called *Prince of Wales* Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. N. latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d deg. of W. longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called *Portland Channel*, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th deg. N. latitude; from this last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st deg. of W. longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st deg., in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding Article it is understood;

1st. That the island called *Prince of Wales* Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

2d. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th deg. of N. latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st deg. of W. longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British Possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

V. It is moreover agreed, that no establishment shall be formed by either of the two

parties within the limits assigned by the two preceding articles to the possessions of the other: consequently, British subjects shall not form any establishment either upon the coast, or upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions, as designated in the two preceding Articles; and, in like manner, no establishment shall be formed by Russian subjects beyond the said limits.

VI. It is understood that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean, or from the interior of the continent, shall for ever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Article III. of the present convention.

VII. It is also understood, that, for the space of ten years from the signature of the present convention, the vessels of the two powers, or those belonging to their respective subjects, shall mutually be at liberty to frequent, without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens, and creeks on the coast mentioned in Article III. for the purposes of fishing and of trading with the natives.

VIII. The Port of Sitka, or Novo Archangelsk, shall be open to the commerce and vessels of British subjects for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention. In the event of an extension of this term of ten years being granted to any other power, the like extension shall be granted also to Great Britain.

IX. The abovementioned liberty of commerce shall not apply to the trade in spirituous liquors, in fire arms, or other arms, gunpowder or other warlike stores; the High Contracting Parties reciprocally engaging not to permit the abovementioned articles to be sold or delivered, in any manner whatever, to the natives of the country.

X. Every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean, which may be compelled by storms or by accident, to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and lighthouse dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels. In case, however, the master of such vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall conform himself to the regulations and tariffs of the place where he may have landed.

XI. In every case of complaint on account of an infraction of the articles of the present convention, the civil and military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, without previously acting or taking any forcible measure, shall make an exact and circumstantial report of the matter to their respective courts, who engage to settle the same in a friendly manner, and according to the principles of justice.

XII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the twenty-eighth—sixteenth—day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, signed at St. Petersburg, January 11, 1843. Ratifications exchanged at London, January 31, 1843.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of extending, increasing, and consolidating the commercial relations between their respective dominions and possessions, and of thereby procuring all possible facilities and encouragements for those of their subjects who partake in those relations; and being persuaded that nothing can more contribute to the accomplishment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than the reciprocal abolition of

the differential and countervailing duties which are at present exacted and levied on the vessels or produce of either of the two states in the ports of the other, have named their plenipotentiaries for the conclusion of a treaty to this effect, that is to say:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ART. I. There shall be reciprocal freedom of navigation and commerce for the ships and subjects of the two High Contracting Powers, in all parts of their respective dominions where navigation and commerce are at present allowed, or may hereafter be allowed, to the ships and subjects of any other nation.

II. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, British vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Russian vessels arriving in, or departing from, the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, of whatsoever nature they may be, than those which are now, or shall hereafter be imposed on national vessels, on their entering into, or departing from, such ports.

III. In consideration that British ships arriving directly from other countries than those belonging to the High Contracting Parties, are admitted with their cargoes into the ports of the Russian empire, without paying any other duties whatsoever than those payable by Russian vessels; and in consideration of the advantages, which, in this respect, the present treaty specifically grants to British commerce in the Grand Duchy of Finland; it is agreed that from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, Russian vessels arriving from the mouth of the Vistula, the Niemen, or any other river which forms the outlet of a navigable stream, having its source in the dominions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or passing through the said dominions, shall be admitted, with their cargoes, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, exactly in the same manner as if those vessels arrived directly from Russian or Finnish ports, with all the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the present treaty of navigation and commerce. In like manner, Russian vessels proceeding from any port of Great Britain, or of the British possessions, for the mouth of any of the abovementioned rivers, shall be treated as if they were returning to a port of the empire of Russia, or of the Grand Duchy of Finland. It is, however, understood, that these privileges shall apply to Russian vessels and their cargoes, with respect to places situated at the mouths of the abovementioned rivers, only so long as British vessels and their cargoes shall be treated at those places, on their arrival and departure, on the same footing with Russian vessels.

IV. All productions of the soil, industry, and art of the dominions and possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, including the said productions which may be exported by the rivers or streams mentioned in the preceding Article, and which may be imported into the ports of the United Kingdom and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty; and also all the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the United Kingdom and possessions of her Britannic Majesty, which may be imported into the ports of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, shall enjoy reciprocally, in all respects, the same privileges and immunities, and may be imported and exported exactly in the same manner, in vessels of the one as in vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

V. All articles which are not the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the respective states or of their possessions, and which may be legally imported from the ports of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as likewise from those of the rivers and streams mentioned in the third Article, into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, in Russian vessels, shall be subject to the same duties only as would be payable upon the same articles as if they were imported in British vessels.

In like manner, all articles which are not the productions of the soil, industry, and art of the respective states, or of their possessions, and which may be legally imported from the ports of the United Kingdom, and of all the possessions of her Britannic Majesty, into the ports of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in British vessels, shall be subject

to the same duties only which would be payable upon the same articles if they were imported in Russian vessels.

Her Britannic Majesty grants by this treaty to Russian navigation and trade, all the benefits and privileges of navigation and commerce now enjoyed, or which may hereafter be enjoyed, by the most favoured nations, under existing laws and acts of parliament, or in virtue of orders in council, or treaties.

VI. All merchandize and articles of commerce which, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, or according to the laws and ordinances in force in the respective countries, may be legally imported into or exported from the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, either under the British flag, or under the Russian flag, shall, in like manner, be subject to the same duties, whether imported in vessels of the other state, or in national vessels: and the same bounties, drawbacks, and advantages shall be granted upon all merchandize and articles of commerce which may be legally exported from the ports of either state, whether exported in vessels of the one or in vessels of the other state.

VII. All merchandize and articles of commerce which shall be imported into, deposited or warehoused in, the ports of the dominions and possessions of the High Contracting Parties, shall be subject, while so warehoused, to the same regulations, conditions, and duties, whether imported in British or in Russian vessels. In the same manner, the re-exportation of such merchandize or articles of commerce shall be treated in the same manner, and be liable to the payment of the same duties, whether exported in British or in Russian vessels.

VIII. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the two governments, or by any company, corporation, or agent acting in its name or under its authority, in the purchase of any production of the soil, industry, or art of either of the two states and their possessions, imported into the ports of the other, on account of the nationality of the vessel in which such article may have been imported; it being the fixed intention of the two contracting parties, that no difference or distinction whatever shall be made in this respect.

IX. In regard to the commerce to be carried on in Russian vessels with the British possessions in the East Indies, her Britannic Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the same advantages and privileges as are or may be enjoyed, under any treaty or act of parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions which are or may become applicable to the vessels and subjects of any other state enjoying the same advantages and privileges for trading with the said possessions.

X. The stipulations of the present treaty shall not apply to the coasting trade carried on between port and port in the dominions of either contracting party, by the sailing or steam vessels of the other, so far as regards the carrying of passengers, merchandize, or articles of commerce; this trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

XI. The vessels and subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall, by the present treaty, reciprocally enjoy all such advantages, immunities, and privileges, in the ports of their respective dominions and possessions, as are now enjoyed by the navigation and commerce of the most favoured nations; the intention being to secure, in the United Kingdom and in the British possessions, to Russian vessels and subjects, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce granted by existing laws and acts of parliament, orders in council, or treaties, to other powers, or which may hereafter be granted; and, in like manner, British vessels and subjects shall enjoy, in the ports of the dominions and possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the full and entire advantages of navigation and commerce granted by existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, or by treaties, to foreign powers, or which may hereafter be granted. And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage reciprocally not to grant any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other state, which shall not be also at the same time granted to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of the other state shall have been gra-

tuitous, or upon giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

XII. It is understood that, in regard to commerce and navigation in the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 16th—28th—February, 1825, continues in force.

XIII. Any British or Russian vessel which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in the ports of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and lighthouse dues, which shall be the same as those payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of such vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

In the event of a vessel being wrecked at a place belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties, there shall not only be afforded to the persons shipwrecked every kind of assistance, but, moreover, the merchandize and effects which they may have thrown overboard, or which may have been saved, shall not be seized or detained under any pretext whatsoever. The said effects and merchandize shall, on the contrary, be preserved and restored on payment of the same rate of salvage, and of customs or other duties, which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. In the case either of shipwreck, or of a vessel being driven into port by stress of weather, the respective consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, shall be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

XIV. The consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents of each of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them, for the recovery of deserters from ships of war or merchant vessels of their respective countries.

XV. The present treaty shall remain in force during the space of ten years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications thereof; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to put an end thereto; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years: and it is agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the High Contracting Parties from the other, the present treaty, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two parties.

XVI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at London, at the expiration of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have fixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

SEPARATE ART. I. The commercial intercourse of Russia with the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may hereafter be renewed, and which do not form part of the regulations applicable to foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of removing from their commercial relations every kind of doubt or cause for discussion, have agreed that those special stipulations granted in favour of the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in those countries to the commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall in no case apply to the relations of commerce and navigation established between the two High Contracting Parties by the present treaty.

II. It is understood, in like manner, that the exemptions, immunities and privileges hereinafter mentioned, shall not be considered as at variance with the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the treaty of this date, that is to say:—

1. The exemption from navigation dues during the first three years, which is enjoyed by vessels built in Russia, and belonging to Russian subjects;

2. The exemptions of the like nature granted in the Russian ports of the Black Sea,

the sea of Asoph, and the Danube, to such Turkish vessels arriving from ports of the Ottoman empire, situated on the Black Sea, as do not exceed eighty lasts burden;

3. The permission granted to the inhabitants of the coast of the government of Archangel, to import duty free, or on payment of moderate duties, into the ports of the said government, dried or salted fish, as likewise certain kinds of furs, and to export therefrom, in the same manner, corn, rope and cordage, pitch, and ravensduck;

4. The privilege of the Russian American company;

5. The privilege of the Steam Navigation companies of Lubeck and Havre; lastly,

6. The immunities granted in Russia to certain English companies, called "Yacht Clubs."

The present separate articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have fixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ART. I. It is agreed that in any part of the great ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the High Contracting Powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already have been occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following Article:

II. With the view of preventing the rights of navigation and of fishing, exercised upon the great ocean, by the citizens and subjects of the High Contracting Parties, from becoming the pretext for an illicit trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall not resort to any port where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander; and that reciprocally the subjects of Russia shall not resort, without permission, to any establishment of the United States, upon the north-west coast.

III. It is moreover agreed, that hereafter there shall not be found by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the north-west coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, *to the north* of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, *south* of the same parallel.

IV. It is nevertheless understood, that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbours, and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding Article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country.

V. All spirituous liquors, firearms, or other arms, powder, and munitions of war of every kind, are always excepted from this same commerce permitted by the preceding article; and the two powers engage reciprocally, neither to sell, or suffer them to be sold, to the natives, by their respective citizens and subjects, nor by any person who may be under their authority. It is likewise stipulated, that this restriction shall never afford a pretext, nor be advanced in any case, to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, seizure of the merchandize, or, in fine, any measure of constraint whatever towards the merchants or the crews who may carry on this commerce; the High Contracting Powers reciprocally reserving to themselves to determine upon the penalties to be incurred, and to inflict the punishment in case of the contravention of this Article, by their respective citizens or subjects.

Signed at St. Petersburg, the 17th—5th—of April, 1824.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF RUSSIA.

Russia may be said to prohibit the importation of every material like those which can be drawn, by the labour of her serfs, from her mines and forests; and of every foreign manufactured article, in order that the labour of those serfs, with the aid of machinery either imported or made in the country, and directed by skilful foreign artisans, shall be made to produce articles either similar to, or that may be substituted for, those of foreign manufacture. We readily admit that this prohibitive system so generally injurious to the empire, may be very profitable to the nobles at Moscow and elsewhere, who are the proprietors of the cheaply and coarsely fed and clad serfs.

Russia, for the purpose of supplying and carrying on her manufactures, permits the importation of mathematical, optical, astronomical, and agricultural instruments, newly-invented machinery and models of machines, mules, and all the materials enumerated hereafter in Table I. of the Tariff, required in the arts.

Cotton twist, still required by her, and sheep's wool, several other articles, not enumerated, are admitted at small nominal duties.

A recent relaxation of the rigidity of her commercial legislation has been generally promulgated as a return to liberal trading principles: but on examining the prohibitions abolished, we discover that they are either of no great importance, or that the duties substituted are so high as to preclude any profitable legitimate importation into Russia of manufactured goods.

Before 1805, woollens, cottons, and silk goods were allowed to be imported for consumption generally, on paying either fixed, or *ad valorem* duties, varying from 5 to 45 per cent. On the 19th March that year, the *ad valorem* duties on woollens were changed into fixed duties, and a new tariff promulgated, admitting generally all goods for consumption. Prohibitions were afterwards substituted.

According to the terms of an Ukase, dated March, 1816, it was expected that Russia would return to a more liberal commercial system. That ukase sets forth: "After the liberal and satisfactory arrangements, political and commercial, which have been concluded between the powers of Europe (at Vienna), we have thought it for the public benefit to make some alterations in the prohibiting system of our trade. For this we appointed in the beginning of last year (1815), a committee to prepare a plan for the new tariff. Having now heard the opinion of the council of state, and ourselves having examined into all the particulars relative thereto, we have judged it necessary to allow the importation of several foreign articles prohibited by the last tariff, continuing, however, in force the prohibition of some others."

The following are the principal changes made in the Russian Tariff of Russian customs duties since the year 1816:

TARIFF, 1816.

		Import Duty. rou.	cop.
Coffee	pood	3	0
Sugar, raw	do.	1	50
— refined	do.	3	75
Manufactured cottons: all white and plain cotton goods, quilts and counterpanes, also mixed with flax or hemp	ad val.	25 per ct.	
Cotton yarn, bleached and unbleached, and dyed	„	7½	„
Hosiery, cotton, silk, worsted, embroidered or not, except those prohibited	„	20	„
Linens prohibited, except cambric, admitted at a duty of	„	25	„
Lace, blond cut in lace (*entoilage*)	„	10	„
Thread and bone lace		prohibited	
Silks, plain, of one colour, velvets, satins, ribbons, &c.	„	25	„
Raw silk, free, silk spun, twisted, &c.	„	2	„
Woollen yarn, white and dyed	„	10	„
Flannels, druggets, cords, camlets, &c.	„	15	„
Blankets, white and plain	„	25	„
Kerseymeres, of all colours	„	25	„
Fine woollen cloths	arshine	1	25
Cutlery, razors, knives, forks, scissors, penknives	ad val.	25 per ct.	
Saws, files, rasps, &c.	„	5	„
Tin, in boxes and blocks	pood	0	25
Lead, in pigs and sheets	berkovitz	0	25
Earthenware, common, delf, common, porcelain, and china, without gold and silver borders	ad val.	25 per ct.	

TARIFF, 1816.

		Export Duty. rou.	cop.	Additional 10 per cent. cop.
Hemp	berkovitz	1	0	10
Flax	do.	1	50	15
Tallow	do.	2	0	20
Wheat	tschetwert	0	15	1½
Rye	do.	0	11	1¼
Potash	berkovitz	0	75	7½
Wax	do.	0	50	5
Bristles	do.	1	0	10
Linseed	tschetwert	0	25	2½
Hempseed	do.	0	15	1½

TARIFF, 1830.

		rou.	cop.
Coffee	pood	5	0
Sugar, raw	do.	2	80
Cotton yarn, white	do.	5	0
— dyed	do.	6	0
— Turkey red	do.	12	0
Cotton cloths, plain	lb.	0	70
— prints		prohibited	
— cloths, white designs, excepting tulles and lace, separately taxed	do.	2	20
— fabrics, white, dyed one colour (mixed with linen and hemp also), and embroidered	do.	4	0
Handkerchiefs, the same, prohibited, and so on, except those absolutely prohibited, the duties on other cotton fabrics ranging	lb. to	10	0
Lace, blond, &c.	lb.	12	0
Woollen yarn, in the white	pood	7	20
— dyed	do.	7	70
— cloth, black, blue, green, or kerseymeres same colours, and *à poussière d'argent* (silver dust colour)		prohibited	
Flannels	lb.	1	0
Silk, spun, dyed, or not	do.	0	16
— stuffs, velvets, &c., all of one colour	do.	4	0
Silks mixed with wool, cotton, linen, with designs, with exceptions noted	do.	8	0
Linen and hempen yarn:—			
White	pood	4	80
Dyed	do.	7	20
Batistes de cambric, and fine white plain linen fabrics	lb.	5	60
Linen and hempen cloths, pure or mixed with cotton	do.	1	85
Dyed one colour, embroidered, striped, &c.	do.	6	90
Earthenware, glazed and unglazed		prohibited	
Tin, in sheets	berkovitz	40	0
Cutlery	lb.	0	80
Lead	pood	0	2½

TARIFF, 1836.

Cotton goods dyed of one colour and embroidered (except as per 1836 tariff)	lb.	1	50

Tariff, 1836—(*continued*).

		Import Duty. rou.	cop.
Cotton goods of various colours and designs, whether striped or woven (except those specifically mentioned elsewhere)	lb	2	0
Printed cottons		prohibited	
Linen and hempen cloth, white, and mixed with cotton	do.	1	50
— dyed, printed, flowered, embroidered, &c.		6	0
Tablecloths, towels the same, white, coloured, &c.	do.	2	0
All others at higher rates prohibited.			
Silk goods, either pure or mixed, not transparent with coloured designs, woven, embroidered, &c., except as designated	do.	6	0
— non-transparent, with gold and silver thread, &c., except as designated	do.	8	0
Woollen goods, cloths, kerseymeres (or casimeres, as in the ukase), ladies' cloths, &c., black, blue black, dark green	do.	3	0
Carpets, large or small	do.	1	0

The following articles were freed from the additional rate of 12½ per cent on imports, imposed by the ukase of 1831: viz.—Lace, blond, tulles, &c., lead, tin, and quicksilver. Also turnip, rape, and other oleaginous seeds not specifically named in the tariff, such as *souripa*, *rigey*, &c., were freed from all dues on export from Jan. 1, 1837.

TARIFF, 1838.

Cord of cotton, flax, wool, or mixture of, by sea	lb.	3	0
Cotton stuffs, not transparent, and other fabrics in cotton and part cotton, mixed with linen hemp, pressed (*tissikonnia*), white or dyed one colour	do.	1	50
Tablecloths, napkins, towels pure or mixed with wool, white or dyed one colour	do.	2	0
Every kind of cotton fabric, or part cotton mixed with linen or hemp, transparent, or half transparent dyed of one colour only, except those specially designated	do.	3	20
Cotton prints (*nabionta petschatnia*), except those specially designated		prohibited	
Woollen gloves, white, coloured, &c.	do.	1	25
Embroidered, or printed with buttons and ornaments	do.	8	0
Woollen yarn, white and dyed	pood	15	0
Woollen manufactures, merinoes of all kinds of one colour	do.	2	0
Of one colour with designs	do.	2	20
With designs, striped, &c.	do.	2	80
Cords, tailenets, patent cords, and other fabrics of waste, mixed with linen, hemp or cotton, of a single colour or striped and printed (except as specially indicated)	do.	1	80
Linens.—Handkerchiefs of batiste with corners printed, or borders printed above one inch in breadth, and with flowers and bouquets in the middle	do.	6	0
Tablecloths, napkins, and towels of linen mixed with wool, white-coloured and striped	do.	2	0
Silk stuffs, not transparent, changeable with designs	do.	6	0
Half-transparent, and transparent, plain white and with white designs, except those specially designated	do.	12	0
Printed silk goods		prohibited	
Cotton yarn	do.	6	50
Dyed and mixed, white and coloured	do.	8	0
Turkey red	do.	15	20
Fabrics, pure and mixed, non-transparent, such as percals, fustians, velverets, and other cloths, white plain, or with designs, or striped, as well as the common tissue of Turkish origin, called basa	lb.	0	83
Handkerchiefs in piece, the same	do.	1	85
Tissues dyed of one single colour, and embroidered in designs in white not separately classed	do.	1	85
Handkerchiefs the same	do.	2	50
And so on to shawls and handkerchiefs of pure cotton, or mixed with linen and			

Tariff, 1838—(*continued*).		Import Duty. rou.	cop.
hemp, with coloured designs, &c., in imitation of those of Turkey and Cashmere.	lb.	9	45
Linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, &c., pure or mixed with cotton or wool	do.	2	30
Silk goods, pure or mixed, of one colour and changeable, plain and with woven designs of same colour and shade, such as satins, taffetas, levantines, serges, as well as velvets of silk pure and mixed, of one colour	do.	5	0
— with designs woven and stamped	do.	7	50
— with gold or silver, fine or false	do.	10	20
Handkerchiefs as foregoing from 7 r. 50 c. to		12	50
Silk transparent from 15 rbls. per lb. to		25	0
Woollens, yarn white and dyed	pood	17	25
Cloths, kerseymeres, ladies' cloths, ratteens, black, blue black, green, deeper than gazon, of one colour, or mixed with white, as well as white and blue whites	do.	3	50
Cloths as before of every colour not named, and of various colours mixed	do.	1	80
Flannels, velvets, plush, &c.	do.	1	20
Handkerchiefs and shawls in imitation of Cashmeres	do.	10	50
Carpets	do.	0	65
— embroidered or made up with fringes, &c.	do.	7	2[illegible]
Linen, batiste, toile de Cambrai, white, plain	do.	5	6
Handkerchiefs of the same, and with small white or coloured borders not above an inch broad	do.	5	6
— having more than an inch flowered	do.	6	90
Fabrics of linen and hemp, pure or mixed with cotton (excepting as rated)	do.	1	85

Tariff, 1838 (*continued*).		Import Duty. rou.	cop.
Pocket-handkerchiefs as before with borders or without	pood	2	10
Pieces dyed one colour, figured, striped or embroidered, not separately specified	do.	6	90
Handkerchiefs, ditto	do.	9	20
— and cloths printed		prohibited	
Pottery, varni-hed pieces, pots and objects of all sorts, white, varnished and not varnished, except objects not specially denominated	do.	4	65
Linen and hempen yarn, combed or not	do.	4	80
— dyed	do.	7	20
Sugar, raw	do.	3	80
— refined		prohibited	
— molasses	do.	2	0
Coffee	do.	6	15
Cutlery, razors, knives, &c.	do.	1	20
— with ivory and pearl, &c.	do.	5	80
Fine cutlery		prohibited	
Tin in sheets	berkovitz	45	0
Coal		free	

Export Duties.		Internal Navigation Duty. r.	c.	r.	c.
Hemp	berkovitz	1	0	0	10
Flax, by sea		1	50	0	15
— by land		1	0	0	10
Tallow		2	0	0	20
Wheat	tschetwert	0	6	0	0¾
Potash, pearlash, &c.	berkovitz	0	50	0	5
Flaxseed, by sea	tschetwert	0	25	0	2½
— by land	do.	0	12	0	1¼
Hempseed, by sea	do.	0	15	0	1½
— by land	do.	0	12	0	1¼

NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, AS ISSUED IN NOVEMBER, 1841.

TABLE 1.—Articles admitted free, distinguishing those the Exportation of which is prohibited, those exported free of Duty, and those on which Export Duties are paid.

ARTICLES.	Export Duties in Russian Silver Currency.		Export Duties in English Sterling.	
		rou. cop.		£ s. d.
Acorns of oak or balumut	....	prohibited		
Animals killed, as bears, wild boars, elks, reindeer, &c.	....	free		
—— camels, alive	....	prohibited		
—— asses and mules	....	do.		
Ashes, crude, not washed in lyes	....	do.		
—— remaining from the smelting or refusing of gold or silver	....	do.		
Asphaltas (Jews' pitch), in pieces, and all shapes	....	free		
Birds, not alive, of all kinds	....	do.		
Books in all languages, printed up to the year 1800 inclusive, bound	....	do.		
—— printed, and manuscripts in all languages, not bound (in brochures)	....	do.		
Bricks, common and fireproof, to the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and of the Danube	....	do.		
Bristles, by land	pood	0 7	cwt.	0 0 8 7 10
—— by sea	do.	0 13	do.	0 1 4 1 6
Coins and medals of gold, silver, and copper, foreign, Russian stamped, of gold and silver or platina	....	free		
—— of copper, at 36 ro. bank-notes per pood, and the new copper coins in silver currency	....	do.		
Coals, charcoal, and turf	....	do.		
Cordage and ropes, imported with machinery for manufactories and such purposes	....	do.		
Charts, geographic, and globes	....	do.		
Clay, of all kinds, used for making china and porcelain, stoves, pots, clay for clarifying sugar, and fullers' earth	....	do.		
Crucibles, of all kinds, and moulds of clay	....	do.		
Clover and hay	....	do.		
Coral, and beads of coral, not wrought	....	do.		
Cement (puzzolan and trass)	....	do.		
Cuttings or clippings of paper	....	prohibited		
Corn, baked for passengers' use	....	free		
Cork, unmanufactured	....	do.		
Diamonds and other precious stones, not set	....	do.		
—— garnets, real (the stone) not set	....	do.		

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Export Duties in Russian Silver Currency.		Export Duties in English Sterling.	
		rou. cop.		£ s. d.
Enamel in pieces, rubbed or ground, except azure ground	....	prohibited		
Eggs	....	free		
Fire-engines	....	do.		
Fish of all kinds, alive and fresh	....	do.		
—— cods' heads, separated from the fish, dried, from the Norwegian fisheries	....	do.		
—— all kinds of fish, prepared by Russians, and imported in Russian vessels	....	do.		
—— dried nerve or tendon of the spine of the fish sevruga	....	do.		
Fruits: kitchen fruits, fresh, as melons, beans, cucumbers, and such like, except those specially named	....	do.		
Fruit-trees and garden plants, in baskets and hampers	....	do.		
Flax, dressed and undressed, by land	berquet	1 0	cwt.	0 1 04-9
—— ditto, by sea	do.	1 50	do.	0 1 62-9
—— tow and codilla and flax combings, by land	do.	0 24	do.	0 0 3
—— ditto, by sea	do.	0 50	do.	0 0 62-9
—— hemp, dressed and undressed	do.	1 0	do.	0 1 04-9
—— ,, codilla and combings, by land	do.	0 25	do:	0 0 3 1-9
—— ,, ditto, by sea	do.	0 32	do.	0 0 4
Furs; the produce of Russian hunting (or industry), in Russian vessels, and those imported into the ports of the government of Archangel by coasters; also morse or walrus, reindeer, seal, and great sturgeon skins	....	free		
Horns of elk and reindeer, imported by Russians in Russian vessels	pood	0 6	cwt.	0 0 7½
Horse manes and tails, by sea	berquet	0 75	do.	0 0 9¾
—— ditto, by land	....	0 50	....	0 0 6½
Horses; viz., stallions and colts	each	4 0	each	0 13 4
Instruments—as barometers, thermometers, microscopes, chronometers fixed in boxes, magnets, astronomical, and telescopes (not common spy-glasses), burning-glasses not set or mounted, optical, magnifying, &c.	....	free		
Leeches	....	do.		
Leather parings or clippings	....	prohibited		
Magnets	....	free		
Music notes, unbound or bound only in paper	....	do.		
Metals; viz., gold in pieces or bars, platina in grains or pieces, silver in pieces or bars	....	do.		
—— copper or copper ore	....	prohibited		
—— copper and brass wire cloth for manufactures	....	free		
—— bismuth and nickel	....	do.		
—— chromic ore	....	do.		
—— malachite, not wrought	....	do.		
—— marcasite, in pieces	....	do.		
—— mosaics, not mounted or set	....	do.		
Machinery for trades, agriculture, or arts	....	do.		
Mat bags at the ports of Archangel and Onega	100	0 13	100	0 0 5½
—— small bags at ditto	do.	0 6	do.	0 0 2¾
Natural History, works of—as minerals, stuffed animals, animals and insects in spirits, and stones in pieces, and such like	....	free		
Ox and cow tails	pood	0 3	cwt.	0 0 3¾
Potatoes, by land	....	free		
Ploughs and harrows	....	do.		
Parchment shreds or cuttings	....	prohibited		
Pearls, real or natural, not manufactured in drops and strings	....	free		
Pictures*—in oil or other colours, on wood, ivory, or bone, copper, linen, stone, glass, on squares of common wood, calico, muslin, and parchment; lithographic views, without frames	....	do.		
—— enamelled pictures, except images, and those which are wrought in the shape of vessels, and which are prohibited	....	do.		
—— engravings, prints and drawings without frames, figures embossed on paper, if imported in frames, the duty is levied only on the frames, bas reliefs, sillouettes, profiles, &c.	....	do.		
Reeds, for weaving-looms, all sizes	....	do.		
—— or canes for making reeds for silk manufactures	....	do.		
Rushes, horse-tail, and similar plants, not manufactured	pood	0 3	do.	0 0 3¾
Rags, &c.	....	prohibited		
Stones, rough, unwrought, filtering ditto	....	free		
Seaweed (*alga*)	....	do.		
Ships and other vessels, with their tackle	....	do.		
Skins and hides, undressed, of rams, sheep, and lambs, oxen, cows, calves, goats, chamois, buffaloes, elks, horses, reindeer, pigs, dogs, at the Baltic and White Sea, or by land	pood	0 80	do.	0 8 35-9
—— at the Port of Liebeau	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 22-9
—— at the Ports of the Black or Azof Seas, and of the Danube	do.	0 40	do.	0 4 17 9
—— raw and salted—at the Ports of the Baltic and White Seas, by sea and land	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 22-9
—— at the Ports of Liebeau	do.	0 45	do.	0 4 8
—— at the Ports of the Black or Azof Seas, and the Danube	do.	0 25	do.	0 2 71-9
—— hare and rabbit skins, undressed	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 0
Seeds—flower seeds, kitchen and garden ditto, grass-seed, seeds of cotton-wool, and bulbous roots	....	free		
—— linseed, by sea	chtwrt.	0 25	qr.	0 1 2¾
—— ditto by land	do.	0 12	do.	0 0

(*continued*)

* If imported in frames, the duty to be levied only on the frame.

ARTICLES.	Export Duties in Russian Silver Currency.		Export Duties in English Sterling.	
		rou. cop.		£ s. d.
Seeds, poppy seed	pood	0 25	cwt.	0 2 7 1-9
—— hempseed, by sea	chtwrt.	0 15	qr.	0 0 8 4-7
—— ditto by land	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 6 6-7
—— turnip or rape seed, by sea	do.	0 25	do.	0 1 2 2-7
—— ditto by land	do	0 12	do.	0 0 6 6-7
—— rhubarb seed	pood	7 50	cwt.	3 17 9 3-9
—— worm seed	....	free		
Smelting-pots and crucibles of all kinds, and moulds of clay	....	do.		
Samples of various stuffs, brought from Abroad, less than 1 arshine (28 inches) in length, pasted on sheets and bound in books				
Tiles for roofing, at the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and the Danube.	....	do.		
Wood—building-wood, deals, &c., to the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and to the Danube, twigs for baskets, to ditto	....	do.		
—— firewood, oak balks (klaps or pipewood) hoops, common reeds, splinters for stucco work, ropes, and sheets of bark, brushwood, shingles and laths, wedges of common wood	....	do.		
—— bark of birch, oak, or elm, ditto	....	prohibited		
—— carpenters' work of wood to the inland frontiers of Bessarabia, and to the ports of the Danube, of the Black and Azof Seas, and various articles for domestic use, plaited, of twig matting, also of hair, and various vessels of wood	....	free		
—— casks, empty, or in pieces, barrels, staves, and coopers' work				
—— wooden ware, painted, polished, and plain, unless specially named, at the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and the Danube, and the customs frontier at Bessarabia	....	do.		

TABLE 2.—List of Articles, the Importation of which is prohibited, distinguishing those the Exportation of which is prohibited, those exported free of Duty, and those on which Export Duties are levied.

ARTICLES.	Russian Weights, Measures & Currency.		English Weights, Measures, & Monies.	
	Export duty.		Export Duty.	
		rou. cop.		£ s. d.
Albums or books with white or coloured paper	....	free		
Bank notes, imperial exchequer billets, billets of the deposit fund, and credit notes	....	prohibited		
Bark of birch, oak, elm, &c.	....	do.		
Barley; viz., pearl or manna croop of all kinds	....	free		
Beds and pillows of feathers, except those for use of passengers arriving in Russia by land	pood	0 10	cwt.	0 1 0 4-9
—— ditto ditto by sea	do.	0 15	do.	0 1 0 6-9
—— stuffed with hair or wool, except for the use of passengers arriving in Russia by land	do.	0 1	do.	0 0 1½
—— ditto ditto by sea	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 8 1-10
Beer of all kinds	....	free		
Biscuits and cracknels	....	do.		
Blanks, or printed forms for bills of lading, and other papers	....	do.		
Books, bound white counting-house books of all kinds	....	do.		
Boots and shoes of all kinds	....	do.		
Bronze; entire articles of bronze, as lustres and chandeliers, girandoles, and all others, although without gold, silver, and platina, and not bronzed, remain	....	prohibited		
Cotton manufactures; all kinds of printed cotton and half-cotton goods and manufactures, except those that are specially named, and nankin	....	free		
Caps of all kinds not specially named, and foraging or travelling caps	....	do.		
Castor	lb.	0 75	lb.	0 2 9 3-9
Coins, known under the denomination of billions, berlins, zwrolfers, ditkas, polzlotkas, and drouzlotkas, (Polish)	....	free		
—— all foreign, low proof	....	do.		
Clothes and articles of dress for men and women, except such as belong to passengers arriving in Russia	....	do.		
Clocks; viz., with ornaments of metal, marble, alabaster, &c.	....	do.		
Carriages and equipages of all kinds, with or without springs, entire, or in separate pieces, except such as are brought by passengers on board the steamers, and those mentioned in the 11th paragraph of the 940th Article of the 6th vol. of the Code of Laws	....	free		
Furs, beaver, otter, of young animals ripped from the womb, young ursine seals (marine cats), marine dogs, and seals, by land	pood	0 10	cwt.	0 1 0 4-9
—— ditto ditto by sea	do.	0 20	do.	0 2 0 8-9
—— all articles manufactured of fur, except caps	....	free		
Feathers, pulled, of all kinds	....	do.		
Galloon of gold, silver, tinsel, silk, worsted, cotton, thread, also half-silk, and mixed of all kinds	....	do.		
—— fringes of gold, &c., as above described	....	do.		
—— gauzes of gold, silver, and tinsel	....	do.		
Gold lace or galloon work, and gold wire twisted, spangles; also all gilt manufactured articles	....	do.		

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Russian Weights, Measures & Currency — Export Duty.		English Weights, Measures, & Monies — Export Duty.	
		rou. cop.		£ s. d.
Garters of all kinds	....	free		
Girandoles, chandeliers of all kinds, except of silver and plated	....	do.		
Gunpowder	pood	0 5	cwt.	0 0 62-9
Hemp and flax.—All manufactures of, printed or stamped, unless specially enumerated	....	free		
Hair-powder, of all kinds	pood	0 12	cwt.	0 1 3
Hats; viz., of beaver and half-beaver, (down and half-down,) of varnished leather, and silk, and all kinds not specially named	....	free		
Implements of war, of iron or cast-iron, such as cannon and cannon balls bombs, &c.	....	do.		
Iron.—Cast-iron in pigs and fragments, by sea	cwt.	0 25	cwt.	0 0 31-9
—— ditto manufactured, by sea	do.	0 5	do.	0 0 6¼
—— in rods and bars, by sea	....	free		
—— assorted, and in square pieces, by sea	....	do.		
Jewellery and trinkets, articles of, except of steel and those which come under the rubrics of gold and silver articles and stones, and other substances set	....	do.		
Knives and forks, snuffers, locks, hinges, and other objects, not especially admitted, which do not come under the rubric of blacksmiths' works	....	do.		
—— with plated handles, or silvered, or gilt	....	do.		
Linen of all kinds, sewn and hemmed, except what belongs to passengers arriving in Russia	....	do.		
—— tape	....	do.		
Leather.—All articles or manufactures of leather, except such as are specially named	....	do.		
Lustres of all kinds	....	do.		
Liqueurs; viz., shrub (shrom Russ)	....	do.		
—— liqueurs and spirits poured on fruits or berries, and allowed to ferment (in Russ, Nalivka, and Nastoika), except such as are especially named amongst apothecaries' stuffs	....	do.		
—— cherry brandy (Kirschwasser)	....	do.		
—— mead, linden, and cherry	....	do.		
—— brandy and corn spirits, sweetened and not sweetened, also gin (Geneva or juniper brandy)	....	do.		
Medicine chests for travelling, *i. e.*, boxes for domestic use with medicine	....	do.		
Mushrooms dried, except those named in the list of apothecaries stuffs	....	do.		
Matches of all kinds	....	do.		
Marble, porphyry, and other similar stones, with ornaments of bronze, and such like	....	do.		
Millinery; viz., ladies' head-dresses, caps, bonnets, toquets, &c.	....	do.		
Mirrors and glasses for mirrors	....	do.		
Musk of Cabardie	lb.	1 25	lb.	0 4 75-9
Metals.—Platina, wrought	....	free		
— blades of swords, sabres and daggers, with gold and silver damaskening, and without it	....	do.		
— iron manufactured articles, tinned of all kinds, except such as are specially named	....	do.		
— all articles manufactured of wire except such as are specially named	....	do.		
— composition metals; viz., pinchbeck, Prince's metal, argentine, Britannia metal, and other compound metals of all kinds, in pieces, sheets, and manufactured	....	do.		
Nitre, purified	....	do.		
Needlework and sewing of all kinds, as clothes made up, and all embroidered articles, not specially enumerated	....	do.		
Oil of hempseed and linseed by land	....	0 5		
—— ditto, by sea	....	0 20		
—— colsat and nut oil, also of the sunflower seed	....	free		
—— composite, for burning in lamps, by land	....	0 2	....	0 0 2½
— ditto, by sea	....	0 6	....	0 0 74-9
Opiates for cleansing teeth	....	free		
Porcelain ware of all kinds	....	do.		
Ribbons of the Imperial Russian orders	....	do.		
Silver lace or galloon work and silver wire twisted, spangles, and all manufactured articles of silver plate	....	do.		
Salt, at the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and the ports of the Danube, not excepting Odessa	....	do.		
Siccory or chicory root	pood	0 7	cwt.	0 0 87-10
Silk and half-silk manufactures, *printed of variegated colours, not dyed in the thread*, unless specially named	....	free		
Stearine, and candles of	pood	0 5	do.	0 0 62-9
Stockings and leggings, and gaiters of Chamois leather	....	free		
Surrogates, *i. e.*, burnt siccory, burnt acorns, and such like	....	do.		
Spirits; viz., brandy and corn spirits sweetened or not, gin, or juniper brandy	....	do.		
Sugar; viz., refined melis, lump, and sugarcandy in heads pieces or crushed	....	do.		
Tickets of the Warsaw and foreign lotteries	....	prohibited		
Tallow (animal) of all kinds	berquet	2 0	cwt.	0 2 08-9
—— stearine and candles	pood	0 5	do.	0 0 62-9
Tea of all kinds	do.	0 20	do.	0 2 08-9
Torches	....	free		
Umbrellas of all kinds	....	do.		
Vinegar of beer, or alegar	....	do.		
Woollen manufactures; viz., all woollens and mixed stuffs and manufactures, printed, unless specially named	....	do.		

TABLE 3.—Articles admitted on the Payment of Duties, distinguishing those upon which Export Duties are levied, those which are exported free of Duty, and those the Exportation of which is prohibited.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money.		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agate, not wrought	lb.	lb.	0 12	free	0 0 5¾	free
—— wrought, without ornaments	do.	do.	2 65	do.	0 9 9 7-9	do.
—— set with ornaments of bronze, &c.*	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
Alabaster, unwrought	pood	cwt.	0 1½	do.	0 0 1 8-9	do.
—— wrought, as statues, &c.	do.	do.	5 0	do.	2 11 10 2-9	do.
—— ditto and ornamented	do.	do.	6 0	do.	3 2 2 6-9	do.
Alkali, mineral, and natrum bicarbonicum	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11 1-9	do.
Almond bran	do.	do.	1 90	do.	0 19 8 4-9	do.
—— paste	lb.	lb.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
Aloes	pood	cwt.	0 70	do.	0 7 3 1-9	do.
Alum	berquet	do.	1 0	0 20	0 1 0⅝	0 0 2½
Alva (conserve of quinces)	pood	do.	0 60	free	0 0 2 6-9	0 0 2½
Amalgam for silvering mirrors	lb.	lb.	0 10	do.	0 0 4 4-9	0 0 2½
Amber, unmanufactured	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 0 4 4-9	0 0 2½
—— manufactured	do.	do.	4 75	do.	0 17 7 1-9	0 0 2½
—— set and mouth-pieces of amber	do.	do.	9 20	do.	1 14 0 8-9	0 0 2½
Animals ‡ viz., oxen, bullocks, and buffaloes	each	each	0 70	0 50	0 2 4	0 1 8
—— cows and heifers	do.	do.	0 30	0 50	0 1 0	0 1 8
—— calves, sheep, lambs, shegoats, and kids	do.	do.	0 8	0 5	0 0 3⅛	0 0 2
—— boars and pigs	do.	do.	0 25	0 15	0 0 10	0 0 6
—— horses, stallions, and colts‡	do.	do.	free	4 0	free	0 13 4
—— geldings and mares	do.	do.	40 0	2 0	6 13 4	0 0 8
—— crustaceous and testaceous; viz., oysters, fish, lobsters, muscles, cockles, cuttlefish, &c.	cask of 2 ankers	cask of 2 ankers	5 0	free	0 16 8	free
—— ditto and turtles dried, salted, or pickled	pood	cwt.	9 0	do.	4 13 4	do.
—— imported for the purposes of show or sale, either alive or stuffed	each	each	3 0	do.	0 10 0	do.
Anise, stellated, in the shell	pood	cwt.	1 20	0 25	0 12 5 3-9	0 2 7 1-9
—— cleaned; viz., in seeds	do.	do.	0 70	0 20	0 7 3	0 0 2 8-9
—— and cumin seed	do.	do.	1 20	0 4	0 12 5 3-9	0 0 5
Annatto	do.	do.	1 30	free	0 13 5 7-9	free
Anticorrosive (dyestuffs)	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 13 0	do.
Antimony	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 2 1	do.
Aquafortis, and spirits of nitre and nitric acid	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 1 3-9	do.
Arsenic in pieces or in powder	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Ashes, metallic, and of lead	do.	do.	3 80	do.	1 19 5	do.
—— of pewter (oxide of pewter)	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— pot and pearl, and reed ashes	berquet 10 poods	do.	3 0	0 50	0 3 1 3-9	0 0 6 2-9
Assya (stewed fruit), including the vessel	lb.	lb.	0 65	free	0 2 4 8-9	free
Auripigmentum (orpiment) ground or unground	pood	cwt.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Bandages, of all kinds and springs belonging thereto	lb.	lb.	2 45	do.	0 9 1	do.
Baskets of all kinds	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
Bay and piscatory berries	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 6 7-10	do.
—— leaves	do.	do.	1 90	do.	0 19 8⅔	do.
Beads, artificial, of glass, metal, &c., on strings	lb.	lb.	0 75	do.	0 2 9½	do.
—— ditto, wrought	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— ditto, ditto, set	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
Beds and pillows, &c., stuffed with feathers, down, hair, or wool, covered with ticking, &c., brought by passengers, above the quantity allowed for their use	pood	cwt.	3 50	do.	1 16 3 5-9	do.
Bekmes, a decoction of grapes mixed with flour and cut into pieces	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 3	free
Bellows	lb.	lb.	0 25	do.	0 0 11 1-9	do.
Birch tar	cask	cask	0 35	prhibtd.	0 1 2	prohibited
Birds of all kinds alive, except parrots and such like	each	each	0 30	free	0 1 0	free

(continued)

* It is understood that all articles allowed to be imported with bronze, applies only to those of which bronze composes the smaller portion. Chandeliers, girandoles, and other articles of bronze remain prohibited by the paragraph relating to bronze, even although agates should form part of their composition.

† On admitting cattle driven across the frontiers of Bessarabia for pasturage or wintering, the regulations confirmed by his Imperial Majesty on the 30th September, 1830, must be observed at the custom-houses of Bessarabia.

‡ Foals are considered as full-grown horses.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birds, parrots, &c.	each	each	1 0	free	0 3 4	free
Birdlime	lb.	lb.	0 4	do.	0 0 1 7-9	do.
Blacking with the vessel containing it	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 2 7	do.
Blocks or pulleys of wood	10 pieces	10 pieces	0 55	do.	0 1 10	do.
Blonde or bobbinet.—(*See Lace.*)						
Blue, Berlin	lb.	lb.	0 25	do.	0 0 11 1-9	do.
—— Parisian	pood	cwt.	3 80	do.	1 19 4 8-9	do.
Bones, of all kinds, bleached or unbleached	do.	do.	0 80	0 15	0 8 3 5-9	0 1 6 6-9
—— ground or rasped*	do.	do.	1 80	free	0 18 8	free
—— manufactured articles of bone, except those especially named	lb.	lb.	3 50	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
—— common, burnt, and mixed with other burnt substances	pood	cwt.	0 50	do.	0 5 2 2-10	do.
—— ivory and mammoth bones	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— ditto ground or crushed	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11 1 10	do.
—— burnt	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 4 4-10	do.
—— ivory prepared for painters	do.	do.	3 50	do.	1 16 3½	do.
—— all manufactured articles of bone, except those specially enumerated	lb.	lb.	3 50	do.	0 12 11½	do.
Books; viz., printed after the year 1800, bound in boards or leather; also † engraving, bound, and cartoon boxes, with printed papers, pictures, cut figures, &c.	do.	do	0 10	do.	0 0 4 4-9	do.
—— memorandum and pocket books furnished or unfurnished, but not containing surgical instruments	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-9	do.
—— small, bound, for ornamenting confectionery	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
Borax	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 6¾	do.
—— refined	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 1½	do.
Bricks, common and fireproof	the 1000	the 1000	0 50	do.	0 1 8	do.
Bristles; viz., manufactured articles of, unless specially enumerated	lb.	lb.	2 0	do.	0 0 7 4 8-9	do.
Bronze, separate figures, bas-reliefs, and ornaments of bronze, and other compositions for forming bronze articles, not gilt nor silver plated, nor covered with platina, and not bronzed‡	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 1 6	do.
—— bronzing powder	pood	cwt.	3 60	do.	1 17 4	do.
Brown red (artificial colcothar) dyestuff	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 0 2 6-9	do.
Brushes of bristles, and camels' and goats' hair, with handles	lb.	lb.	0 40	do.	0 1 5 7-9	do.
—— painters' and chamois leather stumps	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10 2-9	do.
—— shaving, mounted with wood, &c.	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
—— ditto, with gold, silver, or bronze	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
Butter, by land	pood	cwt.	5 80	0 5	3 0 1 7-9	0 0 0 2-9
—— by sea	do.	do.	5 80	0 20	3 0 1 7-9	0 2 0 8-9
Buttons of all sorts, not specially enumerated	lb.	lb.	6 0	free	1 2 2 6-9	free
—— metallic, with the Russian arms, &c.	do.	do.	2 0	do.	0 7 4 8-9	do.
Cabinet-maker's work and carved work of all kinds not specially enumerated	pood	cwt.	8 0	do.	4 2 11	do.
—— the same to the ports of the Danube, and of the Black and Azof Seas	do.	do.	2 90	do.	1 10 1	do.
—— turners' work of all kinds not specially enumerated	do.	do.	8 0	do.	4 2 11½	do.
—— the same to the ports of the Danube and of the Black and Azof Seas	do.	do.	6 0	do.	3 2 2	do.
Cabinets of wax figures, undressed	each fig.	each fig.	1 20	do.	0 4 0	do.
Cacao in seeds or nuts	pood	cwt.	6 20	do.	3 4 3½	do.
—— prepared of all kinds	lb.	lb.	1 20	do.	0 4 5½	do.
Cages for birds, of wood, without birds	each	each	0 20	do.	0 8 0	do.
—— with or without birds, of copper wire	lb.	lb.	0 30	do.	0 1 1 3-9	do.
Cali Borissicum (prussiate of potash)	do.	do.	0 25	do.	0 0 11	do.
Canes and walkingsticks, mounted but not ornamented	do.	do.	1 60	do.	0 5 11 1-9	do.
Canvass, for ladies' work of linen or cotton, with drawings or patterns	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 8 6¾	do.
—— of silk or half silk, white or coloured, with drawings, &c., for embroidery	do.	do.	15 0	do	2 15 6¾	do.
Caoutchouc (Indian rubber), in pieces or bottles, and all articles manufactured therefrom§	pood	cwt.	5 45	do.	2 16 6¾	do.
Capers	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 4½	do.

(*continued*)

* Bones ground to a powder will only be allowed to be exported free after 1843; those broken into bits will pay the same duty as those in pieces.

† Engravings in simple cartoons are not considered books, and pass as engravings. On the admission of books, the law relating to the censorship must be observed.

‡ Entire articles of bronze, as lustres, chandeliers, &c., although without gold, silver, or platina, and not bronzed remain prohibited.

§ Manufactured caoutchouc covered with and stretched upon silk, wool, hemp, or cotton, refers to those rubrics of this tariff to which such manufactures belong.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Caps, Turkish or Fezzes, of red or white wool, embroidered with spangles	dozen	dozen	2 30	free	0 7 8	free
—— of all kinds with fur (which are allowed to be imported)	lb.	lb.	4 0	do.	0 14 9 7-9	do.
Caraways	pood	cwt.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Cardamoms	do.	do.	10 50	do.	3 8 10½	do.
Cards, of all kinds, whether playing, enigmatical, or illustrative of natural history, &c.*	dozen	dozen	0 62	do.	0 2 0 8·10	do.
Carkass; viz., wire wound with cotton, silk, or thread	lb.	lb.	2 50	do.	0 9 3	do.
Carmine	do.	do.	2 90	do.	0 10 8	do.
Carpenter's work of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	pood	cwt.	2 0	do.	1 0 9	do.
Cassel, brown, prepared in oil	do.	do.	2 35	do.	1 4 4 2-5	do.
Caviare of all kinds, by land	do.	do.	6 0	0 10	3 2 2 6-9	0 1 0 4-9
—— by sea	do.	do.	6 0	0 20	3 2 2 6-9	0 2 0 8-9
—— Turkish, called Boutargh	lb.	lb.	0 15	free	0 0 6 6-9	free
Chalk	berquet	cwt.	1 50	0 25	0 1 6 6-9	0 0 3 1-9
Cheese	pood	do.	5 0	free	2 11 10 2-9	free
—— fruit of all kinds	lb.	lb.	0 50	do.	0 1 10½	do.
Chlorate of lime	pood	cwt.	2 0	0 2	1 0 8 3-9	0 0 2½
Chocolate of all kinds	lb.	lb.	1 20	free	0 4 5 3-9	free
Chrome	pood	cwt.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
Chromate of potash	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 1½	do.
Cider and perry†	hhd.	hhd.	48 0	do.	8 0 0	do.
—— in bottles	bottle	bottle	0 60	do.	0 1 8	do.
Cinnabar (vermilion)	pood	cwt.	3 0	do.	1 11 13-10	do.
Cinnamon, cassia lignea, fistula, and cassia of cloves	do.	do.	10 0	do	5 3 8 4-9	do.
Clays or earths for dying, printing, and colouring; viz., of Cologne	do.	do.	0 15	do.	0 1 6⅜	do.
—— of Frankfort	do.	do.	0 12	do.	0 1 3½	do.
—— of Hungary	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 1 0½	do.
—— of Leman	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 2 1	do.
—— of Ratisbon and of the Seine	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 1 0½	do.
—— of Tyrol green	do.	do.	0 12	do.	0 1 3½	do.
—— of Verona	do.	do.	0 15	do.	0 1 6⅜	do.
—— of all kinds, not specially enumerated	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 2⅝	do.
Cloaks of felt (*burki*), or camels' hair	lb.	lb.	4 0	do.	0 14 9½	do.
Clocks and watches and time pieces of all kinds (except astronomical), with plates and feet of brass, bronze, or metal gilt, but without any separate marble or alabaster ornaments; also keys of brass and steel for watches and interior works, having bronze rings, &c.	do.	do.	2 60	do.	0 9 7 5-9	do.
—— pocket chronometers of gold	each	each	5 0	do.	0 16 8	do.
—— ditto silver	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— watches, of gold and silver gilt, ornamented with pearls or unornamented, with moveable or immovable cases	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 16 8	do.
—— silver, or of pinchbeck or brass plated	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— ditto, of pinchbeck or brass gilt	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 16 8	do.
—— gilt plates for watches	lb.	lb.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
—— all kinds of interior works for watches, springs, wheels, &c.‡	do.	do.	0 8	do.	0 0 3 5-9	do.
—— wooden clocks, with brass or wooden wheels	each	each	0 60	do.	0 2 0	do.
Cloves	pood	cwt.	15 50	do.	8 0 9	do.
Cobalt, and ore of	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
—— calcined or zaffres	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— smalts or cobalt blue, and powder of	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 1 3-9	do.
Cochineal	do.	do.	13 50	do.	7 0 0	do.
Coffee	do.	do.	0 15	do.	3 3 9 3·10	do.
—— and pepper mills	lb.	lb.	0 90	do.	0 3 4	do.
Colophony (resin for violin bows)	berquet	cwt.	3 0	do.	0 3 1½	do.
Confectionary of sugar, also various fruits, peels, spices, leaves, &c., preserved or candied	lb.	lb.	0 90	do.	0 3 4	do.
Conserves or preserves, such as ginger in sugar, and honey juice, and all kinds of fruit in the juice of sugar, or honey or fruit	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 2½	do.
Copper and manufactures of.—(*See Metals.*)						
Copperas or vitriol, white, not purified	pood	cwt.	1 15	do.	0 11 11 1-10	do.
—— ditto, purified	do.	do.	2 30	do.	1 3 10 1·5	do.
—— blue; viz., Turkish and Saltzburg	do.	do.	1 15	do.	0 11 11 1-10	do.
—— green and black, and compositious thereof	do.	do.	0 85	do.	0 8 9 8·10	do.

(*continued*)

* Cards may only be imported for the Imperial Foundling Hospital, which has the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling cards.

† Liquors imported in casks are reckoned in hogsheads of commercial measure: if in bottle they pay for the number of bottles at not less than 15 to a vedro; if under 15 and above 17, they must be reckoned at vedros of 16 bottles, and pay duty accordingly.

‡ Watch works, put together, pay half the duty of silver watches.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	Engli-h.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copperas, or vitriolic or sulphuric acid; also oil of vitriol and spirits of vitriol or sulphur	pood	cwt.	2 90	free	1 10 09-10	free
Coral, wrought and strung, also in bundles or ground	lb.	lb.	2 70	do.	0 10 0	do.
—— beads, artificial, on strings	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
—— ditto, real or artificial, grained or fluted, and polished, not strung	do.	do.	4 0	do.	0 14 07-9	do.
—— ditto, cut or carved, and all manufactured articles thereof	do.	do.	4 60	do.	0 17 04-9	do.
—— ditto set	do.	do.	8 0	do.	1 9 7 5-9	do.
Cordage and cables, ropes and twine of all kinds, made of flax, hemp, or tow, or codilla, or other plants, &c., tarred or not tarred (except such as are mixed with silk, cotton, or worsted), by sea.	pood	cwt.		per 10 poods		
—— ditto ditto, by land	do.	do.	1 60	0 13 / 0 5	0 10 7	0 0 1 3-5 / 0 0 0 3-5
—— of hemp, tow, or codilla, by sea	do.	do.		0 6		0 0 0 3-4
—— ditto ditto, by land	do.	do.		0 2		0 0 0½
Cords, of cotton, linen, or worsted, or of these materials mixed, by sea	lb.	lb.	2 0	free	0 7 48-9	free
—— ditto ditto, by land	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 84-9	do.
—— of silk and flock silk, mixed, not transparent	do.	do.	4 80	do.	0 17 93-9	do.
Cork, manufactured, as corks, stoppers, &c.	pood	cwt.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
Corn and grain; viz., rye, by land	chetwert	impl. qr.	0 20	0 3	0 0 11 3-7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	2 0	0 3	0 9 62-7	0 0 1 5-7
—— wheat and spelt, by land	do.	do.	0 30	0 6	0 1 51-7	0 0 3 3-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	3 0	0 6	0 14 33-7	0 0 3 3-7
—— buckwheat, by land	do.	do.	0 15	0 2	0 0 84-7	0 0 1 1-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	1 50	0 2	0 7 15-7	0 0 1 1-7
—— Indian wheat, or maize, by land	do.	do.	0 20	0 3	0 0 11 3-7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	2 0	0 3	0 9 62-7	0 0 1 5-7
—— barley, by land	do.	do.	0 20	0 3	0 0 11 3 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	2 0	0 3	0 9 62 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— oats, by land	do.	do.	0 15	0 3	0 0 84 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	1 50	0 3	0 7 15 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— beans, peas, and lentils, by land	do.	do.	0 30	0 3	0 1 55 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	3 0	0 3	0 14 33 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— millet, by land	do.	do.	0 25	0 3	0 1 22 7	0 0 1 5-7
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	2 50	0 3	0 11 10 0-7	0 0 1 5-7
—— potato flour	pood	cwt.	1 0	0 2	0 10 44-9	0 0 2½
—— rice	do.	do.	0 60	free	0 6 26-9	free
Cotton and cotton manufactures; viz., cotton, raw, by sea	do.	do.	0 25	0 15	0 2 7	0 1 6¾
—— ditto, by land	do.	do.	0 25	0 5	0 2 7	0 0 6¼
—— twist, white, by sea	do.	do.	0 50	0 6	0 3 7 5	0 0 7½
—— ditto, by land	do.	do.	0 50	0 5	0 3 7 5	0 0 6¼
—— white and coloured, twisted together, by sea. —— ditto ditto, by land	do.	do.	8 0	0 4 / 0 3	4 3 0	0 0 5 / 0 0 3¾
—— Turkey, red, twisted with white or coloured threads, by sea —— ditto ditto, by land	do.	do.	15 20	0 4 / 0 3	7 17 7½	0 0 5 / 0 0 3¾
—— or half cotton wicks, with flax or hemp	do.	do.	0 50	free	0 3 7 5	free
—— wadding	lb.	lb.	1 10	do.	0 4 1	do.
—— manufactures of cotton and half cotton, with hemp or flax, not transparent; viz., white calicoes, long-cloth, cambrics, dimity (piqué), fustian, Manchester velveteens, and other white cottons, plain, or with white patterns woven or interwoven, and also coarse Turkish (hassa)	do.	do.	*0 83	do.	0 3 1	do.
—— handkerchiefs of the same	do.	do.	1 85	do.	0 6 10½	do.
—— white cotton manufactures, imported into the ports of the Danube, and Black and Azof Sear, not similar to (Borla), and known under the name of American (bryaz)	do.	do.	*0 83	do.	0 3 1	do.
—— manufactures of one colour, dyed and embroidered, with white patterns, unless specially named	do.	do.	†1 85	do.	0 6 10½	do.

(continued)

Observations.—1. Cordage and cables are allowed to be exported free of duty to 5th April, 1842. (Permission since extended to 5th April, 1845. See "Commercial Gazette" of March, 1842.)

2. All kinds of cordage and cables, exported from the government of Archangel, by coasters, are free of duty.

1. All kinds of grain exported, by coasters, from the government of Archangel, are free of duty.

2. All kinds of corn to Prussia, through custom-houses on the inland frontier, pass free.

3. At all the other custom-houses, the exportation of wheaten and all other flour is allowed, free of duty, until 1st January, 1846, after which time it may be exported on paying half the rate of duty which is levied on the grain from which it is made.

4. Malt and grits, of all kinds, pay, on exportation, half the duty imposed on the grain from which they are manufactured.

5. On importing flour, grits of all kinds, and malt, duty, and half the duty imposed on the grain, is to be levied.

* White cotton stuffs, mixed with horsehair, pay a duty of 83 copecs per lb.

† Cotton manufactures, mixed with flax, called "drill," are to pass, if of one colour, under this head, and pay duty accordingly.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton handkerchiefs of the same	lb.	lb.	*2 50	free	0 9 3	free
—— embossed, or stamped, white, or of one colour	do.	do.	1 85	do.	0 6 10½	do.
—— variegated, and with coloured patterns, spots, and stripes, woven or embroidered	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3	do.
—— handkerchiefs of the same	do.	do.	3 0	do.	0 11 1¼	do.
—— of all kinds, with gold and silver, or tinsel of ditto, laid or glued on (*appliqués*), except such as are specially named	do.	do.	3 50	do.	0 12 11½	do.
—— stockings, nightcaps, and lower articles of dress, also counterpanes,† of piqué and fustian, white or coloured, sewn or not sewn	do.	do.	0 83	do.	0 3 1	do.
—— stockings, caps, and lower articles of dress, &c., embroidered	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7½	do.
—— tablecloths, napkins, towels, &c., mixed with worsted, white or coloured	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3	do.
—— manufactures, transparent and half-transparent; viz., handkerchiefs, &c., white, plain, or white patterns, woven or interwoven, also fine white Turkish (bassa) except bobbinet and lace	do.	do.	2 75	do.	0 10 2¼	do.
—— variegated and woven, and dyed of one colour.	do.	do.	3 80	do.	0 14 1	do.
—— with white embroidery, of cotton, hemp, or flax, also cut for dresses	do.	do.	4 80	do.	0 17 9½	do.
—— with coloured embroidery of silk, cotton, or worsted, &c.‡	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2¼	do.
—— with patterns or ornaments, pasted or laid on, of straw, gold, silver, or tinsel, woven, or white variegated, or dyed of one colour, with ornaments of European manufacture	do.	do.	7 20	do.	1 6 8	do.
—— handkerchiefs and shawls of cotton, or of cotton mixed with flax or hemp, English, French, German, and all woven, with coloured patterns, imitating Turkish cachemire shawls, also with borders only sewn on, and manufactures of this kind; as well as borders and edges of this description for handkerchiefs and shawls	do.	do.	9 45	do.	1 15 0	do.
—— manufactures, mixed with silk, and silk manufactures of Turkish origin, imported into the ports of the Danube, and Black and Azof Seas; viz., white borla, also woven in the manner of handkerchiefs, with white borders, and white Turkish cotton towels	100 arsh.	yard	3 45	do.	0 0 1⅝	do.
—— white borla, glazed or sckt	100 arsh.	yard	6 90	do.	0 0 3½	do.
—— ditto, dyed, and kumadgi	arshine	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 3 6-10	do.
—— basna, or printed Turkish linen, and coverlets of the same	do.	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 3 6-10	do.
—— ischember, plain, or Turkish cotton bunting, &c., and handkerchiefs called yanikave	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 0 5 1-7	do.
—— manidje, alajja, or plain alajja, and demeé, a checked cotton stuff used by the Asiatics for cushions; also checked cotton stuff, called tscharshaw, and striped Turkish sashes	do.	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 3 6-10	do.
—— sham alajja, interwoven with raw silk	do.	do.	0 18	do.	0 0 9½	do.
—— kundyak, or bogazi, dyed cotton stuffs, and others, also pashtemali of cotton, or woven towels, striped and dyed at the ends	lb.	lb.	0 45	do.	0 1 8	do.
Half-cotton wares, mixed with Turkish silk; viz., ischekuli, cotton stuff, interwoven with raw silk, and peshtemal, *i. e.* towels, of silk and half-silk stuff	do.	do.	1 15	do.	0 4 3	do.
—— kootnea, gozée, ischitarée, germesind (Anatolian) and kadi fedan (half-silk stuffs used for cushions)	do.	do.	1 75	do.	0 6 5¾	do.
Silk stuffs, partly composed of cotton twist; viz., burundjuk (shirting)	do.	do.	1 75	do.	0 6 5¾	do.
—— germesind, of Constantinople, and Obyar, without gold or silver, also Stamboul shali, ditto.	do.	do.	3 20	do.	0 11 10	do.
—— all cotton stuffs, with gold, silver, or tinsel, not specially enumerated	do.	do.	3 50	do.	0 12 11½	do.

(*continued*)

* Variegated and with coloured patterns, spots, and stripes, woven and embroidered, pay this duty.

† Counterpanes, if embroidered with gold, silver, silk, or worsted or cotton, come under the rubric for goods of this description.

‡ 1. Cotton goods, mixed with silk or worsted, come under silk or woollen manufactures.

2. From the frequent disputes as to whether particular cotton goods are to be considered half or non-transparent, and especially as regard striped and spotted articles, it is laid down as a rule, that if any doubt arise thereon, only those goods are to be considered non-transparent which contain not more than 9¾ square arshines in the lb.; but if a lb. contain more than 9¾, and not above 12½, then in lieu of 2 rou. 75 cop., the duty shall be 1 rou. 66 cop. per lb. It is understood that this rule does not refer to bobbinet, pettinet, and lace, nor to such articles as pay by the tariff a duty of more than 83 cop. and 2 rou. 75 cop. sil. per lb., nor to those Turkish manufactures which are exclusively admitted in the ports of the Danube, and Black and Azof Seas.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money.		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton ditto, mixed with silk, and silk with gold, silver, or tinsel, not specially enumerated	lb.	lb.	10 20	free	1 17 9¾	free
Turkish stuffs and goods, brought to the ports of Theodosia, Eupatoria, and Kertsh; viz., peteu, woven from silk, with part cotton, interwoven with gold and silver, also nezoroo	do.	do.	9 20	do.	1 14 1	do.
—— damkane and chechecklee, woven from cotton with part silk, with woven and silk flowers, and spots, and half silk pashtemali, interwoven with tinsel	do.	do.	4 70	do.	0 17 5	do.
—— handkerchiefs and shawls of silk and cotton, with gold, silver, and tinsel borders, also silk pashtemal interwoven with tinsel	do.	do.	11 90	do.	2 4 1	do.
—— handkerchiefs and shawls of muslin, printed with Asiatic patterns, and also with printed borders, called testemal	do.	do.	1 75	do.	0 6 5¾	do.
—— pouches, for tobacco, made of cotton, and half-silk or woollen stuffs of Turkish manufacture	do.	do.	2 45	do.	0 9 1	do.
Cowries (shells)	pood	cwt.	0 90	do.	0 9 4	do.
Crabs' eyes	do.	do.	0 90	0 50	0 9 4	0 5 2¼
—— ground or pounded	do.	do.	2 50	free	1 5 11	free
Cranes and faucets of all kinds	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11	do.
Crystals or glass polished wares, hangings, or drops for lustres, and articles of all kinds, polished, gilt, or painted, also ornaments of coloured glasswares of all sorts	do.	do.	50 0	do	25 18 0 2-9	do.
Crystals, real, not manufactured	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 4-10	do.
—— manufactured, articles of	do.	do.	2 70	do.	0 10 0	do.
—— ditto set	do.	do.	5 40	do.	1 0 0	do.
Cubebs	pood	cwt.	2 0	do.	1 0 8 9-10	do.
—— seed	do.	do.	3 60	do.	1 17 4	do.
—— ditto, crushed or pounded	do.	do.	4 50	do.	2 6 8	do.
Cushions of silk, perfumed	lb.	lb.	2 60	do.	0 9 7 5-9	do.
Dolls, of all kinds	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 8 6 2-10	do.
Down, cider, by land	pood	cwt.	15 0	0 10	7 15 6 6-9	0 1 0 4-9
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	15 0	0 15	7 15 6 6-9	0 1 6 6-9
—— of birds of all kinds, by land	do.	do.	8 0	0 10	4 2 11 5-9	0 1 0 4-9
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.		0 15		0 1 6 6-9
—— of beavers, hares, and all kinds of animals, by land	do.	do.	0 12	1 20	0 0 3	0 13 0 7-9
—— ditto by sea	do.	do.	0 12	2 0	0 0 3	1 0 8 8-9
Dressing-cases, workboxes, and all others not specially named, also envelopes for letters*	lb.	lb.	6 0	free	1 2 2 2-3	free
Dyer's weed (a dye), German ware	pood	cwt.	0 15	do.	0 1 6¾	do.
Earthenware, delft, and stoneware; viz., white or of one colour, of all kinds, without gold, or silver, or paintings	do.	do.	4 65	do.	2 8 2 6 9	do.
—— ditto, painted or coloured	do.	do.	12 0	do.	6 4 5 3-9	do.
(Porcelain wares of all kinds are prohibited.)						
Emery, in pieces	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 1 0 4 9	do.
—— ground or pounded	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 3 1 3-9	do.
Enamel, manufactured, unless specially named, also artificial teeth of the same	lb.	lb.	4 80	do.	0 17 9 3-9	do.
—— set	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 4 9	do.
Extracts from dyes, such as extract from madder, and *extrait de garance*, and others	pood	cwt.	5 60	do.	3 0 1¾	do.
Fans of all kinds	100	100	25 pr ct.	do.	25 per cent	do.
Feathers, ostrich and all other kinds, for hats and bonnets, dyed or not dyed; also marabout, and bird of paradise, &c., and feathers for military plumes, with the case	lb.	lb.	20 0	do.	3 14 0	do.
Fire and match-light boxes, bronzed, &c. &c.	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3 9	do.
Fish; viz., salted, smoked, or pickled, &c., except herrings and anchovies	pood	cwt.	3 60	do.	1 17 0 4	do.
—— herrings, smoked	100	100	0 35	do.	0 1 2	do.
—— ditto, salted, of all kinds, except English, Scotch, and Dutch, with the cask	cask of 9 poods	cask of 324 lbs.	0 90	do.	0 3 0	do.
—— ditto, English and Scotch, ditto	do.	do.	1 30	do.	0 4 4	do.
—— ditto, Dutch, ditto	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 12 0	do.

(*continued*)

Observations.—Manufactures of cotton mixed with silk, and Asiatic silk stuffs, imported from Asia Minor to the Crimea, and to the Ports of Theodosia, Eupatoria, and Kertsh, pay duty according to a special list.

Samples of printed goods, as muslins and quiltings equal to 1 arshine in length (28 inches) and not more than *one* of *one* pattern, are allowed to be imported for manufactures *duty* free, provided permission be obtained.

Foreign manufactures, not allowed to be imported, but which may be required as samples, may be admitted, in the requisite quantity, by the express permission of the minister of finance.

* If imported in plain boxes or cases, without ornaments, knives, razors, scissors, &c., they are to be weighed together with the box, and the duty levied as for those articles.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fish, herrings from the Norwegian fisheries, imported by the government of Archangel, by coasters	cask of 9 poods	cask of 324 lbs.	0 35	free	0 1 2	free
—— anchovies and sardines	pood	cwt.	3 15	do.	1 12 8	do.
—— codfish, imported to Archangel by coasters	do.	do.	0 5	do.	0 0 0 2-9	do.
—— all kinds of live, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
—— skins	lb.	lb.	0 8	do.	0 0 3 5-9	do.
—— books, without ornaments	do.	do.	0 80	do.	0 2 11 6-10	do.
—— ditto, with ornaments	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 0 2 10	do.
Fishing-rods, in walkingsticks, and all others	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
Flax and hemp; viz., yarns of codilla and hemp	pood	cwt.	4 80	0 5	2 9 9 3-9	0 0 0 2-9
—— of male hemp, bleached or unbleached	do.	do.	4 80	0 10	2 9 9 3-9	0 1 0 2-9
—— yarns, of flax bleached or unbleached, or cut up into lint	do.	do.	4 80	0 25	2 9 9 3 9	0 2 7 1-9
—— yarns made by machinery, on the production of proper certificates	do.	do.	4 80	free	2 9 9 3-9	free
—— threads, or twisted yarns, bleached or unbleached, also weavers' threads	do.	do.	4 80	0 25	2 9 9 3-9	0 2 7 1-9
—— ditto, ditto, dyed	do.	do.	7 20	free	3 14 8	free
—— flaxen wicks	do.	do.	6 50	0 25	3 7 4 8 9	0 2 7 1 9
—— manufactures of; * viz., cambric, Kammertuck, and leno, white and plain	lb.	lb.	5 60	free	1 0 8 1-9	free
—— handkerchiefs of the same, with small borders, white and coloured, woven and printed, not wider than one inch	do.	do.	5 60	do.	1 0 8 1-9	do.
—— ditto, with corners and borders broader than one inch, and with flowers in the centre	do.	do.	6 90	do.	1 5 0 6-9	do.
—— linens, mixed with cotton, except those which follow	do.	do.	1 85	do.	0 6 10 2-9	do.
—— ditto, pocket-handkerchiefs of the same, with or without borders	do.	do.	2 10	do.	0 7 9¾	do.
—— ditto, all manufactures, dyed of one or more colours, woven, interwoven, and embroidered except such as are specially enumerated	do.	do.	6 90	do.	1 5 6¾	do.
—— ditto handkerchiefs of the same	do.	do.	9 20	do.	1 14 0 8-9	do.
—— wax cloth, of flax, hemp, or cotton, or of these mixed	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 2 6-9	do.
—— table-cloths, napkins, and towels, of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton or wool, white, coloured, or variegated, woven and interwoven	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 8 6 2-9	do.
—— buttons of thread (linen)	do.	do.	4 60	do.	0 17 0 4-9	do.
—— stockings and nightcaps, white or coloured	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, embroidered	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— fishing-nets	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10 2-9	do.
Flints for guns	pood	cwt.	0 20	0 5	0 2 0 9-10	0 0 0 2-10
Flowers, herbs, grasses, and roots, odoriferous, for cosmetics, as patshoul herb, quarancusea root, &c.	do.	do.	2 0	free	1 0 8 8-9	free
—— artificial, of all kinds, with the box, &c.	lb.	lb.	12 0	do.	2 4 5 3-9	do.
Foil, of all kinds	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 5-9	do.
Furdavet; viz., small articles known under this name, such as wooden snuff-boxes, cases, reeds in the form of flutes, small looking-glasses, bracelets, files, saws, and gimlets, sulphur, matches and steels, &c. &c.	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
—— silver or plate buckles, called in Greek "*paphtali*," also silver bracelets, collars, chains, earrings, and rings, such as used by Asiatics	do.	do.	7 0	do.	1 5 11 1-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, of pinchbeck	do.	do.	1 40	do.	0 5 2 2-9	do.
Frames, for mirrors, pictures, and engravings, except such as are specially enumerated and metallic	arshine	yard	1 0	do.	0 4 3 3-7	do.
—— wooden of all kinds, carved and gilt	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 0 6-7	do.
Fruits and vegetables; viz., pineapples	each	each	0 30	do.	0 1 0	do.
—— oranges and lemons	box of 300	box of 300	0 80	do.	0 2 8	do.
—— ditto, peel of	pood	cwt.	0 20	do.	0 2 0 8-9	do.
—— pomegranates	do.	do.	0 90	do.	0 9 4	do.
—— apples and pears of all sorts	cask of 2 ankers	cask of 2 ankers	1 20	do.	0 4 0	do.
—— ditto, and berries of all kinds, steeped or pickled	cask of 2 ankers	cask of 2 ankers	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— cherries and plums of all kinds, either fresh or pickled	do.	do.	1 00	do.	0 3 4	do.
—— grapes ditto	pood	cwt.	3 0	do.	1 11 1 3-9	do.
—— olives ditto	do.	do.	2 00	do.	1 0 11 3-9	do.
—— all other fruits, fresh or pickled, not specially enumerated	cask of 2 ankers	cask of 2 ankers	1 00	do.	0 3 4	do.
—— nuts; viz., pistachio-nuts	pood	cwt.	1 00	do.	0 10 8 4-9	do.
—— cocoa nuts	every 10	every 10	0 40	do.	0 1 4	do.

(*continued*)

* All unbleached manufactures pay the same as bleached.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fruits and vegetables.—Valachian, Spanish, Lubec, East Indian, and cedar nuts, also walnuts, and other forest and garden nuts and their shells...	pood	cwt.	0 75	free	0 7 9 3-9	free
—— chestnuts	do.	do.	0 90	do.	0 9 4	do.
—— almonds in the shell and kernels	do.	do.	2 0	do.	1 0 8 8-9	do.
—— peach stones or kernels	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 7 3 1-9	do.
—— dried as pears, apples, cherries, prunes, peaches, apricots, figs, raisins, currants, dates, and bitter oranges, &c., also berries, myrtle, and bilberry, &c., and not in sugar, and Turkish confects (*rakatlukum*)	do.	do.	1 85	do.	0 19 2 2-9	do.
—— ditto at the ports of the Danube and Black and Azof Seas	do.	do.	0 95	do.	0 9 10 2-9	do.
—— Carob beans	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 5 2 2-9	do.
—— fruits of all kinds in liqueurs, in plain phials or vessels, including the same	lb.	lb.	0 35	do.	0 1 3 5-9	do.
—— fruits of all kinds in vinegar, &c, pickled, including the jar	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
—— lemons, pickled	cask of 2 ankers	pipe	4 50	do.	0 15 0	do.
—— melons and water-melons, beans, cucumbers peas, &c., salted and pickled, including the jars.	lb.	lb.	0 60	do.	0 2 2⅝	do.
—— potatoes, by sea	chetwert	impl. qr.	0 09	do.	0 2 10 2-7	do.
—— other kitchen vegetables and fruits, free.—(*See Table II.*)						
Fumigating powders and pastilles	lb.	lb.	1 25	do.	0 4 7⅝	do.
Fungus (matchpaper)	pood	cwt.	2 40	do.	1 4 10½	do.
Furs; viz., bears, tigers, panthers, leopards, lions, and zebras	lb.	lb.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
—— polecat and blackfox and chinchilla	do.	do.	3 50	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
—— racoons, wolves, lynxes, foxes, and all others not specially named	do.	do.	*1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
—— sheep-skins and Angora sheep skins, dyed, by land	do.	do.	1 0	pood 0 10	0 3 8 4-9	cwt. 0 1 0 4-9
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	1 0	0 20	0 3 8 4-9	0 2 0 8-9
—— muskrats	do.	do.	0 30	free	0 1 1 3-9	free
—— ditto tails	10 tails	10 tails	0 50	do.	0 0 2	do.
—— fox and marten skins	lb.	lb.	0 45	0 20	0 1 8	0 2 0 8-9
—— other	do.	do.	0 60	0 20	0 2 2 6-9	0 2 0 8-8
Galangal, the root	pood	cwt.	1 10	free	0 11 5	free
—— ground	do.	do.	2 20	do.	1 2 9½	do.
Gall-nuts	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 4 1 7-9	do.
Gamboge	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11	do.
Games of all kinds, as chess, backgammon, &c.	lb.	lb.	2 0	do.	0 7 5	do.
Garnets, real or artificial, on strings	do.	do.	0 75	do.	0 2 9¼	do.
—— ditto, ground and polished, not strung, and articles made of them	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— set	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
Ginger, dry in pieces	pood	cwt.	2 50	do.	1 5 11	do.
—— ground or powdered	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 1½	do.
Gingerbread of all kinds	lb.	lb.	0 60	do.	0 2 2 6-9	do.
Glass; viz., window, glass vessels, pendants, drops, &c., not polished and without ornaments, unless specially enumerated	pood	cwt.	18 0	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— watch glasses	lb.	lb.	0 75	do.	0 2 9 3-9	do.
—— optical glasses, set or mounted (except spectacles and eye glasses	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8-9	do.
—— artificial eyes of glass	do.	do.	2 40	do.	0 8 10 6-9	do.
—— beads, or bugles, on strings	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 7	do.
—— ditto, articles, as purses, &c., made of the same.	lb.	lb.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— set	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
Glazets (cloth of silver and gold of all kinds)	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0½	do.
Gloves, of all kinds; viz., kid, glazed, men's and women's white or coloured, with or without buttons	do.	do.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
—— the same stamped or embroidered, &c.	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 4-9	do.
—— of chamois leather, not specially named	do.	do.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
—— of cotton, or half-cotton, white or coloured	do.	do.	0 83	do.	0 3 0 8-9	do.
—— ditto, embroidered	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 5-9	do.
—— of linen, white or coloured	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 5-9	do.
—— ditto, embroidered	do.	do.	1 90	do.	0 7 0 4-9	do.
—— of silk (white) or half-silk ditto	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 0 2-9	do.
—— ditto, coloured or variegated	do.	do.	7 30	do.	1 7 0 4-9	do.

(*continued*)

* Gray-breasted fox-skins, known in commerce by that denomination, are to pass as red fox-skins under this head, in all ports except those of the White Sea, and pay a duty of 1 rouble per lb.—The above to ports of the White Sea, if imported by coasters of that sea, pay 45 cop. per lb.

Observations.—1. Passengers and travellers are only allowed to bring one fur cloak each.

2. Such optical glasses, only, are allowed to be imported, as are used, without being silvered (as mirrors).

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gloves of silk embroidered	lb.	lb.	7 60	free	1 8 17-9	free
—— of woollen or worsted, coloured, &c.	do.	do.	1 60	do.	0 5 11 1-9	do.
Grain of Avignon (a dye)	do.	do.	0 2	do.	0 0 0 8-9	do.
Green dyes or paints; viz., Brunswick, Bremen, Parisian, Schweinfort, imperial, Toskan, Berg, Nej, mineral, Saxon, Chrane, and other similar greens, also liquid green (*verd d'antique*)	pood	cwt.	3 80	do.	1 19 5	do.
—— sap green, in bladders	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 2¾	do.
Glue, strong, for joiner's use	do.	do.	1 20	0 5	0 12 5 3-9	0 0 0 2-9
—— for shoemakers, into the ports of the Danube and Black and White Seas	do.	do.	0 70	free	0 7 3 1-9	free
Guns and pistols.—(*See Metals, and works of.*)						
Gums; viz., copal, sanderac, gum dragon (tragacanth), Arabian, Senegal, and others not specially enumerated	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— gum (arabic)*	do.	do.	0 35	do.	0 3 7½	do.
Gypsum, in pieces	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 1 0¼	do.
—— wrought, as urns, statues, &c.	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 12 5½	do.
				pood		cwt.
Hair, human, not manufactured	lb.	lb.	0 90	0 6	1 5 6¾	0 0 7½
—— manufactured	do.	do.	10 50	free	1 18 10¼	free
Harness, of all kinds, of foreign fashion, with buckles, bits, curbs, &c.	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
Hats, of wood or chip, called *paille de riz*, and sheets and tapes of the same	do.	do.	4 0	do.	0 14 9 7-9	do.
—— of straw, or woven cotton, and the same with silk or thread in the warp	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 15 0 0-9	do.
—— (Other kinds prohibited. *See Table II.*)						
Hides; viz., of reindeer, pigs, and all others not specially named, also "*tuft*," Russia leather, of all kinds, and straps and belts of the walrus' hide	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
—— (Other sorts admitted free. *See Table I.*)						
Honey, raw, and virgin honey	pood	cwt.	2 0	0 10	1 0 8 8-9	0 1 0 4-9
Hops	do.	do.	1 45	0 5	0 15, 0 4-9	0 0 0 2-9
Horns and hoofs, of the reindeer, and all other cattle and wild beasts	do.	do.	0 0	0 0	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
—— of the reindeer, rasped	do.	do.	1 80	free	0 18 8	free
—— all manufactures of horn, except such as are specially enumerated	lb.	lb.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
Horsehair, manufactures of, as sieves, haircloth, &c.	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 9	do.
Indigo	pood	cwt.	5 80	do.	3 0 1½	do.
—— ground or pounded	do.	do.	6 80	do.	3 10 0½	do.
—— cudbear (lac dye)	do.	do.	5 80	do.	3 0 1½	do.
Ink, common, of all kinds, and Indian ink	lb.	lb.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
—— powder	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— typographic, in all forms	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11 1-9	do.
Instruments; † viz., mathematical, and for sketching and drawing, and also physical, surgical, and hydraulic, of copper, brass, or steel, &c.	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 1 1½	do.
—— surgical, of silver or platina	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5½	do.
—— ditto, of gold	do.	do.	0 0	do.	1 2 2¾	do.
—— of brass, for bookbinders, for stamping and printing	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 8½	do.
—— musical; viz., alto, countertenors, and flutes	each	each	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— harps, and pantaglioni	do.	do.	90 0	do.	15 0 0	do.
—— violoncellos and bass viols	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 16 8	do.
—— bugles, trumpets, horns, clarinets	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 0	do.
—— harmonicas	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 10 0	do.
—— guitars, mandolines, dulcimers, bassoons, hautboys, and serpentines	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 8 4	do.
—— harpsichords and pianofortes of all kinds	do.	do.	100 0	do.	16 13 4	do.
—— organs, used in churches of foreign creeds	do.	do.	100 0	do.	16 13 4	do.
—— ditto, common, portable	do.	do.	12 0	do.	2 0 0	do.
—— ditto, small	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— positives, large	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 10 0	do.
—— ditto, small	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 4	do.
—— post-horns	do.	do.	0 25	do.	0 0 10	do.
—— violins	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 0	do.
—— ditto bows, &c., of all sorts	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 1 0	do.
—— fifes and flagelets of all kinds	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 1 0	do.
—— all other musical instruments not named above, and separate appurtenances belonging to the same, as music-stands, tuning-forks, metronomes, &c. ‡	lb.	lb.	1 20	do.	0 4 5½	do.

(*continued*)

* Under this head, only *cherry* gum is allowed to pass.

† If imported in cases or boxes, they are weighed together with the same.

‡ Cases, &c., in which musical instruments are imported, are to be considered as appurtenances, and do not pay a separate duty.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iris-root (*radix iridis florentinæ*)	pood	cwt.	1 20	free	0 12 5 3-9	free
Isinglass, in sheets or cakes	do.	do.	15 0	1 25	7 15 6 6-9	0 12 11 5-9
—— ditto, inferior kinds	do.	do.	15 0	0 50	7 15 6 6-9	0 5 2 2-9
Ivory; viz., elephants' teeth, in pieces, sea cow, morse, or walrus ditto, and fishteeth of all kinds	do.	do.	1 80	free	0 18 8	free
—— ditto, ground, &c.	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11	do.
—— manufactures of	do.	do.	3 50	do.	0 12 11½	do.
Jet, or black amber	lb.	lb.	0 40	do.	0 1 5⅔	do.
—— manufactured	do.	do.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
—— set	do.	do.	7 20	do.	1 6 8	do.
Juices; viz., of juice of lemons	cask of 2 hhds.	cask of 2 hhds.	4 50	do.	0 15 0	do.
—— of pomegranates, apples, &c.	pood	cwt.	0 60	do.	0 6 2 6-9	do.
—— black currants, and elderberries	do.	do.	4 0	do.	2 1 5 7-9	do.
Kermes (grains)	do.	do.	9 0	do.	4 13 4	do.
Lace, blonde, bobbinet, quillings, &c., of thread, flax, or cotton, and mixed, white and coloured handkerchiefs thereof	lb.	lb.	12 0	do.	2 4 5 3-10	do.
—— ditto of, or mixed with silk*	do.	do.	22 50	do.	4 3 4	do.
—— pelerines of cotton lace, with white cotton embroidery, ready made†	do.	do.	12 0	do.	2 4 5 3-10	do.
Lake (a dye), and such like dyes	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 8 0 2-9	do.
Lampblack	pood	cwt.	0 25	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
Lanterns of all kinds	do.	do.	8 0	do.	4 2 11 5-9	do.
Lead and chalk pencils, in common wood, and chalk in sticks	dozen	dozen	0 8	do.	0 0 3½	do.
—— ditto, in cedar, or glass tubes	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 8	do.
—— ditto of all kinds, coloured or white, in wood, also coloured in sticks	lb.	lb.	0 50	do.	0 1 10¼	do.
—— plumbago of all kinds, also red and black chalk, in pieces	pood	cwt.	0 6	do.	0 0 7½	do.
—— nitrate of	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
Letters, &c., for printing.—(*See Types.*)						
Lime (calx) of all kinds, except antimonial and chloric	do.	do.	0 6	do.	0 0 7½	do.
Linen bags, coarse of all kinds, by land	100	100	3 0	do.	0 10 0	do.
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	3 0	0 25	0 10 0	0 0 10
Liquorice-root	pood	cwt.	0 30	free	0 3 1 3 9	free
—— ditto juice	do.	do.	4 0	do.	2 1 5 7-9	do.
Liquor saturni	do.	do.	2 50	do.	1 5 11 1-9	do.
Litmus	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Macaroni, of all kinds	do.	do.	4 60	do.	2 7 8 4-9	do.
Mace	do.	do.	20 0	do.	10 7 4 3-9	do.
Madder, also Cena or Kena, an herb	do.	do.	0 80	do.	0 8 3½	do.
—— ditto, ground or pounded	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 4⅔	do.
Malachite, wrought	lb.	lb.	2 90	do.	0 1[illegible] 1 8-9	do.
—— set with bronze	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 [illegible] 2 2-3	do.
—— not wrought, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Marcasite, polished and wrought	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
—— ditto, set with bronze	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 2-3	do.
—— in pieces, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Marble, granite, porphyry, and other similar stones	pood	cwt.	0 3	do.	0 0 3 7-9	do.
—— wrought, but without bronze ornaments, or ground into dust	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
Masks, of all kinds	lb.	lb.	5 20	do.	0 19 3 1-9	do.
Mastic, white and gray	pood	cwt.	1 15	do.	0 11 11 1-9	do.
Mats, single and double	1 piece	mat	0 1	0 3	0 0 0⅔	0 0 1⅓
—— at Archangel and Onega	4 do.	4 do.	0 1	0 3	0 0 0⅔	0 0 1⅓
Mat-bags,‡ small	each	each	0 3	0 1	0 0 1½	0 0 0⅓
—— large	do.	do.	0 6	0 2	0 0 2⅔	0 0 0⅔
Meat, fresh, salted, smoked, or dried, and sausages of all kinds	pood	cwt.	3 60	0 6	1 17 4	0 0 7½
Meerschaum, unwrought	lb.	lb.	0 25	free	0 0 11 1-9	free
—— wrought or set	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
Metals, viz.: — manufactured articles of gold and silver, except those specially named	ad val.	ad val.	35 %	do.	35 %	do.
——§ gold leaf, pure, including the book	lb.	lb.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
—— silver ditto, ditto	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.

(*continued*)

* 1. It is immaterial whether the patterns be woven or embroidered, or of any particular colours.

2 Handkerchiefs, scarfs, pelerines, &c., allowed to be imported, trimmed with lace, blonde, &c., pay duty according to the article with which they are trimmed, if they be themselves not liable to a higher duty.

† Cotton manufactures, transparent, and semi-transparent, embroidered with white cotton, for pelerines, caps, and collars, &c., not made up, pay duty, according to this rubric.

‡ On the exportation of goods in mat-bags, the bags pay no duty.

§ Gold and silver articles allowed to be imported, must be of the proof required by the ukase of the 27th of November, 1840.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metals, copper and brass, in bars, plates, sheets, bolts, fragments, or filings, by land	berquet	cwt.	5 80	0 10 / 0 13	0 6 0¼	0 0 1½ / 0 0 1½
—— ditto, ditto, by sea	do.	do.				
—— manufactures, as cannons and mortars, also vessels, moulds, or bottles of brass	do.	do.	6 90	free	3 11 6 6-9	free
—— wire	pood	do.	9 0	do.	4 13 4	do.
—— ditto, all articles made of the above, except specially enumerated	do.	do.	10 0	do.	5 3 8 4-9	do.
—— latten, in bars, rolls, and old or in pieces, by land	berquet	do.	5 80	0 10 / 0 13	0 6 0¼	0 0 1½ / 0 0 1½
—— ditto, by sea						
—— wire, with the roll or bobbin on which it is wound	pood	do.	3 0	free	1 11 1 3-9	free
—— musical strings of latten wire	lb.	lb.	0 15	do.	0 0 6 6-9	do.
—— manufactured articles of latten, except those named under musical instruments	pood	cwt.	6 90	do.	3 11 6 6-9	do.
—— manufactured articles of latten wire	do.	do.	10 0	do.	5 3 8 4-9	do.
—— teniel, white and yellow, in hooks, including the same	lb.	lb.	0 55	do.	0 2 0 4-9	do.
—— iron, cast, in pigs, or fragments, by land	berquet	cwt.	10 30	0 15	0 10 8½	0 0 2
—— ditto, by sea, prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)						
—— ditto, manufactured, by land	do.	do.	13 80	0 3 / free / do. / do.	0 14 3½	0 0 0½ / free / do. / do.
—— ditto, vessels of cast iron, varnished	do.	do.				
—— ditto, in rods or bars, and assorted in square pieces, by land	do.	do.				
—— ditto, by sea, prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)						
—— ditto, blacksmiths' work, as anchors, nails, &c., sheet-iron, and articles of	do.	do.	36 0	do.	1 17 4	do.
—— ditto, teeth, for hackles	pood	do.	1 25	do.	0 12 11	do.
—— steel, of all kinds, unmanufactured	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 12 11	do.
—— ditto, scythes, hedge-knives, bill-hooks, straw-knives, sickles, and cards for cloth	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 4 1 7-9	do.
—— ditto, strings for musical instruments, with the bobbins on which they are wound	lb.	lb.	0 15	do.	0 0 6 6-9	do.
—— ditto, saws, files, rasps, scrapes, &c., and other articles of steel and iron, or with a portion of brass, copper, or latten, for arts and manufactures, except such as are specially enumerated	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 6 6-9	do.
—— ditto, springs for carriages, &c.	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8-9	do.
—— ditto, razors, penknives, with handles of bone or wood, plain, steel pens, screws, awls, scissors of various kinds, small pincers, and other articles with plain handles, for domestic use, not specially named	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 2-9	do.
—— ditto, pocket clasp-knives, and those generally of a larger size than penknives, having several blades, with horn or wooden handles	do.	do.	0 65	do.	0 3 6 2-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, with ornamented handles	do.	do.	5 80	do.	1 1 5 7-9	do.
—— ditto razors and penknives, with handles of ivory, tortoiseshell, or mother of-pearl, without gold or silver mountings, also guns, pistols, and other firearms, not named, with or without mountings of gold, silver, copper, or iron, and with or without gold or silver damaskening, also appurtenances to guns, fulminating powder caps, common locks, and such like, not specially enumerated *	do.	do.	5 80	do.	1 1 5 7-9	do.
—— trinkets of steel	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
—— wire of steel or iron	pood	cwt.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— pewter, unwrought, in bars or rods, or old or in fragments	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 2	do.
—— in sheets	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— manufactures of, of all kinds	lb.	lb.	0 30	do.	0 1 1 3-9	do.
—— zinc, in pieces, &c.	pood	cwt.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
—— ditto, in sheets	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
—— calamine, in pieces and rods	do.	do.	0 12	do.	0 1 3	do.
—— ditto, burnt and pounded	do.	do.	0 45	do.	0 4 8	do.
—— quicksilver	do.	do.	2 80	do.	1 9 0 4-9	do.
—— lead ore, or in pigs or rolls	do.	do.	0 10	do.	0 1 0 4-9	do.

(*continued*)

Observations.—1. If the moulds form part of a machine for making macaroni, they are admitted free.

2. Manufactures of copper, or of which copper forms the principal ingredient, come under the rubric of "Copper."

3. Iron articles, not filed or polished, come under the head "Blacksmiths' work."

4. All large pocket-knives with one blade (except penknives) are prohibited

* 1. Those articles which, under the rubric of razors and penknives, are allowed at a duty of 1 rou. 20 cop. per lb., must come under this present rubric, if the materials and ornaments here named are used upon them.

Air-guns are prohibited.

2. Guns and pistols imported in boxes or cases made purposely for them, and furnished with flints, screw-drivers gunworms, moulds, &c., are to be weighed altogether with the case.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	English	Russian.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metals, lead, manufactures of, as bullets, shot, and lead in sheets, and zinc manufactured	lb.	lb.	0 30	free	0 1 1 2-3	free
—— litharge	pood	cwt.	0 30	do.	0 3 1 2-3	do.
—— mezereon, a dye	do.	do.	0 15	do.	0 1 0¾	do.
—— ditto, ground or crushed	do.	do.	0 45	do.	0 4 8	do.
				pood		cwt.
Mica.*	lb.	lb.	0 76	0 25	0 2 7 1-9	0 2 7 1-9
Mosaics, mounted or set	do.	do.	6 0	free	1 2 2 2-3	free
—— not mounted, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Mother-of-pearl, unwrought	do.	do.	0 15	do.	0 0 6 2-3	do.
—— manufactured articles of	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-3	do.
—— set	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 2-3	do.
Muriatic, boracic, and phosphoric acids	pood	cwt.	2 85	do.	1 9 6 6-9	do.
Music, bound in boards or leather	lb.	lb.	0 10	do.	0 0 4 4-9	do.
Musical boxes, in common wooden, or tin cases, plain or painted	each	each	2 80	do.	0 9 4	do.
——watches of gold*	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 10 0	do.
—— ditto of silver	do.	do.	8 0	do.	1 6 8	do.
Mushrooms, truffles, champignons, and all others, in oil or vinegar	pood	cwt.	13 0	do.	6 14 9¾	do.
Mustard, dry	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 9	do.
—— prepared, including the vessel	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10¼	do.
—— seed	pood	cwt.	0 25	do.	0 2 7	do.
Natrum nitricum (nitrate of soda)	berquet	do.	0 60	do.	0 0 8 7-9	do.
Neapolitan yellow, and English chromate	do.	do.	3 65	do.	1 17 10¼	do.
Needles, sewing	lb.	lb.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
—— for packing, harness, sailcloth, &c.	do.	do.	0 95	do.	0 3 6¼	do.
—— of all kinds, not specially named	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 0¼	do.
Network of silk (called *trou-trou*)	do.	do.	22 50	do.	4 3 4	do.
Nettle thread (literal)	pood	cwt.	10 0	0 25	5 3 8 4-10	0 2 7 1-10
Nutmegs	do.	do.	18 0	free	9 6 8	free
Ochres, except such as are specially named	berquet	do.	2 35	do.	0 2 5¼	do.
Oil; viz., of olives, cocoa-nut, and palm, and other sorts, not specially enumerated, in casks, after deducting the tare	pood	do.	1 85	do.	0 19 2 2-9	do.
—— ditto, in earthen vessels, bottles, or flasks, including the vessel, &c.	do.	do.	4 0	do.	2 1 5 7-9	do.
—— drying oil	do.	do.	2 35	do.	1 4 4 4-9	do.
—— train, by land	do.	do.	0 70	0 5	0 7 3 1-9	0 0 6 2-9
—— ditto, by sea	do.	do.	0 70	0 8	0 7 3 1-9	0 0 10
—— scented, of all kinds, except those named under Apothecaries' stuffs, in plain flasks and bottles, including the glass	lb.	lb.	2 70	free	0 10 0	free
—— scented, of all kinds, in flasks ground and polished, also with gold and silver or metallic stoppers or screws, ornamented; and also in flasks not ground, but cast with ornaments; with the vessel or glass†	do.	do.	3 80	do.	0 14 0 8-9	do.
—— of turpentine	pood	cwt.	2 10	do.	1 1 0 3-9	do.
Ointments of salve, for razor-strops, &c.	lb.	lb.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
Ophites (serpentine stones)	pood	cwt.	0 10	do.	0 1 0 4-9	do.
—— manufactures of	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
—— ornamented with bronze, &c.	lb.	lb.	0 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
Opium‡	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 8 4-9	do.
Orchal	pood	cwt.	0 30	do.	0 3 1 3-9	do.
Orders and crosses, foreign§	lb.	lb.	10 0	do.	1 17 0¼	do.
Orpiment	pood	cwt.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Oxide of Titanium	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
Paints; viz., all kinds of miniature paints,‖ and all others not specially enumerated	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10 1-5	do.
—— imported in ornamented wooden boxes, or in cases of tin, *papier maché*, &c., with the box	lb.	lb.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 3-5	do.
—— ground, in papers, used for painting, &c.	pood	cwt.	2 50	do.	1 5 11 1-10	do.
—— mineral, with glass, for painting on porcelain and china	do.	do.	3 0	do.	1 11 13-10	do.
Palms, or palm-branches, used by the Jews	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8-9	do.
Paper; viz., for drawing or music, ruled or not, also ornamented for embroidering, and strewed or sprinkled with worsted or sand	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8-9	do.

(continued)

* The duty upon the watches is levied separately.

† Oil of bitter almonds is to be destroyed on its importation, agreeably to the 639th Section of Vol. VI. of the Code of Customs Laws.

‡ Opium is to be delivered, as heretofore, free for the government use, under an authority from the Minister of Finance.

§ Russian orders, &c., prohibited.

‖ If imported in small wooden boxes, furnished for drawing, without ornaments, they are weighed with the box.

Paints prepared in oil pay the same duty as dry paints.

Samples of paints or dyes pay the same duty as the articles, according to this Tariff.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paper strewed with emery	lb.	lb.	0 6	free	0 0 2 2-3	free
—— (*comentar*) and glazed pasteboard	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 1 6	do.
—— in imitation of slates	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 1 6	do.
—— all kinds of paper, gilt or silvered, stamped or embossed, and printed or dyed with figures, mottoes, music notes, &c. &c., for confectionery scents, &c. (subject, however, to the censorship)	do.	do.	0 55	do.	0 2 0½	do.
—— coloured, gilt, pasted with gauze, transparent for copying, and rice-paper	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 3 4	do.
—— card-paper	do.	do.	0 18	do	0 0 8	do.
—— all other kinds, not specially enumerated	do.	do.	0 55	do.	0 2 0½	do.
—— hangings, painted, drawn, and printed, with cloth, tinsel, &c.	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 2 6-9	do.
Parchment	do.	do.	0 17	do.	0 2 7 1-9	do.
Pastil or woad	pood	cwt.	0 30	do.	0 3 1¾	do.
Pasties of all kinds, including the vessel	lb.	lb.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 5-9	do.
Pearls; viz., articles manufactured of pearls, set	value	value	15 pr ct.	do.	15 per cent	do.
—— artificial of all kinds, strung	lb.	lb.	0 70	do.	0 2 7	do.
—— ditto, in all manufactured articles	do.	do.	0 0	do.	0 2 2¾	do.
—— ditto, ditto, set	do.	do.	8 0	do.	1 9 7½	do
—— pearls in the natural state, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Pepper, Jamaica, not crushed, called "English"	pood	cwt.	3 60	do.	1 17 4	do.
—— ditto, ground or crushed	do.	do.	4 50	do.	2 6 8	do.
—— white, black, and red, in pods, seeds, or corns, not crushed, and long	do.	do.	3 20	do.	1 15 2 2-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, crushed	do.	do.	4 0	do.	2 [illegible] 5 1-9	do.
Petroleum (black naphtha)	cask	cask	0 35	do.	0 [illegible] 2	do.
Pictures, painted on cloth, made of brass or copper wire	pood	cwt.	12 0	do.	6 4 5 3-10	do.
—— other pictures admitted free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Pins, and hair-curling pins, of all kinds	lb.	lb.	3 60	do.	0 13 4	do.
Pipes, for smoking, of gypsum, clay, &c., plain	do.	do.	0 12	do.	0 0 5 3-9	do.
—— of porcelain, not mounted	do.	do.	3 50	do.	6 12 11 5-9	do.
—— ditto, clay, &c., mounted	do.	do.	4 65	do.	0 17 2 6-9	do.
Pipe tubes or sticks (cherry sticks), natural, without mouthpieces	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 2 6-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, turned, also of bone, or leather, and all others	do.	do.	1 75	do.	0 6 5 7-9	do.
Pitch and tar	barrel	barrel	0 35	do.	0 1 2	do.
Plated wares, of silver, of all kinds	lb.	lb.	2 35	do.	0 8 8 4-9	do.
Porter	bhd.	bhd.	45 0	do.	7 10 0	do.
—— in bottles	bottle	bottle	0 50	do.	0 1 8	do.
Pomatum of all kinds, and purified marrow in pots or jars, including the same	lb.	lb.	7 0	do.	1 5 11 1-9	do.
Potters' work, as Dutch tiles, pots, &c., all articles of clay glazed, or not, except those specially named	pood	cwt.	2 65	do.	2 8 2[illegible]	0 2 0 8-9
Pumice-stone	do.	do.	0 15	do.	0 1 0 0-9	0 1 4 1-6
Purses, pocket, and ladies' reticules of all kinds	lb.	lb.	12 0	do.	2 4 5 3-10	free
Quercitron bark	pood	cwt.	1 0	do. pood	0 10 4½	do.
Quills, by sea	lb.	lb.	1 20	0 20	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— by land	do.	do.	1 20	0 13	0 4 5 3-9	do.
Red lead	pood	cwt.	1 80	free	0 18 8	do.
Resin (white)	berquet	do.	0 90	do.	0 0 11½	do.
Rouge and white paint of all kinds, including the pot, &c.	lb.	lb.	2 60	do.	0 9 7	do.
Rushes, articles manufactured of	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8-9	do.
Saccharum saturni	pood	cwt.	1 80	do.	0 18 8	do.
Saddles and saddlers' work of all kinds	lb.	lb.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
Saddle-cloths of all kinds, without galloon*	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
Safflower	pood	cwt.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3-9	do.
Saffron	lb.	lb.	0 65	do.	0 2 4 8-9	do.
Sago	pood	cwt.	2 50	do.	0 5 11 1-9	do.
Sal-ammoniac, not purified	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 12 5 3 9	do.
—— purified, or in powder	do.	do.	2 35	do.	1 4 4 4-9	do.
Salt, culinary, of all kinds; viz., at the ports of the government of Archangel	do.	do.	0 20	do.	0 2 0 8-9	do.
—— ditto, St. Petersburg, and at all the land frontier custom-houses, except those on the Prussian frontiers	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 4 1 7-9	do.
—— at the custom-houses of Palangar, Turburg, and Tanroggin	do.	do.	0 [illegible]	do.	0 3 1 4-5	do.
—— at the ports of the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and at the town of Narva	do.	do.	0 29	do.	0 3 0	do.
—— at the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and of the Danube, not excepting Odessa, prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)						

(*continued*)

* With galloon prohibited.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money.		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saltpetre, not purified	pood	cwt.	1 80	free	0 16 8	free
—— purified, prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)						
Scales* for apothecaries, and for weighing precious stones and metals with their appurtenances, also all kinds of appurtenances, and foreign weights	lb.	lb.	0 30	do.	0 1 1¼	do.
Shüttgelb (Dutch pink) a dye	pood	cwt.	0 35	do.	0 3 7 5-9	do.
Sea green (green dye)	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 3 1 3-9	do.
Seeds; viz., aniseed and coriander or peony seed	do.	do.	1 20	0 4	0 12 5 3-9	0 0 5
—— other seeds, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
Sealing wax	lb.	lb.	0 25	free	0 0 11 1-9	free
Shawls, handkerchiefs, and Turkish and cashmere sashes	value	value	35 pr ct.	do.	35 per cent	do.
Shellac of all kinds	pood	cwt.	1 0	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
Sieves of silk, for apothecaries' use	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 8 8 9	do.
Silk; viz., raw and floss silk, not dyed, and *bourre de soir* at the ports of St. Petersburg and Taganrog	pood	cwt.	2 60	do.	1 6 11 5 9	do.
—— ditto at other ports and inland custom-houses	do.	do.	2 60	prohib.	1 6 11 5-9	prohibited
—— twist,† thrown and not thrown, (organzine) and woof, also flock-silk, combed, dyed or undyed	lb.	lb.	0 20	free	1 6 11 5-9	free
—— manufactures; viz., of silk and half silk, with woollen, cotton, or linen thread, also tiffany, floss, or mixed with floss or flake silk, not transparent, of one colour, and changeable (*changeantes*), plain and with patterns interwoven of the same colour and shade, such as satin, taffety, sarcenets, serges, *gros de tour*, &c., and others not specially named, also silk, and half-silk velvets of one colour‡	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-9	do.
—— silk stuffs variegated with coloured designs, interwoven and embroidered, also changeable, woven with designs, and embossed, except those specially enumerated	do.	do.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
—— with gold, silver, tinsel, glued or fixed, or woven with straw, except those specially enumerated	do.	do.	10 20	do.	1 17 9 3-9	do.
—— handkerchiefs, white or coloured	do.	do.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
—— ditto of various colours and embroidered	do.	do.	10 20	do.	1 17 9 3-9	do.
—— ditto with gold or tinsel, &c.	do.	do.	12 50	do.	2 6 3 3-9	do.
—— transparent and demi-transparent silks; viz., silk stuffs, white and plain, with designs or embossed, except those specially named	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 15 6 6-9	do.
—— coloured and variegated with various coloured designs, with gold, silver, or tinsel fixed thereon, or woven with straw, also filot white and coloured, velours or *guaze fluchée* (silk velvet)	do.	do.	18 0§	do.	3 0 8	do.
—— ditto embroidered of one or more colours, with whatever kind of thread, also with gold, silver and tinsel	do.	do.	20 0‖	do.	3 1 4 0 8-9	do.
—— handkerchiefs, large and small scarfs, white and with white designs, coloured and variegated, also woven and interwoven with gold, silver, tinsel, or straw, &c., except those specially named	do.	do.	22 50¶	do.	4 3 4	do.
—— ditto the same embroidered	do.	do.	25 0	do.	4 12 7 1-9	do.
—— all stuffs, plaited or knitted, or netted, white, or of one or more colours, chenille and handkerchiefs of, except those specially named	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 15 6 6-9	do.
—— shawls and handkerchiefs with coloured designs woven in imitation of Turkish and cashmeres, and also with borders only, interwoven or merely sewn on, and stuffs of this kind, and edges or borders of the same for shawls, &c.	do.	do.	10 50	do	1 18 10 6-9	do.
—— covers and small covers (carpets) with or without fringes	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 4-9	do.
—— ribbons not transparent, of satin gros-de-Naples, or velvet, mixed or of one or more colours	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-9	do.
—— the same printed, and with designs glued on	do.	do.	10 20**	do.	1 17 9 3-9	do.

(*continued*)

* Russian weights and steelyards remain prohibited.

† Raw silk and flock silk, dyed, are to be cleared, under this rubric.

‡ Under this rubric, come woollen manufactures, sized or glued upon silks, merinoes mixed with silk, chenilles satins, and chalis.

§ Bobbin net, woven of gold, pays this duty.

‖ Bobbin net, woven of gold embroidered with silk, pays under this category.

¶ Net scarfs woven with gold, silver, or chenille, pay the annexed duty of 22 r. 50 c.

** Silk ribbons, not transparent, with gold or silver, pay this duty.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silk ribbons,* semi-transparent, of all kinds, with gold, silver, or tinsel, &c.*	lb.	lb.	15 0	free	2 15 6 6-9	free
—— ribbons of foreign orders	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
—— stockings and nightcaps, white	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 0 2-9	do.
—— ditto, of one or more colours	do.	do.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
—— ditto, embroidered	do.	do.	7 60	do.	1 8 1 7-9	do.
—— wax cloth and oil cloth	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 0 2-9	do.
—— tablecloths, napkins, and towels, white, coloured, or embroidered	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 4-9	do.
—— wadding	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3	do.
Skins of birds of all kinds	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2 6-9	do.
Soap of all kinds, not scented	pood	cwt.	5 0	0 4	2 11 10 2-9	0 0 5
—— ditto, scented, and soap powders ditto	do.	do.	15 0	0 4	7 15 6 6-9	0 0 5
Soda crude, and carbonate of soda	do.	do.	0 30	0 2	0 3 1 3-9	0 0 2½
—— crystallum	do.	do.	1 50	0 2	0 15 6 6-9	0 0 2½
Soy and other similar sauces, in plain bottles	bottle	bottle	0 65	free	0 2 2	free
Spectacles and eye-glasses, mounted in gold, silver, tortoiseshell, &c.	lb.	lb.	2 80	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
Spermaceti, unmanufactured	pood	cwt.	1 60	do.	0 16 7 1-9	do.
—— candles	do.	do.	10 0	0 5	5 3 8 4-9	0 0 0 2-9
Spirits and wines; viz., arrack, rum, and French brandy, of all strength, not exceeding 10 degrees†	anker	anker	28 70	free	4 15 8	free
—— ditto from 10 to 15 degrees pay duty and half-duty						—
—— above 15 degrees pay double duty						
(Liqueurs prohibited. *See Table II.*)						
—— wines of the juice of the grape, of all kinds except the following	hhd.	hhd.	48 0	do.	8 0 0	do.
At any other custom-houses these wines are subjected to the duty of 48 roubles per hogshead: Austrian and Hungarian wines, at the custom-houses on the Austrian frontier	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 10 0	do.
At any other custom-houses these wines are subjected to the duty of 48 roubles per hogshead: Moldavian, Walachian, and Grecian (except Cyprus), at the custom-houses of the Black and Azof Seas, and Bessarabia	do.	do.	24 0	do.	4 0 0	do.
—— Cyprus wine	do.	do.	48 0	do.	8 0 0	do.
—— ditto in bottles	bottle	bottle	0 65	do.	0 2 2	do.
—— Champagne, St. Peray, Burgundy and Rhenish, and other sparkling wines	do.	do.	0 90	do.	0 3 0	do.
—— other wines	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 8	do.
—— vinegar from wine‡	hhd.	hhd.	35 0	do.	5 16 8	do.
—— ditto, table in bottles, except such as is named amongst apothecaries' stuffs	bottle	bottle	0 45	do.	0 1 6	do.
Sponges of all kinds	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 6¾	do.
Starch, white	do.	do.	1 0	0 2	0 10 4 2-5	0 0 2½
—— blue, not mixed with white (*blaustein*)	do.	do.	1 20	free	0 12 5 3-10	free
—— white, mixed with indigo, smaltz, &c., or other paints of blue starch mixed	do.	do.	2 0	0 2	1 0 8 9-10	0 0 2½
Stones; viz., mill-stones, grinding and whetstones of all kinds	do.	do.	0 3	free	0 0 3¾	free
—— Swedish or floor-stones	each	each	0 6	do.	0 0 2 2-5	do.
—— Lithographic wrought or unwrought§	pood	cwt.	0 3	do.	0 0 3¾	do.
—— slate stone, unwrought	do.	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 8 3-9	do.
—— ditto, wrought or ground	lb.	lb.	0 2	do.	0 0 0 8-9	do.
—— precious, as onyx, topaz, cornelian, &c.; also artificial compositions for mosaic work, and gold and silver sand, for strewing on paper	lb.	lb.	0 15	do.	0 0 6¾	do.
—— ground and polished, engraven or not engraven, and all articles composed of various stones, not precious and unset‖	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 3 6¼	do.
—— the above set, or with bronze, &c.	do.	do.	6 0	do.	1 2 2⅝	do.
Straw, cleaned, not manufactured	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 1 1 3-9	do.
—— and chip, in tape, and plaited	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 5-9	do.

(*continued*)

* Ribbons, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, not being themselves transparent, but having transparent borders, are to pay duty as *non-transparent* manufactures, if the border for scarfs and handkerchiefs be not above 3 vershokes (5¼ inches) in breadth; and as regards ribbons, if not above *one-third* of the whole breadth. If above 4 vershokes (7 inches) they are considered as *stuffs*.

† 1. The importation of spirits is only allowed in pipes containing 2 hogsheads of not less than 10 ankers, in vessels of smaller size it is not allowed, unless for ships' stores.

2. The duty on spirits is to be levied on the strength, as shown on the first examination, and those which are above 10 degrees, but not quite 11 degrees, will be cleared as 10; also those above 15 and not 16 pay same duty as those between 10 and 15 degrees.

‡ Vinegar made from beer—prohibited. (*See Table II.*)

§ The special permission of the Minister of Finance is necessary, to allow of their being imported.

‖ If gold or silver form the principal value of such articles, the duty is to be levied as on articles of gold or silver.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money. Import Duty.	Russian Money. Export Duty.	British Money. Import Duty.	British Money. Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Straw, cleaned, manufactures of, broader than tape, mixed with silk	lb.	lb.	15 0	lb.	2 15 6 6-9	free
—— boxes and cases not specially enumerated	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 6 6-9	do.
Strings for musical instruments, of catgut and gymp	do.	do.	2 70	do.	0 10 0	do.
Styl de grain (a dye)	pood	cwt.	1 0	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
Sugar, raw, white, yellow, and red*	do.	do.	3 80	do.	1 19 4 8-9	do.
—— refined, melis or lump, and sugarcandy, in heads, pieces, or crusted, are prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)†						
—— molasses of sugar, beetroot, potatoes, &c.	do.	do.	2 0	do.	1 0 8 8-9	do.
Sulphate of soda and ammonia, and also of potash	do.	do.	1 85	do.	0 19 2¼	do.
Sulphur, refined, and flowers of	berquet	do.	2 0	0 10	0 2 0 8-9	0 0 1½
—— unrefined	do.	do.	0 60	0 25	0 0 7½	0 0 3 1-9
Sunflower, a dye	pood	do.	1 20	free	0 12 5 3-9	free
Tape, of cotton, linen, or worsted, &c., by sea	lb.	lb.	3 50	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
—— ditto, by land	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— of silk, floss, and mixed, not transparent	do.	do.	4 60	do.	0 17 0 4-9	do.
Note.—Half-transparent and transparent, are considered as ribbons						
Tartar (or wine stone)	pood	cwt.	0 20	do.	0 2 1	do.
—— crystals of, except those named amongst apothecaries' stuffs	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 4 1 8 10	do.
Tea, of all kinds, prohibited.—(*See Table II.*)						
Teasles, for cloth manufactories	do.	do.	0 70	do.	0 7 3 1-9	do.
Telescopes, of all sizes, with the cases	lb.	lb.	2 80	do.	0 10 4 4-9	do.
Thermometers, mounted on bronze stands, &c.	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
Tiles for roofing	1000	1000	0 50	do.	0 1 8	do.
Tin, in sheets, by sea	berquet	cwt.	45 0	0 5	2 6 8	0 0 0⅝
—— ditto, by land	do.	do.	45 0	0 2½	2 6 8	0 0 0 3-10
—— ditto, varnished	pood	do.	6 0	free	3 2 2½	free
—— manufactures of all kinds, not painted	do.	do.	8 0	do.	4 2 11½	do.
—— ditto, if painted	do.	do.	16 0	do.	8 5 11	do.
—— ditto, with paintings, gildings, and other ornaments	do.	do.	24 0	do.	12 8 10½	do.
Tobacco, in leaves, bunches, or stalks of all kinds, including Turkish and tobacco stems	do.	do.	6 0	0 1	3 2 2 6-9	0 0 1½
—— in leaves, cleared of the stalks, &c., and called "Negro."	do.	do.	12 0	0 1	6 4 5 3-9	0 0 1½
—— for smoking, crushed—Turkish	lb.	lb.	0 30	0 1	0 1 1 3 9	0 0 0 4-9
—— ditto, all others	do.	do.	0 60	0 1	0 2 2 6-9	0 0 0 2-9
—— in cigars and rolled in leaves	do.	do.	2 0	0 1	0 7 4 8 9	0 0 0 4-9
—— for smoking, also snuff, in rounds, rolls, or in carrots	do.	do.	1 35	0 1	0 5 0	0 0 0 2-9
—— snuff	do.	do.	1 70	0 1	0 6 3 5-9	0 0 0 4-9
Toothbrushes and toothpicks of all kinds	do.	do.	2 50	free	0 9 3	free
Tortoiseshell, unmanufactured	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10 3-9	do.
—— manufactured but not mounted	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-9	do.
—— ditto and mounted	do.	do.	10 0	do.	1 17 0 4-9	do.
Toys, of all kinds, for children	do.	do.	2 30	do.	0 8 6½	do.
Tripoli, and other substances used for cleaning and polishing metals	pood	cwt.	0 10	do.	0 1 0 4-9	do.
Turmeric, a dye	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 5 2½	do.
—— grated or pounded	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 6 2 9-10	do.
Turpentine of all kinds	do.	do.	2 0	do.	1 0 8 8-9	do.
Types for printing books in all languages, matrices, metallic and wooden lithographical ornaments, and moulds for casting letters, &c.	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 3 1½	do.
Ultramarine	lb.	lb.	7 50	do.	1 7 9 3-9	do.
Umber, natural and artificial	pood	cwt.	0 15	do.	0 1 6 6-9	do.
Vanilla	lb.	lb.	1 0	do.	0 3 8½	do.
Varnish of spirits or oil	do.	do.	0 30	do.	0 1 1 3-9	do.
—— of lac, in balls, or made of chalk, mixed with red liquid (*kugellack*)	pood	cwt.	2 35	do.	1 4 4 4-9	do.
Verditure and mineral blue	do.	do.	3 70	do.	1 18 4½	do.
Verdigris, distilled	do.	do.	12 0	do.	6 5 3-9	do.
—— common	do.	do.	6 0	do.	3 2 2 6-9	do.
Vermicelli	do.	do.	4 60	do.	2 7 8½	do.
Vinegar, perfumed, in plain phials and vessels, including the vessels	lb.	lb.	1 90	do.	0 7 0 4-9	do.
Wafers, including the package	do.	do.	4 60	do.	0 17 0 4-9	do.
Waters; viz., eau de Cologne, Hungary, and honey water in plain bottles	12 bottles	12 bottles	1 20	do.	0 4 0	do.

(continued)

* The following sorts are to be considered raw sand-sugars: viz.—
Yellow and red.
White, if prepared on the spot where the cane grows, even if somewhat refined, but still retaining a certain smell peculiar to raw sugar, &c. On the contrary all sugar crushed from lumps, melis, or refined, or small, prepared in this manner, is not considered raw, from whencesoever it may come.

† The importation of sugar is only permitted by sea. It is prohibited by land or by rivers. The drawback at Archangel and Revel (in virtue of existing ukases) of 50 copecs per pood is to be continued.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money.		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Waters; viz., eau de Cologne, Hungary, and honey water, in phials or bottles of cut or polished glass or with gold, silver, or metallic stoppers, &c.	lb.	lb.	2 50	free	0 9 3	free
Wax, yellow, unmanufactured	pood	cwt.	1 75	0 50	0 18 1¾	0 5 2¼
—— ditto, manufactured, as candles, tapers, and rolls, &c.	do.	do.	10 0	0 40	5 3 8½	0 4 1¾
—— white and coloured, unmanufactured	do.	do.	1 75	0 35	0 18 1¾	0 3 7½
—— ditto, manufactured, as candles, tapers, &c.	do.	do.	10 0	free	5 3 8½	free
—— mixed, as used by upholsterers, and compound for trees	do.	do.	1 75	do.	0 18 1¾	do.
Whalebone	lb.	lb.	0 10	do.	0 0 4 4-9	do.
—— cleaned or dressed	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 1 5 1-9	do.
—— manufactured of, unless specially named	do.	do.	1 15	do.	0 4 3 1-9	do.
Wheel, spokes, of beech, elm, &c.	100 pieces	100 pieces	1 20	do.	0 4 0	do.
Whips and riding whips, plain and mounted	each	each	0 55	do.	0 1 10	do.
White lead (English) and other sorts, (*Shiffer white,*) Krcmnitz and Parisian white, also alkali of white lead	pood	cwt.	1 50	do.	0 15 6¾	do.
—— ditto, prepared in oil	do.	do.	2 35	do.	1 4 4½	do.
Whisks of grass or twigs	lb.	lb.	0 40	do.	0 1 5½	do.
Wood; viz., common for building, in beams, axle-trees, &c., not specially named	each	each	0 4	do.	0 0 1 3-5	do.
—— planks of all kinds (except oaken)	do.	do.	0 2	do.	0 0 0½	do.
—— oaken	do.	do.	0 7	do.	0 0 2½	do.
—— trees for masts, bowsprits, and prows	do.	do.	1 0	do.	0 3 4	do.
—— ash, elm, and beech	1 arshine in length	yard	0 5	do.	0 0 2⅞	do.
—— ditto, also red fir, or Siberian silver fir, sawn and cut into sheets, also boards and sheets for musical instruments and sounding-boards	pood	cwt.	1 15	do.	0 11 11	do.
—— firewood, oak balks, and twigs for basket-making, free.—(*See Table I.*)						
—— all foreign wood for joiners' or turners' use, as sassafras, cyprus, palm, cedar, mahogany, *lignum vitæ*, and all others not specially enumerated, also boards thereof	do.	do.	0 45	do.	0 4 8	do.
—— ditto, in sheets, sawn or cut*	do.	do.	3 50	do.	1 16 3½	do.
—— dyewoods; viz., red sandal, Brazil, Pernambuco, logwood, Japan and Sapan, &c., in billets, sticks, or logs	berquet	do.	2 0	do.	0 2 1	do.
—— ditto, the same, and lignum vitæ rasped or grated	do.	do.	7 50	do.	0 7 9¼	do.
—— ditto, fustic, sumach, and others, not specially enumerated, in logs, &c.	do.	do.	1 40	do.	0 1 5¼	do.
—— ditto, the same rasped or grated	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 5 2⅞	do.
—— aromatic woods, as paradise, olive, rose, clove, and others	lb.	lb.	0 20	do.	0 0 9	do.
—— ditto, rasped or grated	do.	do.	0 40	do.	0 1 5	do.
—— wooden wares, painted, polished, and plain, unless specially enumerated	pood	cwt.	4 0	do.	2 1 57-9	do.
Wool, sheep's raw	do.	do.	1 90	do.	0 19 8 4-9	do.
—— of camels, goats, &c.	do.	do.	0 12	0 6	0 1 3	0 0 7½
—— dyed, not spun	do.	do.	6 50	free	3 7 4 8-9	free
—— yarns, not dyed (camels' yarn)	do.	do.	17 25	0 6	8 18 10 6-9	0 0 7½
—— ditto, of all kinds (white), by land	do.	do.	17 25	0 25	8 18 10 6-9	0 2 7 1-9
—— ditto, ditto, by sea	do.	do.	17 25	0 40	8 18 10 6-9	0 4 1 7-9
—— ditto, dyed, by land	do.	do.	17 25	0 15	8 18 10 6-9	0 1 6 6-9
—— ditto, ditto, by sea	do.	do.	17 25	0 30	8 18 10 6-9	0 3 1 3-9
—— sheep's, scoured, also cloth cuttings or shearings, white or dyed, by land	do.	do.	2 0	0 15	1 0 8 8-9	0 1 6 6-9
—— ditto, ditto, by sea	do.	do.	2 0	0 30	1 0 8 8-9	0 3 1 3-9
—— merino yarn, for shawls, &c., not dyed	do.	do.	8 0	free	4 2 11 5-9	free
—— ditto, dyed	do.	do.	8 60	do.	4 9 2 2-9	do.
—— combed, spun, for bombazettes, camlets, &c., not dyed	do.	do.	4 0	do.	2 1 5 7-9	do.
—— ditto, ditto, dyed	do.	do.	4 30	do.	2 4 7 1-9	do.
—— woollen manufactures; viz., cloth, kerseymeres, *drap de dame*, and kerseymeretrico, of black, black blue, and greens, and of all these colours, with small white spots, also of white or bluish white	lb.	lb.	3 50	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
—— the same of other, or variegated colours	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.

(*continued*)

* By sheets is understood pieces of less than one inch in thickness; if above one inch they are considered as boards.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, or Number.		Russian Money.		British Money.	
			Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	Russian.	English.	r. c.	r. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wool, cloth of wool or of wool and cotton mixed, for trousers, called "dingonal," trouser's stuffs, lastings, and others, not specially named; also prunellas, everlastings, casinettes, and tricots of wool and cotton mixed*	lb.	lb.	1 60	free	0 5 10 4-9	free
—— toilinets, of various colours, mixed with a certain portion of silk	do.	do.	5 0	do.	0 18 6 2-9	do.
—— ditto, demi-transparent, and transparent white.	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 15 6	do.
—— ditto, coloured and variegated, unless specially enumerated	do.	do.	18 0	do.	3 6 8	do.
—— cloth of a particular kind, mixed with flax, for printing calicoes, with cylindrical machines	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— cloth used in crushing mills for pressing oil	do.	do.	0 60	do.	0 2 2 6-9	do.
—— woollen bags, for straining oil	do.	do.	0 25	do.	0 0 11 1-9	do.
—— flannels, grisettes, baize, friezes, mock velvets, plush, and similar manufactures not coming under the rubric of "cords or toilinets"†	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— woollen blankets, white, with coloured borders	do.	do.	1 20	do.	0 4 5 3-9	do.
—— ditto boots, shoes, nightcaps, vests, drawers, &c.	do.	do.	1 55	do.	0 5 8 8-9	do.
—— cloth listings	do.	do.	0 50	do.	0 1 10 2-9	do.
—— carpets and rugs	do.	do.	0 65	do.	0 2 4 8-9	do.
—— ditto, embroidered and made up from various, also with figures sewn thereon‡	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 6-9	do.
—— bolting cloth, shalloon, bombazette, bunting, calamanco, and woollen sashes, of one colour, also woollen stuffs for sifting flour, ripe, and moreen	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 6-9	do.
—— camlets, of one or more colours, with designs of the same colour (common)	do.	do.	1 25	do.	0 4 7 6-9	do.
—— ditto, with embossed designs, of the same colour§	do.	do.	1 50	do.	0 5 6 6-9	do.
—— ditto, fine, half-merinoes, Victorines, muslin de laines, &c.	do.	do.	1 80	do.	0 6 8	do.
—— ditto, of variegated colours, with coloured designs, woven and interwoven, also woollen stuff called "Caroline," and other articles made of combed wool and "Carolines," also moreen of variegated colours	do.	do.	2 40	do.	0 8 10 6 9	do.
—— merinoes, of one colour‖	do.	do.	2 40	do.	0 8 10 6-9	do.
—— ditto, embossed, of one colour	do.	do.	2 70	do.	0 10 0	do.
—— ditto, of variegated colours, with designs interwoven	do.	do.	3 50	do.	0 12 11 5-9	do.
—— cord or toilinet, and patent cords, of one or more colours printed, also white woollen talices, for Jews' use	do.	do.	2 20	do.	0 8 1 7-9	do.
—— handkerchiefs, counterpanes, and coverlets, of cloth, half-cloth, kerseymere, *drap de dame*, ratine, vicugna, and black, black-blue, and green tricot, and of all these colours, with small white specks, also of white and bluish white, except those specially named	do.	do.	4 0	do.	0 14 9 7-9	do.
—— ditto, of any other colour, if only of one colour	do.	do.	2 50	do.	0 9 3 1-9	do.
—— handkerchiefs and shawls of pure wool or mixed, English, French, German, and all others, with coloured designs, woven and interwoven, in imitation of Turkish or cashmere shawls, or with merely borders of the same, whether entire or sewn on, and stuffs of this kind, also borders and edges of the same for handkerchiefs, &c.	do.	do.	10 50	do.	1 18 13 6-9	do.
—— crape, plain, or with designs interwoven	do.	do.	15 0	do.	2 15 6 0-9	do.
—— scarfs, ruffles, baynderes, and pelerines, mixed with silk	do.	do.	22 50	do.	4 3 4	do.
—— tablecloths, napkins, and towels	do.	do.	4 0	do.	0 14 9 7-9	do.
(All other woollen and mixed stuffs printed, prohibited, unless specially named. *See Table II.*)						
—— worsted, twisted or dyed, also mixed with cotton or silk	pood	cwt.	5 0	do.	2 11 10½	do.
—— ditto, not twisted or dyed	do.	do.	4 70	do.	2 8 9	do.

* Kerseymeres, tricot-kerseymeres, also cords, toilinets, of pure wool or of wool mixed with cotton, patent cords and tolisses (white), remain at the duties hereafter named.

† Woollen flannel of variegated colours, not of combed wool, passes under the rubric of flannel, in whatever shape it may be imported: *i. e.* whether in pieces, carpets, or covers.

‡ If mixed with silk, they pay as silk carpets.

§ Watered moreen is not included under this rubric, but pays 1 r. 25 c. per lb.

‖ Merino handkerchiefs of one colour, with fringe, called "ingershawls," and cashmeres of one colour come under this head.

TABLE 4.—MEDICINAL DRUGS.

THE EXPORTATION OF MEDICINAL DRUGS IS EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Number, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.
Abelmosch semen	lb.	0 15
Alcannæ herba	pood	0 20
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Absinthii pontici herba	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Acaciæ, pruni spinosæ cortex	....	exempt
— flores	....	do.
— fructus	....	do.
Acetosæ radix	pood	0 12
— semen	....	exempt
Acetosellæ herba (is assimilated to the Altheæ flores)	pood	0 20
— sal	lb.	0 50
Acidum phosphoricum	do.	0 30
— concretum	do.	0 30
— succinium	do.	0 50
Acmellæ herba	....	exempt
— semen	....	do.
Aconiti herba	lb.	0 1
— extractum	do.	0 10
Acori oleum distillatum	do.	0 20
Adranthi albi herba	....	exempt
— aurei herba	....	do.
— nigri herba	....	do.
Agaricus albus	pood	1 0
Agrimoniæ eupatoriæ herba	do.	0 10
— radix	do.	0 10
Alcali ammoniacale siccum sal volatile salis ammoniaci, carbonas ammoniæ	lb.	0 10
Alchimillæ herba	pood	0 10
Alisma plantago radix	do.	0 10
Alkannæ radix	do.	0 25
Alkekengi baccæ	....	exempt
Alliariæ herba	pood	0 10
Altheæ flores	do.	0 20
— herba	do.	0 10
— radix	do.	0 10
Alumen plumosum	do.	1 50
— Romanum	do.	1 50
Ambra grisea	lb.	7 0
— liquida	do.	0 25
Ammoniacum gummi	....	exempt
Anagallidis herba	pood	0 10
Anethi semen	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Angelicæ sativæ radix	pood	0 15
— semen	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Anime caucanum, gummi resina	....	exempt
Anisi oleum distillatum	....	0 20
To this article is assimilated Anisi stellati oleum.		
Anserinæ radix	pood	0 10
Anthoræ radix	do.	0 10
Anthosi rorismarini libanotidis flores	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Apii graveolentis radix (assimilated to Petroselini radix)	pood	0 10
Aqua florum naphthæ	lb.	0 25
To this article is assimilated Aqua lauro cerasi.		
— lavendulæ (not spirituous)	bottle	0 10
— menthæ piperitæ	do.	0 15
— rosarum	do.	0 20
Aquæ minerales	....	exempt
To this article is assimilated Soda water.		
Aquifolii folia	pood	0 10
Aquilegiæ herba (assimilated to the article Altheæ herba)	do.	0 10
— flores (assimilated to the article Altheæ flores)	do.	0 20
Ari, barbæ aronis, radix	do.	0 10
Aristolochiæ fabaceæ radix	....	exempt
— longæ radix	....	do.
— rotundæ radix	....	do.
— tribolatæ radix	....	do.
— vulgaris radix et herba	....	do.
To this article is assimilated Aristolochiæ herba.		
— extractum	lb.	0 10
Arnicæ montanæ, herba floris et radix	....	exempt
— extractum	lb.	0 20
Arrowroot	....	exempt
Artemisiæ rubræ herba	....	do.
— extractum	lb.	0 10
— radix (assimilated to the article Aristolochiæ vulgaris radix)	....	exempt
Asari, Nardi, sylvestris, herba et radix	pood	0 10
Aspalathii lignum	....	0 5
Asparagi sativi radix	pood	0 10
Asphaltum gummi	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	pood	1 0
Asphodeli radix	....	exempt
Asplenium scolopendrium herba, et asplenium scolopendrium lingua cervina officinarum radix (Polypodii radix are assimilated to this article)	pood	0 10
Aspleniæ herba	do.	1 0
Assafœtida gummi	....	exempt
Astragali cespi radix	....	do.
Aurantiorum folia	pood	0 10
Aurantiorum cortex oleum distillatum	lb.	0 50
— corticum, oleum æthereum bergamotti	do.	0 50
— florum oleum æthereum Neroli	do.	0 75
Balaustiorum granotorum flores	....	exempt
Balsamitæ folia	....	do.
Balsamum canadense	....	do.
— copaivæ	....	do.
— of Mecca	....	do.
— nucistæ	....	do.
— Peruvianum, album et nigrum	....	do.
— Racasira	....	do.
— tolutanum liquidum et siccum	....	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Number, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.	ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Number, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.			rou. cop.
Basilici herba	pood	0 10	Cinchonæ officinales omnis generis cortex	....	exempt
Bdellium gummi	....	exempt	Cinchonin (assimilated to the article Jode)	....	do.
Belladonnæ herba, folia, radix	....	do.	Citri oleum	lb.	0 50
— extractum	lb.	0 10	Coccongidii semen et cortex	....	exempt
Bellidis minoris albæ flores	pood	0 10	Cochleariæ herba (assimilated to the article Erisimi herba	pood	0 10
— rubræ flores	do.	0 10	— oleum (assimilated to the article Absinthii oleum distillatum)	lb.	0 20
Berberis baccæ	....	exempt	Colchici autumnalis radix	....	exempt
— cortex et radix	....	do.	— semen (assimilated to the article Phelandrii aquatici semen)	pood	0 20
Betonicæ herba	pood	0 10	Colocynthidis pulpa et semen	....	exempt
Bistortæ radix	do.	0 20	Columbo radix	....	do.
Boletus cervinus (assimilated to the article Fungus cervinus)	do.	0 10	Conessi, sive codaga pala, cortex	....	do.
Boraginis flores et herba	do.	0 20	— consolidæ majores, herba et radix	pood	0 10
Botryos vulgaris, herba et semen	do.	0 20	— mediæ herba	do.	0 10
Brancæ ursinæ herba	do.	0 20	— Saracenicæ herba	do.	0 10
Brom (assimilated to the article Jode)	....	exempt	Contraiervæ radix	....	exempt
Bruceæ ferruginosæ, voginoos, angustifoliæ cortex	....	do.	Coralina, muscus marinus	....	do.
Brusci radix	....	do.	Coriandri, oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Byroniæ radix	....	do.	Costus arabicus dulcis	....	exempt
Buglosii flores et herba	pood	0 20	— oleum	lb.	0 20
Cadmium sulphuricum (assimilated to the article Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus)	do.	2 50	— amarus cortex	....	exempt
Cajeput, oleum	....	exempt	Crambes orientales, radix	....	do.
Caincæ, radix (assimilated to the article Mechoacannæ albæ radix	....	do.	Cubebæ oleum distillatum	lb.	1 55
Calagualæ radix	....	do.	Cucumeris sativi semen	....	exempt
Calaminthæ montanæ herba	do.	0 10	Cucurbitæ semen	....	do.
— vulgaris herba	do.	0 10	Culilavan cortex	....	do.
Calendulæ flores	....	exempt	Cumini oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Camphora	....	do.	Cupressus sempervirens herba	pood	0 10
Capparis radicis cortex	....	do.	Cyani flores	do.	0 20
Caranna	....	do.	Cyclamen radix	do.	0 20
Cardamoni oleum distillatum	lb.	0 50	Cydoniorum semen	....	exempt
Cardui benedicti herba	pood	0 20	Cynoglossæ majoris radix et herba	pood	0 10
— marinæ herba	do.	0 20	Cyperi longi radix	....	exempt
— tomentosi	do.	0 20	— rotundi	....	do.
Caricis arenariæ radix	do.	0 20	Dauci cretici semen	....	do.
Carlinæ cardopatiæ radix	....	exempt	— vulgaris semen	....	do.
Carpo balsami fructus	....	do.	Daturæ stramonii herba	pood	0 10
Carvi oleum distillatum	lb.	0 40	Delphini consolidæ flores seu calcatrippæ (assimilated to the article Altheæ flores)	do.	0 20
Caryophyllatæ vulgaris, radix	pood	0 20	Dictamni albi, flores, folia et radix	....	exempt
Caryophyllorum oleum	lb.	0 50	Diervillæ folia	....	do.
Cascarillæ cortex	....	exempt	Digitalis purpureæ, herba et flores	....	do.
Cassiæ florum oleum	lb.	1 50	Doronici radix	....	do.
Cataputiæ minores semen	....	exempt	Dracunculi esculenti herba	....	do.
Cedro oleum	lb.	0 75	Droseræ rotundifoliæ folia (assimilated to the article Hyssopi herba)	pood	0 10
Centaurei minoris flores	pood	0 20	Dulcamaræ herba, radix, et stipites	do.	0 10
Cerefolii herba	do.	0 10	Ebuli sambuci, herba, flores, folia, radix, et cortex	do.	0 10
Chabarro alkoronoquo cortex	....	exempt	Elaterium	....	exempt
Chamæ pityos repentis, minoris herba	pood	0 10	Elemi gummi	....	do.
— teucrii herba	do.	0 10	Emetin (assimilated to the article Jode)	....	do.
Chamedrios herba (is assimilated to the article Chamæpityos repentis minoris herba)	do.	0 10	Enulæ campanæ radix eringii radix erysimi herba	pood	0 10
Chamomillæ Romanæ flores et extractum	....	exempt	Eupatorii cannabini herba	do.	0 10
— vulgaris oleum (assimilated to the article Menthæ piperitidis oleum distillatum)	lb.	0 40	Euphorbium gummi	....	exempt
Cheirrii, leucoi lutei, flores	pood	0 10	Euphrasiæ flore albo herba	pood	0 10
Chelidonii majoris herba et radix	do.	0 10	Faba. S. Ignatii	....	exempt
Chelidonium extractum	lb.	0 10	— pechurim	....	do.
— minoris herba et radix	pood	0 10	— Tonco	lb.	0 50
Chenopodii ambrosioides, Botryos Mexicanæ, herba et semen	....	exempt	Filicis maris oleum	do.	0 20
— herba (is assimilated to the article Botryos vulgaris herba)	pood	0 20	Filipendulæ herba	pood	0 10
Chinæ radix	....	exempt	Flammulæ Jovis herba, flores	do.	0 10
Chininum sulphuricum (is assimilated to the article Jode)	....	do.	— extractum	lb.	0 10
Cicutæ aquaticæ herba	pood	0 10	Fœnicule radix. To this article is assimilated Fœnicule herba.	pood	0 10
— extractum	lb.	0 10	— oleum	lb.	0 20
— majoris herba	pood	0 10	— semen (assimilated to the article Anethi semen)	....	exempt
— extractum	lb.	0 10	Fragariæ herba, Frangulæ cortex, Fumariæ herba et Fucus crispus, et		
Cinnamomi oleum	do.	1 50	Fumariæ herba	pood	0 10

(continued)

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Number, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.
Fungus cervinus	pood	0 10
— melitensis	....	exempt
— salicis suaveolens	lb.	0 1
— sambuci	pood	0 20
Galangæ oleum	lb.	0 20
Galbanum gummi	....	exempt
Galbani oleum	lb.	0 20
Galda gummi	....	exempt
Galeopsis grandifolia (assimilated to the article Melissæ officinalis, herba)	pood	0 10
Gallii lutei summitates	do.	0 10
Gei rivalis radix	do.	0 10
Genistæ flores	do.	0 20
To this article is assimilated Genistæ herba.		
Gentianæ rubræ	....	exempt
Geoffreæ Jamaicensis cortex	....	do.
Granatorum cortex	....	do.
Gratiolæ herba et radix	pood	0 10
— gummi nativi (assimilated to the article Kino gummi)	....	exempt
Guaco et stipides guaco	....	do.
Hederæ gummi	....	do.
— arboreæ herba	pood	0 10
— terrestris herba	do.	0 10
Hellebori albi radix	do.	0 10
— nigri radix	....	exempt
—nigri extractum	lb.	0 10
Hepaticæ nobilis herba	pood	0 10
Hermodactyli radix	....	exempt
Hippocastani cortex	....	do.
Hirundinariæ radix	pood	0 10
Hyoscyami albi et nigri, herba, semen	do.	0 10
Hyperici herba et flores	do.	0 10
To this article is assimilated Hyperici perfoliati herba.		
Hyssopi herba	do.	0 10
Jalappæ radix	....	exempt
— resina (assimilated to the article Scammonium)	....	do.
Imperatoriæ radix	pood	0 10
Ipecacuanhæ radix	....	exempt
Jujubæ	....	do.
Juniperi oleum	lb.	0 10
— baccæ	pood	0 10
To this article is assimilated Juniperi roob.		
Juniperus virginiana herba	do.	0 10
Jode	....	exempt
Kali chloricum (assimilated to the article Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus)	pood	2 50
— hydrobromicum (assimilated to the article Jode)	....	exempt
Kikekune malo gummi	....	do.
Kino gummi	....	do.
Lactucarium (assimilated to the article Opium)	....	do.
Lactucæ herba (assimilated to the article Taraci herba)	pood	0 20
— virosæ extractum	lb.	0 20
Lapathi acuti radices (assimilated to the article Acetosæ radix)	pood	0 12
Lapis hæmatites	do.	0 5
— infernalis	....	prohibited
— ostecollæ (assimilated to the article Magnesia in scatulis)	lb.	0 15
— steatides (assimilated to the article Alumen pulmosum)	pood	1 50
Lauri baccarum oleum distillatum	....	exempt
Laurinum oleum expressum	pood	1 50
Lauro-cerasi, folia	....	exempt
To this article is assimilated Lauro cerasi, folia in sale et siccati.		
Lavendulæ, flores	lb.	0 3
Lavendulæ oleum distillatum	lb.	0 50
Lentisci, lignum	....	exempt
Levistici, herba et radix	pood	0 10
Lichen islandicus	do.	0 10
To this article is assimilated Lichen pixidatus.		
— parietinus	....	exempt
Liliæ albæ radix (assimilated to the article Alisma plantago radix)	pood	0 10
Liliarum convallium, flores	do.	0 20
Linariæ vulgaris, herba	do.	0 20
Lini cathartici, herba	do.	0 20
Lobeliæ radix	....	exempt
— inflata herba	pood	0 10
Look gummi	....	do.
Lopez, radix	....	do.
Loti albæ flores (assimilated to the article Altheæ flores)	pood	0 20
Lupuli radix	do.	0 10
Macis oleum distillatum	lb.	1 50
Magnesia alba	....	exempt
— nigra	....	do.
— in scatulis	lb.	0 15
— usta vel calcinata	do.	0 15
Majoranæ herba	pood	0 10
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Malabatri folia	....	exempt
Malvæ arboreæ flores	pood	0 20
— radix	do.	0 10
Mandragoræ radix	do.	0 10
Manna calabrina	....	exempt
Mari veri, herba	pood	0 10
Marrubii albi et nigri herba	do.	0 10
Matricariæ herba	do.	0 10
Matrisilvæ, seu Gallii aparinæ herba (assimilated to the article Gallii lutei summitates, herba)	do.	0 10
Mechoacannæ albæ, radix	....	exempt
Mei athamatici, radix	pood	0 10
Melissæ officinalis, herba	do.	0 10
— citrinæ, herba	do.	0 10
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Meloe majales	do.	0 10
Menyanthis trifoliatæ, herba	pood	0 10
Menthæ crispæ herba	do.	0 10
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
— piperitidis herba	pood	0 10
— oleum distillatum (including the bottle)	lb.	0 40
Mercurialis annuæ herba	pood	0 10
Mercurius præcipitatus ruber	do.	2 50
— sublimatus corrosivus	do.	2 50
Millefolii, herba	do.	0 10
— oleum (assimilated to the article Abrotani oleum distillatum)	lb.	0 20
Millipedes	....	exempt
Mori radicis cortex	....	do.
Morphium (assimilated to Jode)	....	do.
— aceticum (assimilated to the article Opium)	....	do.
Morsus diaboli, radix	pood	0 10
— gallinæ, alsines mediæ herba	do.	0 10
Moschus orientalis (assimilated to the article Balsamum de Mecca)	....	exempt
Mucuna, dolichos urens	....	do.
Mungos serpentum radix	....	do.
Muscus marinus	....	do.
Myrobalani omnis generis	....	do.
Myrrhæ gummi	....	do.
Myrthi herba	....	do.
Naphaæ flores, in sale et siccati	lb.	0 15
Nasturcii, herba	pood	0 10
Nepetæ herba	do.	0 10
Nigellæ semen	....	exempt
Ninsi Americanæ radix	lb.	0 50
Nuces cupressi	....	exempt
Nucis juglandis cortex et oleum (assimilated to the article Granatorum cortex)	....	do.

(*continued*)

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN: Weights, Numbers, &c.	RUSSIAN: Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.
Nucis moschatæ oleum distillatum (assimilated to the article Cinnamomi oleum)	lb.	1 50
Nucum ben oleum (assimilated to the article Laurinum oleum expressum)	pood	1 50
Nux ben	do.	0 50
— vomica (assimilated to the article Nuces cypressi)	....	exempt
Nymphæ albæ flores	pood	0 20
Olampi gummi	....	exempt
Ononidis spinosæ, radix	pood	0 10
To this article is assimilated Ononidis herba.		
Opium	....	exempt
Opobalsamum verum siccum	....	do.
Opopanax, gummi	....	do.
Origani Cretici herba	....	do.
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
— vulgaris herba et flores	pood	0 20
— oleum (assimilated to the article Origani Cretici oleum)	lb.	0 20
Ossepiæ	pood	1 25
Pæoniæ radix	....	exempt
To this article is assimilated Paeoniæ flores.		
Papaveris capita	....	do.
— oleum expressum	pood	1 0
— erratici flores	do.	0 20
Pareiræ bravæ radix	....	exempt
Paridis baccæ	pood	0 20
Parietariæ herba	do.	0 20
Pastoris bursa thlaspi (assimilated to the article Erisimi herba)	do.	0 10
Pentaphylli lutei (quinquefolii) herba (assimilated to the article Quinquefolii radix)	do.	0 10
Persicariæ herba	do.	0 10
Persicorum flores	....	exempt
Petasitidis majoris radix	pood	0 10
Petræ oleum album	do.	1 50
Petroselini radix	do.	0 10
— oleum (assimilated to the article Cumini oleum distillatum)	lb.	0 20
Peucedani radix	pood	0 10
Phelandrii aquatici, semen	do.	0 20
Phosphorus	lb.	0 75
Phytolaccæ herba	....	exempt
Pimpinellæ albæ radix	pood	0 10
— nigræ radix	....	0 10
Pinæ marinæ	....	exempt
Piperis oleum distillatum	lb.	0 40
Plumbaginis radix (assimilated to the article Althææ flores)	pood	0 20
Polii montani Cretici, herba	....	exempt
— lutei herba	....	do.
Polygalæ amaræ herba et radix	....	do.
— vulgaris, herba et radix	pood	0 10
Polygoni aviculatis, herba	do.	0 10
— hydropiper herba	do.	0 10
Polipodii radix	do.	0 10
— filicis maris et fœmina radix	do.	0 20
Primulæ veris, herba et flores	do.	0 20
Prunellæ vulgaris herbæ	do.	0 20
Psilii semen (assimilated to the article Phelandrii aquatici semen)	do.	0 20
Ptarmicæ herba et radix	do.	0 10
Pulegii herba	do.	0 10
— oleum (assimilated to the article Menthæ crispæ oleum distillatum)	lb.	0 20
Pulmonariæ arboreæ herba	pood	0 10
— maculosæ herba	do.	0 10
Pulsatillæ nigricantis herba	do.	0 10
Pyrethri, radix	....	exempt
Pyrolæ herba	pood	0 10
Quassiæ lignum	....	exempt
To this article is assimilated Quassiæ cortex.		

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN: Weights, Numbers, &c.	RUSSIAN: Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.
Quinquefolii radix	pood	0 10
Ranunculi, albi, herba, radix et flores	do.	0 20
Rhamni cathartici baccæ	do.	0 12
Rhataniæ radix	....	exempt
Rhodiæ, rhodiolæ, rosæ, radix	pood	0 10
Rhododendri folia	....	exempt
— ferruginosi folia	....	do.
Rhois cotini frutex	pood	0 25
— toxicodendri frutex	do.	0 25
To this article is assimilated Rhois toxicodendri, the leaves with the stalks.		
Ricini semen et oleum	....	exempt
To this article is assimilated Ricini indici seu crotonis tigli oleum.		
Roreliæ herba	pood	0 10
Roris marini herba	....	exempt
Roris marini oleum	lb.	0 20
Rosarum flores	pood	1 0
To this article is assimilated Rosarum flores in sale.		
— oleum with the vase	lb.	2 50
Rutæ herba	pood	0 10
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Sabadillæ semen	....	exempt
Sabinæ herba	pood	0 10
— oleum	lb.	0 20
Saccharum lactis	....	exempt
Sagapenum gummi	....	do.
Sal anglicanum	pood	1 0
— sedlicense	do.	1 0
— citri	lb.	0 50
Salep orchidis morionis radix	....	exempt
— pulverisata	pood	1 0
Salicariæ herba	do.	0 10
Salviæ herba	do.	0 20
— flores	do.	0 30
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Sambuci baccæ (assimilated to the article Juniperi)	pood	0 10
Sanguis draconis gummi	do.	2 50
Saponariæ herba et radix	do.	0 20
Sarcocolla gummi	....	exempt
Sassafras cortex	....	do.
Sarsaparillæ radix	....	do.
Satureiæ sativæ, herba	pood	0 10
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Scabiosæ herba et flores	pood	0 10
Scammonium	....	exempt
Scilla vel squilla siccata	....	do.
Scordii vulgaris herba	pood	0 10
Scorphulariæ herba et radix	do.	0 10
Scorzoneræ radix	do.	0 10
Secale cornutum (assimilated to the article Phelandrii aquatici semen)	do.	0 20
Sempervivi, sedi majoris et minores herba	do.	0 10
Senegæ radix	....	exempt
Sennæ Alexandrinæfolia	....	do.
Serpentariæ Virginianæ radix	....	do.
Serpilli, herba	pood	0 20
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Simarubæ, cortex	....	exempt
Solani nigri, herba	pood	0 10
Sputum ponderosum, sulphas baryte	do.	0 75
Spicæ Celticæ flores	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
— Indica flores	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 40
— horrensis, flores	pood	0 10
Spigeliæ anthelmiæ herba et radix	....	exempt
Staphidis agriæ, semen	....	do.
Stœchadis citrinæ flores	pood	0 40
Stramonii, semen (assimilated to the article Hyoscyami semen)	do.	0 10

(continued)

ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Numbers, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.	ARTICLES' NAMES.	RUSSIAN. Weights, Numbers, &c.	RUSSIAN. Import Duties in Silver Coin.
		rou. cop.			rou. cop.
Styrax calamita	pood	5 0	Tormentillæ radix	pood	0 10
— in grauis	do.	5 0	Trifolii herba	do.	0 20
— liquida	do.	1 50	Tunicæ hortensis. Dianthi caryophylli flores	pood	0 20
Succini oleum (assimilated to the article Galbani oleum)	lb.	0 20	Turpethi radix	....	exempt
Tacamahaca gummi	....	exempt	Tutia	....	do.
Talcum venetum et in pulvere (assimilated to the article Alumen plumosum)	lb.	1 50	Ulmariæ flores herba et radices	pood	0 20
Tamarindi	....	exempt	Urticæ mortuæ, flores	do.	0 10
Tamarisci fructicosæ cortex	....	do.	Valerianæ majoris hortensis radix	do.	0 10
— lignum	....	do.	— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
Tanaceti herba et flores	pood	0 20	Victorialis longæ, radix	....	exempt
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20	Vincæ pervincæ, herba	pood	0 10
Taraci herba et radix	do.	0 20	Vincitoxici radix (assimilated to the article Hirundinariæ radix)	do.	0 10
Taxi extractum	....	exempt	Violarum purpurearum odoratarum flores	do.	0 20
Terra catechu	....	do.	Violæ tricoloris jaceæ	do.	0 20
Teucrii orientalis, herba	....	do.	Virgæ aureæ herba	do.	0 10
Thugæ occidentalis folia	pood	0 10	Visci officinales varii	do.	0 25
Thymia matis cortex	....	exempt	Zedoariæ radix	....	exempt
Thymi Cretici herba	....	do.	— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20
— oleum distillatum	lb.	0 20	Zibethum	do.	10 0
Thymi vulgaris herba	pood	0 10	Zinziberis, oleum distillatum	do.	0 20
Tilli grana	....	exempt			

All the foregoing as well as those prohibited are exempt from export duty.

The importation of medicines, simple or composed, new, or already known, but not named in the foregoing table of medicinal drugs, cannot be allowed, until there has been presented a sample to the department of exterior commerce, and by its intermediation the permission of the college of medicine obtained; such medicines will be assimilated by the college, to that which in the present table of drugs is the most similar to it, so that the duties tariffed may be collected, or the article passed free of duty.

All persons having the right to trade in Russia may import the foregoing drugs and medicines.

All other drugs and medicines are prohibited except the following, which are admitted on paying a duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem*, and 2 copecs per rouble as a quarantine duty.

1. Magnesia lozenges; 2. Acidum citri concretum (essential salt of lemons); 3. Pasta altheæ; 4. Pasta liquiritiæ; 5. Pasta jujubæ; 6. Pastillæ menthæ piperitæ (peppermint lozenges); 7. Species pectorales Helveticæ; 8. Pannus ceratus antarthriticus; 9. Emplastrum ad fonticulos (Sandwell's issue plaster); 10. Essentia zingibires (essence of ginger); 11. Essentia synapis (essence of mustard); 12. Eau pectorale (aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosa); 13. Trochisci ipecacuanhæ; 14. Ching's worm-lozenges; 15. Paregoric lozenges; 16. Stear's opodeldoc; 17. Roob antisiphilitique de Laffecteur; 18. Ceratum sabinæ; 19. Pomade vésicatoire végétale de Büchner; 20. Baume d'Holland; 21. Créosote, oleum hyssopi et oleum beristici; 22. Sel de Kreutznach, Kreutznacher Mutterlaugensalz.

ABSTRACT, showing the difference between the old and the new Customs Duties at the Russian Ports and Frontiers in Europe, on most of the commodities supplied by England and her Colonies, and on some of the Articles furnished by other Countries.

ARTICLES.	Weight or Measure.	Old Tariff including Quarantine and additional Duties.		New Tariff.		Reduction.	Increase.
		sil.rou.	copecs.	sil.rou.	copecs.	per cent.	per cent.
Sewing needles	livre	3	44 25	3	60	.....	4 57
Sailmakers' and saddlers' ditto	do.	...	91 80	...	95	.....	3 48
All other kinds	do.	5	73 75	5	...	12 85	
Aloes	pood	...	63 85	...	70	.....	1 67
Antimony, raw	do.	...	17 21	...	20	.....	16 21
Plated wares	livre	2	29 50	2	35	.....	2 40
Dyewoods in blocks, &c.	berquet	1	72 12	2	...	.....	16 20
— ground	do.	6	88 50	7	50	.....	8 93
Sandal, yellow, sumach, fustic, and other woods for yellow colours	do.	1	14 75	1	40	.....	22 00
— the same ground	do.	4	59 00	5	...	.....	8 93
Spirits and wines; viz., arrack, rum, French brandy of all kinds, up to 10 degrees	anker	28	68 75	28	70	.....	0 04
— above 10 and up to 15 degrees, the fixed duty and half the amount, additional.							
— above 15 degrees, double the amount of the fixed duty.							
Wines of all kinds except those hereafter named	oxhoft	41	31 00	48	...	.....	16 20
— Austrian and Hungarian by the frontier	do.	20	65 50	15	...	27 38	
— Moldavian, Walachian, and Greek, except Cyprus	do.	20	65 50	24	...	.....	16 20
— Cyprus	do.	41	31 00	48	...	.....	16 20
— ditto in bottle	bouteille	...	57 37	...	65	.....	13 20
Champagne and St. Peray	do.	...	80 30	...	90	.....	12 05
— Burgundy and Rhenish	do.	...	45 90	...	90	.....	96 08
— all other sorts in bottle	do.	...	45 90	...	50	.....	8 93
Porter	oxhoft	41	31 00	...	45	.....	8 93
— in bottle	bouteille	...	28 69	...	35	.....	22 00
Cider	oxhoft	...	41 00	...	48	.....	16 26
— in bottle	bouteille	...	45 90	...	50	.....	8 93
Borax, raw	pood	1	43 44	1	50	.....	4 57
— refined	do.	2	86 88	3	...	.....	4 57
Buttons of all kinds, except the following,—metallic, with crests, &c., or the Russian arms upon them	livre	prohibited		6 2	... ...	prohibition	taken off
Cocoa-nuts, in the shell	pood	6	12 00	6	20	.....	1 30
— in paste	livre	1	14 75	1	20	.....	4 58
Coffee	pood	6	12 00	6	15	.....	0 50
Cinnamon	do.	12	24 00	10	...	18 30	...
Cochineal	do.	11	47 50	13	50	.....	17 65
Chalk	berquet	1	14 75	1	50	.....	30 72
Blacking, for boots, &c.	livre	...	68 85	...	70	.....	1 67
Cotton, wool	pood	...	25 71	...	25	2 76	.....
— thread, white	do.	5	73 75	6	50	.....	13 29
— ditto, coloured	do.	6	88 50	8	...	.....	16 19
— wick	do.	5	73 75	6	50	.....	13 29
— thread, red, from Adrianople	do.	13	77 00	15	20	.....	10 38
Pins	livre	prohibited		3	60	prohibition	taken off
Tin; viz., in sheets	berquet	45	90 00	45	...	1 36	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Weight or Measure.	Old Tariff, including Quarantine and additional Duties.		New Tariff.		Reduction.	Increase.
		sil. r.	copecs.	sil. r.	copecs.	per cent.	per cent.
Tin plated in sheets	pood	prohibited		6	...	prohibition	taken off
— wrought, but not varnished	do.			8	...		
— worked and varnished	do.			16	...		
— gilt, painted, or ornamented	do.			24	...		
Ginger, white, gray, and black	do.	2	04 00	2	50	.....	22 55
— ground and rasped	do.	3	41 25	3	...	12 85	
Gums, copal	do.	2	29 50	1	80	21 56	
— sandarac and tragacanth	do.	1	72 12	1	80	.....	4 57
— arabic	do.	...	28 69	1	80	.....	527 40
— cherry-tree	do.	...	28 69	...	35	.....	22 00
— caoutchouc, in pieces	do.	...	57 37	1	...	.....	74 30
— ditto, manufactures of	do.	5	16 37	5	45	.....	5 54
Indigo, from Guatemala and Jamaica, for dyeing, &c.	do.	4	59 00	5	80	.....	26 36
— ditto, in powder	do.	5	73 75	6	80	.....	18 52
— coudbear, lac dye	do.	4	59 00	5	80	.....	26 36
Ivory and fishes' teeth, in pieces	do.	1	72 12	1	80	.....	4 07
— filed	do.	prohibited		2	50	prohibition	taken off
— rough	do.			1	...		
— for miniature painting	do.			3	50		
— worked, of all kinds, with designs	livre			3	50		
Woollen Manufactures. — Cloths and mixed cloths and kerseymeres, black, blue, green and of all these colours	do.	3	44 25	3	50	.....	1 67
— of all other colours	do.	1	72 12	1	80	.....	4 57
Metals.—Lead in pigs, &c.	berquet	...	25 50	1	...	.....	292 16
— other kinds	livre	prohibited		...	30	prohibition	taken off
Furs.—Marten and racoon	do.	...	91 80	1	...	.....	8 93
Paper of all kinds not specially enumerated	do.	prohibited		...	55	prohibition	taken off
Pimento, Jamaica	pood	3	44 25	3	60	.....	4 57
— ground	do.	4	59 00	4	50	1 96	
Fish. — Herrings, salted and smoked	cento	...	28 69	...	35	.....	23 00
— pickled (except English Scotch and Dutch)	barrel 9 poods	...	68 85	...	90	.....	30 72
— ditto, English and Scotch	do.	1	37 70	1	30	5 60	
— ditto, Dutch	do.	2	86 87	3	60	.....	25 49
Pepper, white, black, and red, in grain	pood	3	06 00	3	20	.....	4 57
— ditto, picked	do.	4	59 00	4	...	12 85	
Sal ammoniac, not purified	do.	1	14 75	1	20	.....	4 58
— purified or in powder	do.	2	92 50	2	35	.....	2 40
Kitchen salt, from the ports in the government of Archangel	do.	...	40 16	...	20	50 20	
— ditto, from the ports in the government of St. Petersburg	do.	...	40 16	...	40	0 41	
— from the ports in the governments of Courland, Lithuania, and from the city of Narva	do.	...	28 69	...	29	.....	108
Sugar, raw, white, yellow, and red	do.	3	21 30	3	80	.....	18 27
Quicksilver	do.	1	27 50	2	80	.....	119 61

An additional duty of 1¼ per cent has been levied since January 1, 1843, on all foreign goods imported into St. Petersburg. This duty is to be appropriated to the expense of erecting a new bridge across the Neva.

Regulations for collecting the Duties on Merchandize, rated *ad valorem*, as stated in the General Tariff annexed.

Section I. The declarations presented to the customs for the calculation of duties on merchandize rated *ad valorem*, must be signed by the proprietor of such merchandize, or by his *consignee* or agent: the price or value should also be in his handwriting, in *full letters and in figures*. It is expressly forbidden to state in the said declarations any other article of merchandize except those rated *ad valorem*.

II. These declarations, which the owner of the merchandize or his agent must deliver personally to the Chamber of Customs assembled, is to be read aloud by the director or another member of the administration, who asks the proprietor or agent if the declaration is signed and the prices marked by him, as stated. On the latter answering in the affirmative, this is endorsed on the declaration, by the director, or in his absence, by the senior member present of the customs, who affixes his signature opposite.

III. The price of each article of merchandize must be separately stated in the declaration.

IV. This declaration is equally obligatory on the proprietor as if affirmed by him on oath.

V. Any *employé* of the bureau of the customs has the right to take cognizance of this declaration while the formalities are going through which are prescribed for such payment of duties.

VI. If, during the course of these formalities, any such clerk of the customs considers that the valuation of such merchandize is too low, he is required, without delay, and before the duties are *acquitted* (which on articles *ad valorem* cannot take place until eight days after the declaration has passed its final revision) to make known the undervaluation to the Chamber of Customs, which transmits, immediately, a detailed report of the same to the department of Exterior Commerce.

VII. The Chamber of Customs is by law to seize, immediately, merchandize undervalued, and if it decides that the declared value is below the price current, and prejudicial to the interests of the crown, the chamber has authority to take, after the report made of such undervaluation, such merchandize on account of the customs, paying to the owner or agent the declared value, with ten per cent in addition as full indemnification.

VIII. This payment is made, by virtue of an order of the customs, from the funds in possession of that department. The customs are authorized to sell merchandize, so seized and paid for, by auction, according to a regulation prescribed by law, as to the circumstances and time considered most favourable for the sale, announcing to the public through the medium of the Gazettes or other publications, the terms fixed for the sale, with a detailed statement of the quantity and quality of the merchandize.

IX. When the sale has taken place, they deduct from the proceeds the money due to the crown—viz., the amount of the payment made to the proprietor of the merchandize, and the entrance duties due to the customs, calculating them according to the declaration whatever be the produce of the sale. They also retain the expenses of sale.

X. The surplus is deposited in a particular bank, under the immediate inspection of the Chamber of Customs. This bank is visited and its accounts verified every month conformably to the customs' general regulations. These deposits remain until the end of the current year.

XI. The distribution of the deposits in this bank, must take place at latest on the 10th of January of the following year, and the amounts are divided between the chief officers of the precincts, the director, and all the members and *employés* of the customs attached to the division of entrance duties: the first officer, or the clerk of the customs, who detected the fraud, receives the quarter of the profit of the sale of the said merchandize; the other three-quarters are distributed to the *employés* above named, in proportion to their grade of appointment. The *employé* who discovered and reported the fraud, participates again in this last distribution, as well as the other *employés*.

XII. If any member or *employé* of the customs, having a right to his share of the distribution, leaves his post before the expiration of the year, he does not consequently lose the amount coming to him; if he dies, it is accounted for to his legitimate heirs. The mem-

bers and *employés* of the customs cannot in any case be deprived of the recompence which is thus assured them by law.

XIII. As the crown does not receive any profit from these operations, it ought also not to sustain any loss. If the sum derived from the public sale of seized merchandize be insufficient to pay the owner the amount of his declared valuation, augmented ten per cent, with the duties of entry to the crown, and also the expenses of sale, the deficiency to the crown is made up by all the participators of the proceeds of sale, without any exception, and in the proportions fixed for their respective shares of profit.

General Rules to be observed in executing the Stipulations of the General Tariff.

Section I. The present tariff extends to all the customs and European barriers, by land and by sea, through which the importation or exportation of merchandize is permitted, to the exclusion of those which are on the Asiatic frontiers, and which have particular tariffs. In the Trans-Caucasian provinces, the operation of the present tariff is fixed by the regulations of the 3d of June, 1831, which established the organization of the customs and commerce of those provinces. Tariffs and particular regulations have been published for the commerce of Russia with the kingdom of Poland, and with Finland. Those for the commerce of Finland are dated the 1st of August, 1822, and the 23d of January, 1834; those for the commerce with the kingdom of Poland are of the 1st of August, 1822, and the 12th of November, 1831.

II. *In respect to the authority of the customs relative to the importation of foreign merchandize, and the collection of duties,* all the customs and barriers through which are transacted the European commerce of Russia, are divided into *three classes.*

III. The *customs of the first class* are those by which may be imported all foreign merchandize, of which the entry is not prohibited by the present tariff, or which is subjected only to light restrictions. The terms of six and eight months are allowed those customs for the acquittal or discharge of the duties collected, and a few of them enjoy the privilege of warehousing and forwarding merchandize to other customs for them to collect the duties. According to these regulations, the customs of the first class are thus separated into two divisions.

IV. *The customs of the first division of the first class,* by which the importation of foreign merchandize is permitted with the privilege of warehousing, and the acquittal of duties within the space of six and eight months, and which are authorized to forward merchandize to be deposited at other customs, are the following:

St. Petersburg, Archangel, Riga, and Reval. — The *custom-house of Reval* has the right of warehousing, on making the merchants discharge the duties every six months on merchandize imported by sea, direct from foreign countries, and not exclusively destined for any other ports specified in the annexed tariff.

In cases where foreign vessels are obliged to take shelter at Reval in the event of damage received at sea, or in the spring or autumn in consequence of the ice preventing their sailing for St. Petersburg; and if their cargoes consist of merchandize, which is not admitted on paying the duties at the port of Reval, the *minister of finances* is authorized, after the verification of documents which prove an urgent case, to permit the acquittal at Reval of the duties on the said merchandize: under all other circumstances the prescribed regulation must be strictly adhered to.

Libau and Odessa.—The maritime custom-house of Odessa is directed according to particular regulations published for the free ports: it is permitted to import through this custom-house in general, all kinds of merchandize except salt and articles of iron, steel, and cast-iron. There is collected on merchandize imported for the consumption of the town (and the importation of which is permitted according to the actual tariff) one-fifth part and 12½ per cent additional duty; upon prohibited merchandize, the duties are collected according to the tariff of 1819. There is deducted on liquids for drink, as arrack, rum, and shrub, not the one-fifth part, but the total duties, determined by the present tariff. The importation of other drinkables, prohibited by the same tariff, extends equally to

Odessa as to the other ports. The total duties specified in the present tariff, are collected on merchandize imported, in order to be sent into the interior of the empire.

Theodosia, Taganrog, and Kertch.—These customs have to conform, for the importation of foreign merchandize in the sea of Azof, to particular rules, according to the supreme sanction of the 10th of October, 1829, and the 9th of June, 1833.

Ismael, Moscow, and Berditcheff.—At these customs are collected duties on merchandize imported to be warehoused.

V. The *customs of the second division of the first class*, are those at which a term of six months is fixed for the payment of duties on foreign merchandize without the privilege of warehousing, nor that of sending merchandize, the importation of which is permitted, to other customs to collect the duties. In this category are comprised the customs of *Dolangen, Yourbourg, Tauroggen, Radzivilow, Novosselitz, Skouliani*, and the *continental custom-house of Odessa*.

Four-fifths of the duties are only collected on foreign merchandize imported into the *free port of Odessa*, to be forwarded into the interior of the empire, the entry of which being permitted by the present tariff. It is generally allowed to persons of all conditions to import merchandize through this custom-house, accompanying the same with a written declaration: verbal declarations are only received once every month on the part of each individual, and only when the duty on merchandize for exportation does not exceed 10 roubles in silver, and for merchandize free of duties, when the value does not exceed 100 roubles in silver. Merchants, their clerks, and their agents, and all persons belonging to the commercial classes, are not allowed to make verbal declarations. The continental custom-house of Odessa will pass merchandize by the line of the free port, immediately after having examined and complied with the formalities of the customs.

VI. All *foreign merchandize* that is permitted to be imported, and which is not exclusively destined according to the present tariff for any port or custom-house, may have the duties paid at any of the abovementioned customs.

VII. *Merchandize* which, according to this tariff is destined exclusively for any one port or custom-house, ought to be simply imported to the places indicated by the tariff, and there to pay the duties; the re-exportation of such merchandize to other customs for payment of the duties, also their importation by any other port, are prohibited.

VIII. The duties imposed upon merchandize to which is attached in the tariff, the words "*By the ports of the Black Sea and Azof*," are payable only in these ports. In cases where such merchandize should be imported by other customs, they will be subjected to the general provisions of the tariff.

IX. The *customs of the second class* are those for *declarations*. It is permitted to enter through them all merchandize the importation of which is not prohibited, nor limited specially to certain customs. Such merchandize includes those articles in the table marked letter A, and annexed to the tariff, on these the duties may be paid at these customs; but all other articles, not indicated in the table, must be sent to the warehousing customs. The time fixed for such re-exportation, and for collecting the duties upon merchandize specified in the table, letter A, is two months, commencing from the day of their importation. The customs of declaration are, *Brest-Litowsky, Oustilong*, and *Eupatoria*.

X. To these general rules of the customs of the second class there are the following exceptions:

The custom-house of Brest-Litowsky, may receive the duties of importation, not only on goods specified in the table, letter A, but on all those that are not, the importation of which is permitted by the land frontiers, and conveyed by vessels which navigate upon the Niemen, and the Bourg, and that are destined, according to the bill of lading, for Brest-Litowsky, and put on board the said vessels, at the places where they are directed for that town: the customs to verify the documents to be produced, as well for the merchandize as for the vessels. In the contrary case—namely, if the lading had not been made in the place of exportation for Brest-Litowsky, the merchandize must be sent back to the *warehousing customs* for payment of duties.

By the *port of Eupatoria*, there may be imported merchandize not exclusively destined for any other port, and which are not of a nature to communicate the plague; nevertheless, it is ordained, that after the quarantine regulations have been observed, the duties are to be

paid at the custom-house of Eupatoria, or the goods may be forwarded conformably to the order established at the warehousing customs.

XI. The *third class* comprises all the other customs and barriers by which the importation of foreign merchandize is permitted, by paying the duties, within the space of one month, but which are interdicted to transport foreign merchandize to other customs. These customs and barriers are divided, according to their privileges, into two divisions; viz.,

The *customs of the first division of the third class*, are those which have the authority to acquit duties on all merchandize allowed to be imported by the customs of the first class, with the exception of those specified in the table marked letter B.

In this category are comprised the customs of *Narva, Pernau, Goussiatinsk*, and *Issakovetz*.

The *customs and barriers of the second division of the third class* are authorized to collect the duties only on the merchandize designated in the table, letter A. These customs and barriers are—*Onega, Hapsal, Arensbury, Windau, Korsun, Gorgodarsk, Grodno, Khorochtchensk, Tzekhanovetsk, Goniondsk, Jeltkorsk, Nowretzk, Preborofsk, Dronch Ropalsk, Volotchisk, Nicolaef, Kherson, Ovidiopol, Balaklava, Bougas, Marioupol, Ackerman, Reni, Leova, Lipkansk*, and *Kunda*.

At these the importation of *salt, herrings*, and *coal* only are permitted.

XII. By the *customs and barriers of the third class*, there cannot be imported by the ports of the *Black Sea, Azof*, and the *Danube* (except by the barriers of Bessarabia), any but those which are not of a nature to communicate the plague, and the importation of which is permitted by the quarantine regulations.

XIII. By the general principle, pursuant to which the customs of the third class may acquit duties within one month, the duties on imported merchandize have but one exception of payment. Foreign salt imported into the governments situated on the shores of the Baltic Sea, pays the duties within three months, and at the custom-house of Windau, within six months on salt imported from the 1st of January to the 1st of July.

XIV. Besides the customs and barriers, as above classified, there are also either for the importation and exportation of merchandize, or having a particular destination, others which belong to no class. These are, the *custom-house of Cronstadt*, under the direction of the *custom-house of St. Petersburg*. It collects duties only on the *luggage of passengers*, and on *coal* and *chalk*, imported with gravel in the quality of ballast. For exportation, it is limited to collect the duties on luggage belonging to captains of vessels and passengers.

The barrier of *Belostrow*, the barrier of *Korkomiak*, the barrier upon the *Lissi-noss*, on the frontier of Finland, are established to prevent clandestine importation of merchandizes from that province into the rest of the empire. They conform to particular regulations for the commerce between Russia and Finland.

The barrier of the Baltic ports, or an advanced barrier dependant on the custom-house of Reval, is destined for the first entry and last clearance of vessels merely to prevent smuggling between the sea and the port.

The barrier of *Magnerbury*, is another advanced barrier, dependant on the custom-house of Narva.

These barriers do not collect taxes on any merchandize imported, but they forward goods to the customs, under the direction of which they are placed, according to the instructions given them on exportations, they collect the duties on the luggage of the masters of vessels, and of their passengers.

The barrier of *Mitau*, is established for its officers to visit Russian vessels arriving at Mitau from Russian ports.

The *custom-house of Meretsch* watches the commercial relations between the inhabitants of the Russian empire and those of Poland.

The *custom-house of Tiraspol* has the right to pass all merchandize of Russian origin belonging to any class of individuals, and accompanied with written declarations, and with verbal declarations to the value of 300 roubles or bank paper. Foreign merchandize may be delivered to travellers on foot, or in equipages, without verbal declarations, and payment of the duties; viz.—The merchandize tariffed as high as a duty of 10 silver roubles, and those which are free of duty, when their value does not exceed 100 roubles in bank paper.

The officers of the interior barrier of the free port of Odessa inspect and verify the

seals and *leads* placed on merchandize declared at the custom-house, and destined to be re-exported from Odessa to another Russian port: it is also under their inspection that vessels take on board their cargoes.

Otschakow, and *Yalta*, for the forwarding of Russian produce, in the ports of Russia, and for the entry of vessels loaded with Russian produce, imported from the ports of Russia.

The custom-house at the quarantine of *Sevastopol* is established for the entry of merchant-vessels, and *longboats*, which arrive from the Russian ports of the Black Sea and Azof, whose state of health satisfies the quarantine officers, and loaded with Russian or foreign produce, the duties on which have been paid at other customs, or barriers. It is prohibited to enter at the port of Sevastopol vessels arriving from foreign ports.

The *custom-house of Anapa*, although in Asia, is not under the commercial system of the *Trans-Caucasian provinces*, but under that of Europe, and managed according to particular regulations published the 3d of June, 1831. It is permitted to carry to this custom-house all goods which, according to the commercial tariff with Europe, may be imported by the customs of the first class, with the exception of those destined for ports specially denominated. The term fixed for the payment of duties at the custom-house of Anapa is six months.

XV. *Merchandize for Exportation.*—All merchandize, the exportation of which is not prohibited, may be exported and forwarded, by all the customs and barriers of the first, second, and third classes.

XVI. *Deduction of Tare.*—The rate of *tare* to be deducted from liquids imported, and from all Russian produce exported, is arranged by the two tables annexed to the present tariff. There is no invariable rate fixed for the tare to be deducted on dry goods imported; the table marked letter B, in which several articles specified will serve as a general rule; but all importers, who are not satisfied with the deduction stated in this table, are authorized to demand a verification of the real weight of their merchandize. The weights of all other dry goods imported, not marked in the said table, even those the weight of which is indicated in the bills of lading, and declarations, must be stated when weighed.

XVII. Cotton, silk, linen, and woollen goods, folded or rolled upon bobbin rollers, boards, or imported in wrappers, cases, or particular covers, to be weighed on their importation, together with the bobbins, rollers, boards, wrappers, covers, &c., and pay the duties without deducting the tare.

XVIII. *Duties.*—There are two kinds of duties to be collected on the importation and exportation of goods.

First. The duties on the weight, measure, or quantity of goods.

Second. The duties on goods tariffed at value, and to be collected conformably to the special rules annexed to the present tariff.

The duties calculated in the silver money of Russia will be rated in value according to the terms officially fixed to the coin each year.

XIX. Besides the duties fixed by the present tariff, it is ordained—

First. In virtue of the supreme sanction of the ukase of the 7th of July, 1800, to collect for the benefit of quarantines, on imports and on exports, 1 copee per each rouble, collected according to the general tariff.

Second. In virtue of an ukase of the 11th of November, 1831, 12½ per cent additional duties on merchandize imported.

Third. In virtue of an ukase of the 22d of March, 1818, on the raw produce to be exported, 10 per cent additional of the duty of exportation fixed by the tariff, for the improvement of internal navigation.

XX. Besides the general duties, there are collected on goods imported and exported from the undermentioned ports, for the benefit of the towns, and for other purposes—viz.,

At Archangel.—For the benefit of the town, upon all merchandize, imported and exported, ½ per cent of the value. (By virtue of the ukase of the 30th of May, 1817.)

For the maintenance of the wheat magazine at Archangel: on rye, wheat, and on oats and barley, 10 copees, paper money, per tchetvert. (By virtue of the ukases of the 26th of January, 1817, and the 11th of January, 1824.)

At Odessa.—For the benefit of the town: on wheat exported by sea, 5 copecs in paper money, per tchetvert. (By virtue of the ukase of the 27th of July, 1812.)

For the maintenance of the Lyceum at Odessa: on all kinds of wheat exported, 2½ silver copecs, per tchetvert. (By virtue of the ukases of the 15th of March, 1817, and the 16th of January, 1819.)

At Theodosia.—For the benefit of the town: on wheat exported, 3 copecs, and on barley, 2 copecs, in paper money, per tchetvert. (By virtue of an ukase of the 15th of April, 1806.)

At Taganrog.—For the benefit of the town: on all merchandize imported, on which the duty is collected by weight, 2 copecs, and on merchandize exported, ½ copec per pood: and on wine imported, 1 copec, in paper money, per vedro. (By virtue of the ukase of the 14th of September, 1807.)

At Ismail.—For the construction of barracks: on wheat exported, 10 copecs, and on corn of all other sorts, 5 copecs, in paper money, per tchetvert. (By virtue of the ukase of the 19th of June, 1830.)

The Russian government published on the 1st of December, 1834 two ukases of commercial importance.

The *first* permits the exportation of coloured cloths for soldiers, by Kiachta, a town which is the sole channel of commerce with China. Thus, the cloths that the tariff of 1800 prohibited the exportation of, will now serve as an article of exchange for the merchandize of China.

The *second* establishes a duty on the anchorage of foreign vessels entering and leaving the ports of Redout-Kalé and Soukoum-Kalé. This duty is 50 copecs per last, on merchandize imported, and 25 copecs on merchandize exported.

The government has also published in the Gazette of the Senate, a new tariff of duties upon merchandize manufactured in Russia and in the kingdom of Poland, on their importation from one country to another, conformably to the ukase of the 12th of November, 1831, and to the changes which have taken place up to the 1st of October, 1834.

And, lastly, by a recent decision the Russian government has authorized the public banks to receive during the year 1835, as well for the acquittal of the customs duties as for the payments to be made to the treasury, the rouble of gold on a par with 3 roubles 65 copecs, and that of the silver to 3 roubles 60 copecs, paper money.

GENERAL REGULATIONS to be observed by the Masters of all Foreign Ships arriving at the Ports of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, according to the Rules prescribed (in pursuance of an ukase) by the *Imperial Customs* of Russia for the Government of Ship-masters, dated St. Petersburg, 1st of March, 1833, (no alteration having taken place since).

SECTION I.—*Arrival at the Exterior Brandewache.* (A *Customs Guardship.*)—Every master of a ship arriving from a foreign country, is directed to *heave to* abreast of the *Exterior Brandewache.* On failing to observe this regulation, the Brandewache will fire at the foreign arrival, and the master will be subjected to a fine of 5 silver roubles for each shot fired.

II. The customs officers stationed on board of the *Brandewache* will demand, and the master of said ship will deliver, in duplicate, the usual papers relative to the ship and cargo, which shall be put together under an envelope and sealed by one of the customs officers: the master of the ship endorsing on the envelope the number of cockets and other papers enclosed, with his own name and that of the ship. The commandant of the *Brandewache* is also directed to demand, and the master of the foreign arrival to deliver, for examination, the passport through the sound, the bill of health given at Elsineur, and the passport of each passenger. When these are examined and endorsed, and the ship's papers returned to the master, under a sealed envelope as stated above, the master of said ship will be at liberty to continue his voyage. On refusing to conform to this regulation, the master will be subjected to a fine of 100 roubles, and if on delivery of the ship's papers he fails in presenting a duplicate of each document, he will be liable to pay two roubles in silver for each defalcation.

III. Each ship-master arriving for the first time will receive from the Exterior Brandewache, the regulations of the port printed in Russian, and in the language of the country to which the ship belongs,* which the said master shall be scrupulously bound to observe.

IV. Each master is also bound under a penalty of 21 roubles, to take from the Brandewache a pilot to conduct his ship to Cronstadt.

V. It is forbidden to anchor in the roadstead without buoys being attached to the anchors, and it is also required that ships will anchor at such distance from, as may prevent them damaging each other, under penalty of 28 roubles in silver.

VI. *Arrival in the Roadstead.*—Foreign ships intending to enter the port of Cronstadt, may anchor between the commercial port and the fort; but this is strictly forbidden to those ships which intend ascending to St. Petersburg, or which are descending to the Baltic, all which must anchor in the road on the side of the imperial marine port. The masters of ships failing to observe this rule have no claim for damages occasioned by other vessels sailing or anchoring in the road; but are, at the same time, liable to the payment of all damages to which their vessels subject other ships.

VII. On anchoring in the roadstead, with the intention of entering the port, the captain is required to attend to the officers of the customs, who will place one or more officers on board of his ship, and who, if they judge proper, may close and seal the hatches. Passengers desirous to land, are forbidden to take ashore parcels, letters, or luggage. They may receive their luggage at Cronstadt, in which they must make a true declaration of their effects at the customs, and at the consulate of their respective countries.

VIII. *Letters.*—The masters of ships, sailors, and passengers are required to deliver all letters which they bring for persons residing in Russia, or to be sent by post, to the officers of the customs on their boarding the ship. 20 copecs to be paid by the said officers for each letter, and a fine of 25 roubles, for each letter, not so delivered, will be exacted from the masters or others who carry them. Letters of introduction, not sealed, excepted. (It would appear that this rule has been departed from, as an order has, according to a despatch from the vice-consul of France at Cronstadt, been promulgated by the direction-in-chief of the Russian post-office, ordering the delivery to the customs officers of all letters, without exception, even letters of introduction, without seal, and unfolded.)

IX. *Powder.*—Every captain is required to deliver to the interior Brandewache all the powder on board his ship. After which, and the foregoing regulations are exactly attended to, the ship may enter the port, and the captain and passengers may land.

By an ukase of the 9th of August, 1833, masters of ships are to be served with a written notice not to conceal any powder on board, but to deliver whatever they may have to the officers of the customs. "If in contempt of such notice any ship-master conceals powder equal to the weight of 2 lbs. on board his vessel, the said master will be fined at the discretion of a court of law, and the powder confiscated."

X. *Arrival in the Port.*—Each vessel on entering the port is required to receive on board a pilot to conduct the ship to the place which it is to occupy, from which place no master can remove his ship without receiving permission from the commandant of the Brandewache, nor without taking on board another pilot, under penalty of fifty roubles in silver.

* I am not positive if in more languages, than English German, and French.

XI. The master of the ship is then required to attend with his clearances, cockets, sound passport, bill of health, and other papers (put under seal by the officers of the exterior Brandewache), at the first branch of the interior Brandewache, in the office of the captain of the port, where he makes the necessary declarations, and deposits his certificate of registry, his sound passport, and also the passports of his passengers. He will then proceed to the second branch of the interior Brandewache, and there deliver up his paper as aforesaid under seal. It is understood that his passengers will accompany him.

XII. *Consuls and Vice-consuls.*—It is usual, to prevent irregularities, for the masters of foreign vessels, after they have gone through the customary formalities with the port officers, to proceed to the consulate or vice-consulate of their respective countries, to deposit there such papers as manifests of cargo, muster roll of the crew, &c.

XIII. Letters written by and to be forwarded from masters of vessels either for St. Petersburg, or to foreign countries, should be left for that purpose at the consulate or vice-consulate.

XIV. *Passengers.*—Passengers are required also to present themselves at the consulate or vice-consulate of their respective countries at the Russian ports, where they arrive, and to make a declaration of the effects which belong to them, under penalty of ten silver roubles for each article not declared. This declaration must be signed by the passengers and annexed to that which the master of the vessel delivers to the customs.

These formalities being fulfilled, the passengers will then present themselves at the office of the military governor, there to receive new passports. Their luggage will then be delivered them after the proper customs officers have visited the vessel.

XV. *The General Declaration.*—Every ship-master must present himself at the custom-house, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, and make his declaration, within forty-eight hours, under a penalty of ten silver roubles.

XVI. The declaration of the cargo and ship's stores, should be made by the master at the consulate or vice-consulate. Every article should be stated, and also the number of his crew.

XVII. The master is required to read his declaration over carefully before he signs it, and then to deliver it at the custom-house, with his other papers, sound passport, and Elsineur bill of health.

XVIII. The master has the privilege of amending his declaration in twenty-four hours. Should he wilfully fail to correct an inexact declaration, he will be subjected to the provisions of Article 33 (hereafter).

XIX. *Ships' Stores.*—The imperial government of Russia decrees that one oxhoft of wine and spirits, provided the latter does not exceed two ankers or one-third of the oxhoft, (see weights and measures of Russia hereafter,) 40 lbs. of sugar, 10 lbs. of coffee, and 1 lb. of tea, shall be allowed for each man, including the masters of foreign vessels arriving from ports without the Baltic. Any surplus found on board will be subjected to duty, with the privilege allowed of re-exporting or selling the overplus. Eatable provisions are not limited as to quantity.

XX. The customs have the right to put in *entrepôt*, until the ship's departure, all those provisions liable to waste and left on board; if such waste be proved, the captain may, by the interposition of the port officers, have them replaced.

XXI. *Tonnage.*—The tonnage of the vessel to be declared according to the enregistered measurement—an inexact declaration under 10 lasts, subjects the captain to a fine of 2 silver roubles.

XXII. *Protests.*—Protests should be made within seven days after the ship's arrival, and the nature of the damage should be indicated on the declaration first made at the customs.

XXIII. *Bank Notes.*—Masters of ships should have sufficient coin to pay contingent expenses until they can be supplied by their agents in the port where they arrive, as all paper-money which may be found with them will be seized and confiscated by the customs.

XXIV. *National Flags.*—After the master has made his declaration at the customs, he will return on board and hoist the flag of his nation at the head of the main flagstaff, and he will then remain on board waiting the visit of the customs officers.

XXV. The national flags of foreign ships will, it is expected, be also hoisted on holidays, whether religious or civil.

XXVI. *Visits of Customs Officers.*—Every ship-master must be found on board his ship at the time when the officers of the customs visit the ship for the purpose of search and examination. The ship-master is, if required by the customs officers, bound to open all trunks, drawers, boxes, or other packages, under a penalty of 100 roubles.

XXVII. *Departure of Ship-masters from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg.*—It is strictly forbidden to masters of ships to leave their vessels for St. Petersburg until they have first received on board the officers of the customs; and those masters whose vessels remain at Cronstadt, must not depart for the capital without a special passport, which will be delivered them by the military governor of Cronstadt. The same formality must be observed by his ship's crew.

XXVIII. *Departure of the Ship for St. Petersburg.*—When the captain intends ascending with his ship to the capital, he must not sail before he has, *first*, made his declaration at the customs; *secondly*, had his ship a second time visited by the port officers, who will deliver him a pass; *thirdly*, taken on board a custom-house officer and a pilot to accompany him, under penalty of 100 silver roubles. No vessel drawing more than eight English feet are allowed to ascend to the capital.

XXIX. *Tolls on passing the Bridges.*—On passing each bridge on the *Neva* a toll of 2 roubles for a sloop, 5 roubles for a brig, or schooner, and 10 roubles for a three-masted ship, will be exacted at the bridge.

XXX. *Lighters and Discharging the Cargo.*—When a lighter is placed at the disposal of a ship-master for the purpose of landing his cargo, he is required to examine whether the said lighter is in proper condition, and afterwards properly stowed, and not loaded to draw more than seven feet water English measure.

XXXI. As soon as the lighter is loaded, the ship-master or his first mate is required to deliver the custom-house officer in attendance an exact note of the package stowed in the lighter, without which it cannot depart for St. Petersburg. Each ship-master who ascends with his ship to the capital must first lighten his vessel to the draft of eight feet, English, and also conform to the 28th section of these regulations.

XXXII. If on discharging the cargo, it appears that part or the whole of the goods are damaged, the captain or his mate must, with the officers on board, take the exact marks and number of all damaged packages. In taking down the marks, measures, or weights of the packages discharged, the master or mate's account must correspond with that of the custom-house officers, and that of the skipper of the lighter. In case of dispute, the packages must be taken out of the lighter, at the expense of whoever is found, on re-measurement, re-weighing, or re-examination, to be in error.

XXXIII. *Penalties (all in Silver Roubles).*—For discharging goods before the custom-house officers attend, according to the customary regulations, a penalty will be incurred of five times the actual duty, besides confiscation of the goods; and twice the whole value, with confiscation of prohibited goods. On goods exempted from duty 10 per cent on their value, without compensation.

XXXIV. The same penalties will attach to removing goods from one ship to another without permission.

XXXV. For working during *undue* hours, a penalty of 50 roubles.

XXXVI. For discharging a cargo in an improper place, a fine of 100 roubles: should such discharge of cargo appear to have been effected with an intention to defraud the revenue, all the penalties of Article 33 will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. For having the port-holes or places open in the vessel, forbidden by port-officers, during the discharge of the cargo, a penalty of 25 roubles.

XXXVIII. For placing goods in concealed or subterfuge places, besides incurring the penalties of Article 33, a fine of 100 roubles.

XXXIX. For opening bales or packages of goods on board, 100 roubles.

XL. For any packages inserted in the declarations and cockets, and not found on board, a penalty equal to double the actual duty on such goods will be exacted; but if the said packages are only inserted in the declaration, the penalty for each package will be 200 roubles.

XLI. All the penalties of Article 33 will be enforced for taking on board goods without a permission from the customs.

XLII. Each ship-master entering prohibited goods to order, and not being able to name the owner, will be fined two roubles for each pood gross weight; for which he will be delivered a receipt to serve him in case of need.

XLIII. Ships sailing from the port without a pass or clearance will be subjected to confiscation.

XLIV. *Working on Shipboard.*—It is permitted to load ships every day except Sundays and holidays, and on the latter late in the season before winter sets in.

XLV. It is permitted only to work on shipboard between sunrise and sunset, on urgent occasions a permission to work at night may be obtained. In default of this regulation the penalties of Article 33 will be enforced.

XLVI. *Employes of the Customs.*—Whoever obstructs the orders prescribed by the *employés* of the customs, or counteracts them in their functions, will be fined 500 silver roubles.

XLVII. *Ballast.*—Every ship-master before taking on board or discharging ballast, must address the captain of the first interior Brandewache, who will deliver him a written permission to obtain a lighter destined for carrying ballast.

XLVIII. On receiving a ballast-boat, the mate of the ship must guard those who discharge the ballast as to the proper place, and also that the lighter is not loaded above the number of lasts marked on a board nailed to each lighter. He will also sign a note of the exact number of lasts put into the lighter, which he will deliver to the master of the latter.

XLIX. A ballast-lighter must not remain longer than three days alongside a vessel. For every day additional a fine of 25 paper roubles will be enforced. The regulation of not loading beyond the proper depth, not allowing ballast to drop alongside, under a fine of 29 roubles 40 copees in silver, and also for each shovel full of ballast thrown in the water, 140 silver roubles.

L. When taking ballast on board, or discharging it, is completed, the captain must pay the captain of the interior Brandewache 2 roubles in paper money for each last of two tons. This should be done without delay to prevent future inconvenience.

LI. If there should fail to be a ballast-lighter, provided by the commandant of the interior Brandewache, the ship-master may then procure such as he may deem fit. In which case he only pays the commandant 20 copees paper money per last.

LII. *Visit of Customs Officers after the Ballast is discharged.*—When the ballast is discharged, the ship-master must acquit the customs officers, who will then research the ship, on which occasion the master will hoist his flag at the mizen.

LIII. It is strictly forbidden to take any article on board before this visit of the customs officers.

LIV. *Permits.*—It is strictly prohibited for a ship-master to take on board any article of merchandize or any article of ship stores without a permit (*yerlick*) under all the penalties of Section 33.

LV. It is equally forbidden to take on board any article under sanction of *yerlicks* which appertains to others.

LVI. *On receiving Lighters' Cargoes from St. Petersburg.*—On lighters arriving with cargoes from St. Petersburg, a note from the consulate or vice-consulate of the country of foreign ship, stating the packages and goods they contain, without which it is forbidden to take on board their cargoes.

LVII. The captain will present the said note to the port-officers, who will give him the necessary permit, with officers to attend to unsealing and opening the hatches of the lighter.

LVIII. *Damaged Packages.*—When packages are damaged, the ship-master is required immediately to report the same to the consulate or vice-consulate of his country, when prompt measures will be adopted to remedy such damage. It is not allowed to endorse such on the bills of lading.

LIX. *Preparations for Departure.*—When the ship has taken on board nearly all her cargo, the ship-master will be careful in examining whether the customs officer who attends the loading has all his accounts in order and in correspondence with those of the ship-

master and with the bills of lading. The ship-master when the cargo is completed, will proceed with his manifest, bills of lading, and other papers, to his consulate. The general clearance will then be made out in the custom-house at St. Petersburg.

LX. *Ships descending from St. Petersburg and completing their Cargoes at Cronstadt.*—In the case of vessels, which descend from St. Petersburg to complete their lading at Cronstadt, the consulate or vice-consulate, if there be such at the latter port, should be informed personally or by letter of the same. If the vessel be completely loaded on descending, the master will, on arriving at Cronstadt, repair to the second branch of the interior Brandwache, where he will deliver the permit received from the port officers of St. Petersburg, and will receive a note which he will take with him to the consulate or vice-consulate, together with his clearance, bills of lading, &c.

LXI. *Stores for Sea use*—All eatable provisions for the voyage free of duty, and may be shipped without permits, provided they do not exceed the quantity allowed. Articles of merchandize, &c., which the master brings for his own use, pay export duty, and must not be taken on board without permits.

LXII. *Labourers.*—Ship-masters who require labourers on board, are required to make them pass, on going to or landing from the ships before the small revenue or police tender, moored within the port. He will also be careful that they steal no article, to prevent which, he may search them before leaving the ship.

LXIII. *Repairing Foreign Ships.*—No ship-master is allowed to scrape tar or repair his ship in the port without permission from the interior Brandewache.

LXIV. *Rubbish Boats.*—In case of repairing ships, or otherwise, no rubbish must be thrown into the water; the same must be put into the rubbish boats, which make the circuit of the port three times a week among the shipping; every transgression of this regulation will incur the penalties of Section 49.

LXV. *Landing-place.*—Every ship-master on landing in his ship's boat will proceed to the place indicated by the police, and marked by a sign.

LXVI. *Cookery.*—The particular rules relative to the places and boats for cooking, as pointed out by the police, must be attended to.

The custom-house of Cronstadt, on the 19th of July, 1841, laid upon all shipping, both foreign and Russian, for the use of the cook-house, dedicating the amount to the profit of the town of Cronstadt.

Every vessel trading to this port is to be charged 3 copees silver per last each voyage.

Every coaster, with one mast, 2 roubles silver, and with two or three masts, 3 roubles silver for one summer.

Every *rodorick*, or decked boat, employed in carrying iron and deals, 50 copees silver, each voyage.

Every cutter, employed in transporting goods, 1½ rouble, for one summer.

Every ship proceeding on to St. Petersburg without entering this harbour are exempted from paying.

That it is the intention of government to request the vice-consuls of the different nations to collect this revenue.

Taking the tonnage of last year as a criterion, the British ships (74,238 lasts) would produce, at 3 copees, 2,227 roubles silver, 4 copees, or 7,794 roubles copper 99 copees=£360.

POLAND.

SEVERAL discriminating alterations have been made in the general tariff in regard to Poland, chiefly with the view of favouring the manufacturing industry of Russia, at the expense of that of Poland. These alterations have been published in the official paper, the *Gazette du Sénat*, St. Petersburg, and the official

Gazette of Warsaw, Dziennik-Powszechni, agreeable to the ukases and ministerial orders of the 12th of November, 1831; 13th of December, 27th of December, and 30th December, 1833; 1st of October, 1834; and 17th of June, 1835; together with various customs regulations.

From these it appears that the *importation* of the following articles into Poland is totally prohibited except through Russia, and in some instances by special licence from the supreme department of customs at St. Petersburg, on paying from 250 to 450 per cent. *ad valorem*, duty.

Animal and all essential oils and perfumery; apparel, wearing,—except what may be actually necessary and carried along with travellers; beer, cyder, and all fermented liquors; bronze work of all kinds; cards, playing; chicory (after the 27th of December, 1834); cheese; coral, raw or wrought; clocks, watches, or other time-pieces; earthenware and porcelain, painted, or in any way ornamented with colours; embroidered articles of every description; fruits, dried, or otherwise preserved, and all sweetmeats and confectionary; glass, plain, stained, or painted (except mirrors); gloves of every description; household furniture of every description; hops and essences for making beer; iron, and articles of iron; imitation articles of jewellery, coral, pearls, &c.; liquors (spirituous, vinous, or syrops); leather; ornamental articles and boxes of paper *maché*, leather, feathers, gilded wood, or metal; oil cloths and waxed cloths of all kinds; meats, salted or otherwise preserved; millinery of every description; pens and quills; phosphoric boxes for lighting fire; pinchbeck articles; plated articles; saddlery; Salt, mineral; skins, all kinds; spirits, distilled, of every kind, except spirits of wine (rendered undrinkable by specific mixtures); soap; steels, for striking light; tin, and articles made of tin; tobacco, raw and manufactured; umbrellas; vinegar; worsted, plain and ornamented.

Articles, the exportation of which is prohibited.—Acorns, rough or ground; asses and mules; bark of all kinds for tanning; horses; minerals, all kinds, after the 31st of January, 1836, and until then on paying a duty of 5 gros per 35 *garnice*; money, gold and silver of Russian coinage; paper, all materials for making.

Articles imported duty free into Poland.—Cotton wool; fruit, and all exotic trees; glasses, optical, and for physical uses; machinery, and models of instruments for the purposes of agriculture, and manufactures; mathematical, surgical, and other scientific instruments; silk, raw.

Articles exported free of duty.—Aniseed; blankets; bristles and all kinds of hair; candles; cards, playing; chalk; corn, all kinds; flour and meal; frames for pictures and looking-glasses; glass, all descriptions; horns, all kinds, not manufactured; instruments, musical; lime; paper and rags, or other materials for making paper; pearlash and potash; resins; seeds, all kinds; sheep; snuff; soap; thread, cotton,—provisionally only; tobacco; wood, deals, and logs of oak, except the transit duty to Warsaw by the Vistula; woollens—provisionally only.

The trade between Russia and Poland, and the internal trade, have been subjected to various impositions and strict surveillance, the effect of which has been the removal of numerous manufacturers (chiefly Germans), who were settled in Poland, to Russia, where much encouragement has been held out to them, especially at Moscow, Riga, and various parts of Courland.

The ministerial order of the 13th of March, 1833, fixes a *transit duty* on all kinds of timber, whether cut within or without the limits of Poland, brought down the Vistula to Warsaw: *i. e.* on staves, planks, deals, spars, masts, square timber, joints. This duty varies from ¼ of a Polish gros, or ½ a copec, on a single stave, to 2 Polish florins of 15 copecs on a mast. The amount of duty so

collected goes towards maintaining the *Russian municipal administration of Warsaw*. From the latter town downwards on the Vistula, there is no transit duty on wood; but the above is considered a great burden by the timber dealers of Poland.

The order of the 13th of December, 1833, imposes a duty of 3 silver copees per lb. on all surgical instruments made in Poland, on being imported into Russia.

1834, January 31. An order was issued which fixes 6 silver copees per pood on brimstone imported from Russia into Poland, and 8 silver copees per pood on the dyestuff, called Czerlen (mumia).

1835, June 8. A customs order fixes a duty on hand-organs imported from Poland to Russia, at 9 silver roubles.

By a decree published the 17th of June, 1835, the following reciprocal duties have been fixed between Poland and Russia:

		fl. grs.
Alum	per quintal	1 10
Amber, rough		free
—— prepared		6 per cent
Arms imported into Russia from Poland		prohibited
Baskets and sieves	per lb.	0 2
Bone articles, made of the bones of the marmot fish	ditto	0 4½
Books, bound	ditto	0 18
Braces in sheep's leather, and forms for cravats	ditto	1 0
Bricks and tiles	per pood	0 10
Casks, empty	per quintal	2 20
Chemical productions, not specified in the tariff	ditto	1 10
Chip, woven, for ladies' bonnets	per lb.	0 2
Copperas (of Hungary)	per quintal	0 13½
Colours, blue, green, yellow, and white	ditto	1 10
Counterpanes, white, with coloured and embroidered borders		prohibited
Cravats, silk	per lb.	1 0
Crystal articles	per quintal	18 0
Down, goat's, purified	ditto	0 15
Feathers for beds	per lb.	3 0
Glass, window, white	per quintal	1 20
—— ditto, green	ditto	0 20
—— polished, for mirrors	ditto	12 0
Hats, men's, made of whalebone or cane	per lb.	5 10
—— ditto, silk	ditto	0 12
Horns, cattle, not manufactured		exempt
—— articles made from	per lb.	0 6
Iron, in bars, and plate	per quintal	0 22½
—— cast, rough articles pay the ordinary duty—as per general tariff.		
—— ditto, articles of luxury	per lb.	0 7½
Knives for cutting straw	per quintal	0 22½
Kremserwasser (colour) for manufactures, reduced from, per 100 lbs.	50 to 20	0
Lace, blond, silk, cotton, thread, &c.	per quintal	80 0
Matter, sheep's, for inoculating		exempt
Mineral waters		ditto
Mustard		ditto
Plaster, articles in	*ad valorem*, 6 per cent	
Portfolios, with or without details, except chirurgical articles	per lb.	0 18

		fl. gros
Resin	per quintal	1 10
Saltpetre, not purified		exempt
Sieves, horsehair		ditto
Skins, hare	per quintal	1 0
Tallow, not melted		exempt
Teher cassien, a stuff of wool and cotton, the importation		prohibited
Thread, cotton; white or dyed	per lb.	1 10
Turpentine	per quintal	1 10
Verdigris (Grynsz pan)	ditto	1 10
Wool cards, or wire fixed in leather for the usage of manufactures		exempt
Zinc, flat	per quintal	1 9½
—— sulphurous acid	ditto	1 10

All other articles manufactured in the kingdom of Poland are subjected to the duty established by the general tariff on importation into Russia. Articles which are not specified in the general tariff of the customs bureaux by which the importation passes, the assimilation of such article is left to be judged by the officers of the customs. This is the rule observed at all the Russian frontiers, and from the ignorance, especially of the officers at the land barriers, accompanied with much delay and unequal payment of duty.

On the 1st of July, 1835, a convention between Russia and the Republic of Cracovie was entered into, and said to be of some importance to the latter.

On the 7th of August, 1835, a customs order states at great length the regulations to be specially adhered to, under pain of confiscation, on carrying linen and hemp thread from small to large towns.

28th of August, 1835, an order of the customs subjects molasses, syrups, and water in which sugar or saccharine matter is dissolved, to the same duty as refined sugar by the general tariff.

16th of September, 1835. By a decree of this date, the duty on importing wines from the Austrian states into Poland, was fixed at per bottle, 1 fl. 20 gros: and per garniec, 2 fl. 8 gros.

There do not appear any further alterations in the duties on goods either on importation, exportation, or transit, down to the close of the present time.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Monies.—Accounts are kept in copees and roubles. 100 copees = 1 rouble. The relative value of silver and paper roubles occasions much perplexity to foreigners. The metallic currency varies also in its relative value to the money of other nations like that of all countries, according to the rate of exchange. By a recent ukase, the depreciated paper roubles are all to be replaced by new government bills or notes.

The value at par of the half imperial gold coin of five roubles is about 15*s.* 8*d.*, and of the silver rouble, 3*s.* 2½*d.*

Platina.—Pieces of the value of 3 and 6 roubles in silver were coined of this metal in 1827.

There are besides, pieces of 5, 10, 15, and 20 copees in silver, and pieces of half 1, and 2 copees in copper.

The paper-money consists of bank bills, or notes of 25, 50, 100, and 200 roubles on

white paper; of 10 roubles on red paper; and of 5 roubles on blue paper. These obligations have no fixed value, but depend on their rise and fall in their relative current value as to the plenty or security of specie.

All payments are made in silver and paper roubles; the latter bearing nearly the relative proportionate decimal value to the former of 113 silver roubles, being sufficient to purchase 345 paper roubles.

In French decimal weights it should contain 17.977 grams, and in specie value, 3.9951 francs, or about 3*s*. 2⅔*d*. sterling.

At Riga and Reval, the *livonin* of 112 copecs, is still current.

Weights.—The Russian pound is the same for gold, silver, and all kinds of merchandize; and is divided into 32 loths, and 96 zolotniks; viz., 3 zolotniks = 1 loth, 32 loths = 1 pound, 40 pounds = 1 pood, 10 poods = 1 berkowitz. 100 lbs. Russian weight = 90.26 lbs. English avoirdupois weight. 1 pood Russian weight = 36 lbs. 1 oz. 10 dr. English avoirdupois weight.

In commercial transactions the pood is usually calculated at 36 lbs. avoirdupois weight.

Dry Measure.—2 garnietz = 1 tchertverka, 2 tchertverkas = 1 tchetverik, 2 tchetveriks = 1 payak, 2 payaks = 1 osmin, 2 osmins = 1 tchetvert, 16 tchetverts = 1 last, 100 tchetverts = 74.4 quarters English measure; 1 tchetvert = 5.952 English bushels.

Liquid Measure.—The standard liquid measure is the vedro, formerly divided into 8 krushkas, and 88 tcharkeys; but by the ukase of January 1, 1819, into 100 tcharkeys, or 240 bottles.

The oxhoft, divided into 6 ankers, 12 stekars, and 18 vedros, still remains in commercial and custom-house usage. The vedro contains 3.246 English wine gallons; the oxhoft 58.428 ditto.

Long Measure.—The English inch and foot, and the arshine or arsheen (or cloth measure of 16 verchocks, or 28 English inches, are in common use in Russia, except as regards measuring of all kinds of timber, for the export duties. The Russian foot = 13.75 English inches; the Moscow foot = 12.17 English inches; the sarchine = 7 English feet.

The English and Rhenish foot (the latter 12.115 English inches) are generally used at St. Petersburg for freights; 63 poods of hemp, flax, copper, iron, ashes, or tallow = 1 ton; 44 poods wax, bristles, isinglass, and leather = 1 ton; 5 dozen deals, 8 tchetverts (seed or corn), 60 botts of canvass, 3500 hare-skins = 1 ton.

The Russian verst = 500 sarchines, or 3500 English feet, or 5 furlongs 12 poles.

Riga and Reval.—The customary measures at Riga and Reval vary from those of the empire. At the former, the commercial pound is divided into 2 marks and 32 loths. 20 lbs. = 1 lispund, and 1 lispund = 20 ship pounds. 100 lbs. of Riga = 92.17 lbs. avoirdupois

The loop, or loof, is the corn measure in use. 48 loops = 1 last of wheat, barley, or flax-seed. 45 loops = 1 last of rye and oats. 1 loop = 1.937 English bushel.

The liquor anker = 5 viertels, or 30 stoofs. 1 anker = 10.33 English wine-gallons.

The ell, 2 feet, and the clafter, 6 feet; the Riga foot of 12 inches = 10.79 English inches.

Masts and spars are measured by the palm of 3 Riga, or 2.7 English inches.

10 Russian arshines = 13 Riga ells; equal to 18 barrels, or to 45 cwt. avoirdupois weight.

Liverpool, or fine salt, in barrels, is calculated 16 to a last. Ditto, in bulk, 18 to a last, or in weight equal to 45 cwt. avoirdupois weight.

At Reval the pood is also divided into 32 loths. 100 lbs. of Reval = 95.03 lbs. avoirdupois.

The last of wheat contains 24 tons of 3 loofs, and the Reval wheat ton contains 3.356 bushels English corn measure. 1 last of salt is measured by = 18 tuns of 4 lofs. 1 last of herrings = 12 tuns of 4 lofs. 1 stoof, liquid measure = 1.375 English wine-quart. Oxhoft of Reval = 67.03 English wine-gallons.

In long measure, 2 feet = 1 ell, 3 ells = 1 fathom. The Memel foot = 10.53 English inches.

The weights and measures of Reval are in common use at Hapsal, Wesenburg, Weissenstein, and other parts of the government of Esthonia.

At Odessa, Kertch, and Taganrog, and also at Archangel, the imperial monies, weights, and measures, are established, in all revenue matters, and commercial transactions; although among the people in their common dealings, much as is still the case in France, weights and measures of older and more customary usage, are still said to prevail.

POLISH MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Monies.—Accounts have been kept at Warsaw and over all the kingdom of Poland, in *florins* or *gulden* of 30 gros: 4.666 of which to a mark of Cologne, or 1 florin = 30.079 grams = 0.6183 franc, a minute fraction more than sixpence English. By a recent ukase it is decreed that the monies of Russia shall be those of Poland.

The old gold ducats of Poland and Warsaw, originally as nearly as possibly of the same weight, are still current but rare, and are in value about 11 fr. 80 centimes, or 9*s.* 7½*d.*

The silver old rix thaler, old original value, 5.1891 francs, or 4*s.* 1½*d.*, but vary since the new coinage in value.

The coinage established in 1815 may now be considered that which enters into calculations, as the other coins vary in price like old silver and gold rather than as current coin.

The modern gold coins are pieces of 50 and 25 guldens or florins.

Weights and Measures.—1 lb. = 16 oz. = 32 loth = 128 drams = 1 schiffpfund = 13 stein = 416 lbs. 1 korsec = 4 ewiers = 32 garniec. 1 garniec = 4 kwarta = 16 kwatorks. 1 foot = 12 inches = 144 spopys. 1 prenty = 15 feet. 1 lockei, or ell = 2 feet. 1 degree = 20 Polish miles. 100 lbs. Polish = 89.993 avoirdupois. 100 feet = 94.686 English feet. 100 korsecs, corn or dry measure = 44.033 English quarters. 100 garniec, liquid measure = 88.066 English gallons.

CHAPTER VIII.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The great extent of Moscovy, even before the time of Peter the Great, and the wants of the population and of the inhabitants of the adjoining countries, created a trade in Russia of considerable value and extensive intercourse. *Novogorod* was an emporium of important trade for three centuries before it was sacked by John, Tzar (or king) of Moscovy, in 1470. The Hanse Towns had long before established a factory in that city, to which they traded as far back as 1272, for furs and other articles, and the surrounding country had then been famed for its corn, flax, hemp, ivory, and the city was even celebrated for its manufacture of fine Russian leather.

Sir Walter Raleigh says the English traded with Russia by way of Narva before the passage round the North Cape was known. After the sacking of Novogorod, the Hanse Towns removed their factory to Reval, and afterwards to Narva. When the Moscovites conquered Kasan and Astrakan, a trade through Russia was opened, from her fairs, to Persia, and other eastern countries. Before

1553 the English traded with Russia by the way of Narva, but this trade being interrupted by the wars of Sweden with Moscovy, Sir Hugh Willoughby, under the auspices of a company for making discoveries, of which Sebastian Cabot was governor, sailed round Norway and the north cape of Europe, and was driven into a place in Russian Lapland, where he and the crews, seventy in number, of two of his three ships, were frozen to death during winter. They were discovered in the spring by some fishermen who annually frequented the place. Sir Hugh was found sitting in a frozen state in his cabin, with his journal and other papers on a table before him.

The third ship, commanded by Chancellor, was driven farther east, and thence south into the White Sea, where no ship had ever been before. He landed at the small castle or abbey of St. Nicholas, now Archangel. He travelled with the governor's licence, on sledges to Moscow, where he saw the Tzar, Bazilowitz, and obtained from him the privilege for eight merchants to open a trade with Russia by way of the White Sea. A charter (confirmed afterwards by acts of parliament) was granted to the "merchant adventurers," to trade there, by Philip and Mary in 1554. Sebastian Cabot was (for life) appointed the first governor. The Bristol merchants, encouraged by him, began to trade to Russia about this time. In 1555 the Russian Company sent two ships, with agents and factors to the White Sea, where they arrived safely, and sailed up the Dwina nearly 400 miles into the province, some say to the city, of Vologda, from whence Mr. Chancellor travelled a second time by sledges to Moscow, where he obtained several privileges, insuring the safety of the persons and property of Englishmen who might be engaged in the trade with Russia.

In 1556 the Russian Company sent two ships to the White Sea. They returned with an ambassador, with presents, from the Tzar to Queen Mary. The ship in which the ambassador was in was wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and the presents were lost. He returned to Russia in 1557, with rich presents for the Tzar. Crews which were sent out by these ships succeeded in bringing back the two ships frozen up in Lapland, in 1553: in one of which was brought the body of Sir Hugh Willoughby. This company was animated by the boldest spirit of adventure, and despatched a ship, under the command of Captain Burrows, towards Nova Zembla, with instructions to discover the mouth of the great Tartarian river Obi. He was prevented by the ice from passing the straits east of the White Sea, and consequently returned.

In 1557 the Russian Company sent four ships to Archangel, with the Russian ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Jenkinson, the company's agent.

When we consider the dangerous navigation of the voyage to the White Sea and Nova Zembla, in the present state of improved naval architecture, and our knowledge and charts of the coasts, compared with the wretched small vessels and

limited knowledge of navigation and science at that early period, the undaunted spirit of English enterprise appears extraordinary.

In 1558 Russia conquered Narva, and established an emporium for trade in that port for the trade of Russia with Europe. During the same year, the chief agent of the English Russian Company, Mr. Anthony Jenkinson, penetrated Moscovy beyond Moscow, to the Wolga. He sailed down that river to Nijnei-Novogorod, and thence down to Kasan, Astrakan, and the Caspian, and across that sea to Persia. He visited Boghar, in the latter country, where he met at its fairs merchants from "*Cathay* (China), India," Russia, Persia, &c. We presume that this city *Boghar*, was the city of Bokhara. Mr. Jenkinson returned in 1560 to Colmogro (Kholmaghory, on the west bank of the Dwina, above Archangel), in the bay of St. Nicholas. He returned soon after to England, and published the first map of Russia, of which none existed before. It would appear that he made the voyage to Boghar seven times. The Russian company, in 1563, sent agents to the Persian court, then held at Kashir, on the subject of opening a traffic. They carried with them English woollen cloths, and found the Venetians in Persia, with woollen cloths and kerseys, which they had brought by way of Aleppo: carrying back in exchange raw silk, spices, drugs, &c. The English sent a more extensive adventure through Russia to Persia, in 1573, and it would, according to Hakluyt, have been turned to good profit, had not the returns, which were valued at that time at 40,000*l*., and consisting of raw silk, wrought silks, carpets, drugs, spices, precious stones, &c., been taken from them by the Cossack pirates in the Caspian. Part was retaken by vessels fitted out at Astrakan.

In 1573 Sir Thomas Randolph was sent as ambassador to Russia; he landed at St. Nicholas (now Archangel). He says, "it was only an abbey with three or four houses besides; that Colmogro was 75 miles farther up the Dwina; and that Vologda, a town of great trade, was 750 miles from its mouth; and that he travelled from the latter 500 miles to Moscow through a country well inhabited, and that after much waiting and ceremony he obtained the following year from the czar his whole demands in favour of the company." The practice at that time was to convey goods in boats (or canoes) scooped out of one entire tree, up the Dwina to Vologda, from thence overland, in seven days, to Jaroslov, thence down the Volga, in thirty days, to Astrakan, and thence across the Caspian Sea to Persia, where they landed, and travelled over deserts to the cities of Kashir and *Teverin* (Teheran); from whence they hoped to have finally opened a trade to Cathay, or China. According to Camden, "the wars between the Persians and Turks, and the robberies of the barbarians discouraged the Londoners (the Russian Company) from pursuing this glorious enterprise."

In 1576 the company made efforts, continued for several years, to find a

passage north-east to Cathay, but were always obstructed by the ice, at the strait of Waigat, or Waigatch, which separates Nova Zembla from the continent of Europe.

In 1578 the Russian Company complained of the Dutch trading for fish and train oil to Kola in Russian Lapland; from which place the Dutch Russian Company were said to carry home, besides oil and other fish, sometimes 10,000 salmon.

In 1583 armed ships were sent out regularly to protect the companies' ships in the north seas against the pirates, and Queen Elizabeth obtained a treaty from the King of Denmark to allow, during both their lives, the ships of the company to navigate the sea without interruption, round Norway, to the port of St. Nicholas in the White Sea; and to take shelter in case of distress in the ports of Norway and Iceland. An annual sum being paid to the King of Denmark for the privilege during the whole of this period; and for the first years of the seventeenth century the affairs of the company, sometimes profitable, often disastrous, seem to have been on a precarious footing in Russia.

In 1611 the Russian Company sent thirteen ships to Spitzbergen, and the Dutch eighteen ships, four of which were ships of war, to protect their fisheries against the exclusive right assumed by the Russian Company.

In 1623 a treaty of amity and commerce was agreed to between James I. and Michel Feodorowitz, Tzar of Moscovy, but its privileges were confined to those licensed (*i. e.* the company) to trade to Russia. All interlopers to be seized and delivered up to justice, &c.

In 1636 King Charles prohibits the importation of whale-fins by any but the Russian Company, and by the latter only, in their joint stock capacity.

In 1649 the Dutch trade by licence to Archangel, the Russian Company being deprived of the exclusive privileges of trading, on account, as some affirm, of their belonging to a nation who had murdered their king. The reason was a contract with the Dutch entered into more than a year before the execution of Charles I.

In 1651 a fleet of merchant vessels sailed to Archangel, with William Prideaux, who called himself "The Lord Protector's Messenger to his Imperial Majesty the Czar;" he stated in his letter to the governor, that the English not having for a distance of time had commerce with Archangel, came now with their ships laden with goods, and requested to know if freedom of trade should be allowed, and upon what terms. The governor replied, that the English Company were allowed by the emperor to trade to the port of Archangel, on paying the same customs as other strangers, and as soon as they had done trading at that port they must go beyond sea (return home) and not as formerly, be permitted to go to Moscow. Mr. Prideaux, requested, however, to be permitted to go to Moscow to acquaint his Majesty of his commission from the Lord Protector. The trade is

afterwards described by the protector's messenger, as unprofitable at Archangel, owing to strangers not being permitted to go into the interior, and to the war between the Czar with Poland, and also to the Dutch competition at that port. It does not appear that the commerce of England, or of other western European countries with Russia amounted to any important value, from this period, until Peter the Great founded Petersburg, and opened, by the Baltic, a general trade and navigation between Russia and the West of Europe.

In 1699 the Russian Company was, *de facto*, created a regulated company by the statute 10 and 11 of William and Mary, cap. v., which declared, "that after Lady-day, 1699, every subject desiring admission into that fellowship should pay no more than five pounds for the same." The commerce of England with Russia increased rapidly after 1710, when Peter the Great added Reval, Livonia, Pernau, &c., permanently to his dominions, and after 1713, when he made St. Petersburg the capital of the empire. While Archangel was the staple port of Russia, the foreign merchants resided at Moscow, except during the summer, when they spent the open season at the Port of Trade. In 1721 the emperor ordered the seat of commerce to be removed to St. Petersburg, to which place the merchants also removed from Moscow; and, in 1735, a new treaty of navigation and foreign commerce was signed between England and Russia, securing general freedom and protection of commerce, and the transit trade through Russia to Persia.

We consider the mere calculation of the profit or loss of trade between two countries, to be liable to extensive fallacy, by the mere representation of the balance of the direct trade being for or against a country, inasmuch as the indirect trade generally makes up for the apparent loss. It may, however, be remarked, that the balance of the direct trade between England and Russia has always been greatly in favour of the latter. According to Busching, in his work on Russia, the trade between London and St. Petersburg stood as follows, in 1749:

	Roubles.
Exports from St. Petersburg to London	2,245,573
Imports into St. Petersburg from London	1,012,209
Balance in favour of St. Petersburg	1,233,364
Exports from St. Petersburg to all countries	3,184,322
Imports into St. Petersburg from all countries	2,942,242
General balance in favour of St. Petersburg	242,080

The rouble at that time was 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

In order to present a general view of the commercial resources and usages during the middle of the last century, and the progress of Russian trade and manufacturing industry down to the present time, we have abstracted the following curious account from Postlethwaite's edition of Savary's *Commercial Dictionary*.*

* From the edition published in 1775.

"Though the industry of the people of Muscovy is really scandalous (at least it was before their prince fired their minds with the expectation of getting great things from trade), and that their manufactures were very few, yet now no single country (take it complexly) has so many, and such valuable things for exportation, as the Muscovite dominions, and those both of land produce and manufactures, and which, consequently, bring a prodigious return to the country in money; but till the late czar settled his court at St. Petersburg, opening a trade by the Baltic Sea, and bringing his subjects to clothe after the German and French manner, they had no great consumption of British and French manufactures among them, and consequently no great commerce this way; but now their exports and imports are exceedingly increased, and are daily increasing; and certain it is that the balance of trade is greatly in their favour. The produce of the European part of this country is as follows: viz.—From Russia and North parts of Muscovy, tar in prodigious quantities; honey and bees' wax, leather, deer, bear, and elk skins, pot-ashes, timber and plank, iron, copper, hemp, and flax, linen, and linen yarn, furs, raw silk by the Wolga, Persian, Indian, and China goods. From Russia, by the port of Wiborg, conquered from the Swedes: tar, deal, timber, masts, iron, and copper.

"From Livonia, Esthonia, Narva, and Lower Russia: hemp, flax, corn, sturgeon, pitch and tar, linen yarn, linen cloth of several sorts, Russia linen (so called), diaper, a late manufacture, sail-cloth, canvass, and duck, pot-ashes.

"From Siberia: rich furs, such as sables, ermines, black fox, white bear, beaver, &c.

"From Circassia: tobacco.

"All these are extraordinary exportations, and the more so as they are exported in extraordinary quantities; but their manufactures are but small in proportion to the others, except their linen, linen yarn, and Russia leather; and these, it must be acknowledged, are articles which are increasing rapidly.

"The late czar was, as the czarina now is, the sole merchant of tobacco. It is principally exported from Archangel and Wiborg. The czarina is likewise said to be the only merchant in the tobacco of Circassia. Tobacco it seems was once prohibited to the Muscovites, that is to say to smoke; the reason was, that it effected their heads, and made them drunk; and they say of a Russian, that if he is drunk he becomes mad; and the quarrels and murders among them were such, in consequence of smoking, that it obliged the late czar to prohibit the use of tobacco; but as the people were brought gradually under a new discipline, and became more civilized, they were allowed the use of it again, and as it grows plentifully in their own country, they are supplied from thence wholly, and the government derive a very great revenue from it. The country of Circassia, they say, yields about sixty thousand hogsheads of tobacco yearly, and they vend a considerable quantity of it in the Baltic, and in Sweden and Poland, to the great detriment of the English and Dutch merchants, who had all that trade before.

"Between the port of Astrakan and the coast of Persia, there is a very large commerce carried on.

"From Siberia, the czarina's share alone of the sables and rich furs taken there, is said to amount to 150,000*l.* sterling; and the duty paid upon the rest to about the same amount; by which some guess may be made of the value of these furs, the whole trade of that kind being in her dominions.

"The hemp, flax, and naval stores, shipped off every year from Riga, Reval, Narva, Wiborg, and St. Petersburg, are so exceedingly great, that the Dutch only are said to load 300 ships a year at St. Petersburg, and nearly as many at Wiborg.

"The tar being a monopoly in the czarina's own hands, brings in about 250,000*l.* sterling profit to her Exchequer, occasioned chiefly for the following reasons:

"1. Because of the excessive tyranny of the nobility and boyars, the labour of the people is of no great value; and their masters being obliged to yield the czarina so many barrels of tar, according to the lands and estates they hold, they again oblige their vassals to produce it to them, so that the cost to the czarina and the nobility is little or nothing—except the consumption of timber.

"2. Because of the great quantity produced, which gives so large a revenue. The late czar created two or three foreign trades, out of the way of all Europe besides, and in which

none could disturb him, nor does any one yet pretend to it; the one is a trade by caravans to China. This trade he long strove to accomplish; and because the distance is prodigiously great, and the most part of the way desolate and dangerous, he erected stages at proper distances on the way, so that travellers might subsist at a reasonable expense, and likewise be secure against the attacks of the Tartars, who rove about and plunder passengers when they have any opportunity, and sometimes murder them. In some places, he even built cities, as Janisea on the river Janisea; Abassin, or Albaza, on the Tamour; Schelinga on the river Schelinga; Argun on the river Argun, &c. If due notice is here given of apprehended danger from the Tartars, the Russian authorities at these cities and stages are obliged to send troops to convoy the merchants and caravans from one stage to another, without being paid in the slightest degree for such protection.

"The caravans, or companies of merchants, sometimes consist of several hundred horses and camels, and bring a very large quantity of rich goods; and would the Chinese emperor have done his part towards opening a trade with Europe that way, as the czar would have done, it would have redounded to the advantage of both.

"There are several rivers capable of being made navigable, whose course running eastward have their beginnings in the Muscovite dominions; and were due methods taken to clear those rivers of the obstructions which prevent their navigation, half the journey might be turned into a voyage performed by water. There are likewise other rivers more southward, which rise on the frontiers of China; some take their course directly into China, and passing by or through some of the greatest trading cities and provinces in that country, empty themselves into the Chinese ocean. Other rivers rising on the same frontiers, and not very remote from the first, take a contrary course, and empty themselves into the Caspian Sea. So that, were both monarchs to agree, goods might come even from Pekin to St. Petersburg nearly all the way by water.

"Whether the journey to China may be shortened by the convenience of water-carriage, it may be considered that the way which travellers from Moscow to China now take is this:—they go north to Jeraslow upon the Wolga, 200 miles; then to Wolagda, on the Russian Dwina, 188 miles farther, the same river which runs to Archangel; then north to the latitude of the Arctic circle (to avoid a great desert of 800 miles), then south-east to Tabolski, on the river Irtisch, which some make out to be in 54 deg., but which Sanson places in 66 deg. north latitude; and this is 3000 miles from Moscow, if we may believe the journal of Isbrand, who travelled as the czar's minister from Moscow to Pekin. From hence they cross the river Oby, and travel east to the river Janisea, which, by the account of Isbrand, held them 67 days.

"On the eastern side of Russia, on or near the bank of the Great Kama, they have great quantities of rock-salt, which they dig out of the earth, then dissolve it in its own brine, as it may be called, that is, in the salt water which rises out of the mines of salt, and then boil it up again so as to make a very fine, white, and strong salt. They drive a considerable trade in this salt, and it is customary to employ about 20,000 persons in making it. They bring it down the river Kama, and then by the Wolga and the Ocea to Moscow and down the Wolga to other cities, even as far as Astrakan.

"They cure also vast quantities of fish in the great lakes at the head of the Oby, the Janisea, and other lakes on the frontier of Cathay; which fish is brought down those rivers to Casan, and so into the Wolga, and up to Moscow.

"The bringing corn to St. Petersburg employs a prodigious number of vessels and boats upon the river Neva, and upon the great lakes of Ladogo and Onega, to and from all the towns on every side of these lakes; all which part of the country is now exceedingly enriched and prosperous to what it was before St. Petersburg was built. The lands are wonderfully improved and very great quantities of corn raised. But, even this part of the country does not supply sufficient corn for the capital:—but a great number of ships are employed in bringing it from the coasts of Livonia and Esthonia, and even from Dantzic.

"The fishery employs a great number of vessels in the Gulf of Finland, as also in the great lakes of Ladogo and Onega, which are covered with fishing-boats.

"Abundance of smallcraft are also employed on the Wolga, and men and carriages for carrying from the Wolga to St. Petersburg goods such as tobacco, honey, wax, leather, &c., the growth and produce of the southern parts of Muscovy.

"The trade from St. Petersburg to Moscow alone is very great, that ancient and prosperous city having all its supply of manufactures and other goods from St. Petersburg either by land carriage or by the Wolga. Commerce has wonderfully increased, which is shown by the numbers of shopkeepers, manufacturers, artisans, &c. The building a new capital in a place where there was no town of note before, and bringing together such a body of people, where formerly there were so few, naturally accounts for the great activity and bustle observed, and for the increased prosperity of the inhabitants of the adjoining country. Of this the famous city of Novogorod was an example, which was once so prodigiously great, populous, and rich, that it was called the golden city, by which the whole correspondence between the Russian empire and the rest of Europe was carried on, and it was likewise the mart of the whole trade. While it flourished, the country around it did so in a very great degree. The czar found a great clog to trade until he conquered Ingria and the mouth of the Neva, which he could not come at before. His ancestors had endeavoured to open the way to the Baltic by Narva, but though they had several times conquered that city, yet they could never keep it. The czar, however, not only secured the Neva, but conquered Narva, and all the coast of Livonia, and also Wiborg, on the other side, so that the whole Gulf of Finland became entirely his own. He secured these conquests by a peace with Sweden and his other neighbours.

"But the czar had another great obstruction to his projects, this was the passage of the sound being kept by the King of Denmark, the great key to the navigation of the Baltic, and no ship could pass in or out without paying such toll as he thought fit to exact. This rendered the Muscovite commerce into Europe tributary to the Danes; and it being now the only impediment to the trade of the Muscovites induced the czar to form the design of cutting a canal from Husum to Sleswic, or some other port in Holstein, and thereby have joined the two seas, and opened a back door into and out of the Baltic, and which the King of Denmark *had no power or right to interrupt*; nor would the rest of the trading world be displeased thereat.

"The late czar resolving to reform and civilize his people, who, before his time were little better than savages, determined to make a general change in their apparel, and brought the Russians, especially those about his court, to clothe themselves after the German fashion; this change put his subjects to a new expense, and the manufactures of England and Scotland were introduced at St. Petersburg and Moscow in large quantities. He also resolved to introduce the manufacturing of these cloths into his own dominions, so that his poor subjects might be employed in the work. He likewise determined to bring manufacturers from France to settle in St. Petersburg to manage and carry on the silk trade, furnishing them with silk from Persia by the navigation of the Caspian; by which means the silk itself is so cheap and the labour of the people more particularly so.

"The Russians have had also for some years past a royal foundry. Having a sufficient quantity of iron ore in the country about Kexholm, which is brought to St. Petersburg by water, the late czar resolved to supply foreign countries with cannon, bombs, shell, shot, and all sorts of military stores made from iron.

"This foundry is kept continually at work, and the czarina, his successor, gave directions for enlarging and encouraging the works, and procured good and skilful workmen from Prussia. It has proved of very great advantage to the empire."

The following extract from Mr. Hanway's view of the British trade with Russia, during the middle of the last century, may be added to the foregoing sketch.

"Russia," says Mr Hanway, "has made great strides in the improvement of her commerce for several years past, enjoying some advantages beyond any other nation: the number and greatness of her rivers, and the abundance of timber, iron, and hemp: of the last no country can boast more. Timber, Great Britain has in her American colonies, though not hemp; but if we have occasion for the commodities of Russia, that empire has the greatest source of her revenues in the trade which this island carries on with her subjects. Hemp has increased to double the value since 20 years ago.

"It is not 40 years since the Russians began to open iron mines, and yet, in the year 1750, they exported 20,000 tons.

"The total value of the general exports from St. Petersburg is computed at 3,000,000 roubles. In 1750 they amounted to 4,000,000 roubles, or 880,000*l.* sterling. Of these exports British subjects purchase principally, hemp, flax, iron, hogs' bristles, hare-skins, hempen and flaxen manufactures, Russian leather, and other articles.

"The ordinary importations amount to about 2,000,000 roubles, consisting of indigo, cochineal, lead, pewter, tin, wrought silks, gold and silver lace, toys, cotton and linen manufactures, woollens, and wines. The Russians receive the balance in their favour in silver and gold, of which part there is a sum of about 500,000 rix-dollars of the coin of the United Provinces; these do not however pass current in Russia, but the duties on goods must be paid in them, at a certain rate, according to weight. The consumption of the Russians is much increased, and their imports are more than usual, yet the balance against the English is still about 1,000,000 roubles.

"It seems to be a maxim established in all countries where commerce has made any progress, that the value of the exports must exceed that of the imports, for otherwise the balance must be paid for in money. *against this the Russians have taken the precaution of making it death to export their coin, nor is any plate or bullion exportable without express permission.*

"The augmentation of the revenues of Russia ought to be imputed in a great measure to the increase of her trade; the balance of which in her favour is about 1,000,000 roubles (220,000*l.* sterling). The interior trade of Russia is certainly very much augmented, and the commerce they carry on with the Tartars and other frontier nations is a considerable object, as Russia sometimes receives a large quantity of foreign silver and gold from these nations, in exchange either for her own or foreign productions.

"I think there is scarcely any article of our production but Russia could import beneficially to herself.

"As our Russian trade is well conducted, I shall pass it over, observing only, that in whatever light it is considered, it ought to be a means of establishing a perpetual friendship between this nation and the Russian empire."

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RUSSIA DURING THE WHOLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND THE FIRST FOUR YEARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE total official values (taken from the British customs returns) of the importations and exportations of Great Britain to and from Russia, from 1700 to 1785, were, for the following years: viz.—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£		£	£
1701 ..	90,541 ..	9,201	1730 ..	[illegible]	46,273	1760 ..	174,099 ..	38,710
1705 ..	112,131 ..	74,217	1733 ..	252,005 ..	54,335	1765 ..	407,339 ..	70,170
1710 ..	115,293 ..	212,118	1740 ..	300,231 ..	62,787	1770 ..	1,040,610 ..	113,733
1715 ..	[illegible] ..	105,153	1743 ..	294,702 ..	61,672	1773 ..	950,112 ..	100,229
1720 ..	600,932 ..	94,229	1750 ..	584,091 ..	111,846	1782 ..	1,185,811 ..	146,377
1725 ..	850,[illegible] ..	84,847	1755 ..	661,710 ..	85,327	1785 ..	1,686,268 ..	211,[illegible]

VALUE of British Produce and Manufactures, and of Foreign Produce and Manufactures exported from England, and also from Scotland, to Russia; from the 5th of January, 1786, to the 5th of January, 1804.

	From England, British Produce and Manufactures.	From England, Foreign Produce or Manufactures.	British Produce and Manufactures from Scotland.	Foreign Produce or Manufactures from Scotland.	Gross Amount.
	£	£	£	£	£
1786	167,864	87,195	9,092	1491	265,851
1787	297,319	99,286	4,331	1719	387,410
1788	211,618	83,178	28,383	1281	324,459
1789	193,012	93,582	17,130	131	303,317
1790	211,112	187,328	21,307	1041	431,284
1791	271,122	290,758	6,520	1323	573,351
1792	360,143	370,298	28,280	1093	800,760
1793	194,599	111,801	13,254	56	320,417
1794	213,750	233,124	23,201	62	470,993
1795	317,573	166,369	43,010	2265	562,217
1796	353,305	374,779	32,120	183	760,393
1797	211,139	136,319	13,312	1293	371,293
1798	330,272	311,110	29,365	301	691,774
1799	103,132	533,138	25,177	6031	709,478
1800	515,150	463,216	8,917	2984	1,019,433
1801	372,739	723,082	14,057	2044	1,111,922
1802	801,301	534,963	39,104	18501	1,373,869
1803			51,011		1,338,812
1804			50,258		

VALUE of Merchandize imported into England and Scotland, from Russia, from the 5th of January, 1786, to the 5th of January, 1804, distinguishing each Year and Kingdom.

	England, Value.	Scotland, Value.	TOTAL Value		England, Value.	Scotland, Value.	TOTAL Value
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1786	1,160,301	250,285	1,410,586	1795	2,011,510	463,943	2,510,043
1787	1,315,095	330,007	1,645,102	1797	1,317,599	299,305	1,707,301
1788	1,079,023	280,316	1,359,221	1798	1,911,309	503,419	2,414,728
1789	1,254,014	187,236	1,441,250	1799	2,016,281	614,331	2,630,731
1790	1,140,614	309,739	1,450,353	1800	1,964,495	891,981	2,856,476
1791	1,192,374	356,165	1,548,622	1801	2,001,563	235,211	2,236,774
1792	1,427,114	281,216	1,708,330	1802	1,511,163	347,961	2,162,124
1793	1,537,980	256,054	1,794,034	1803	1,827,108	311,133	1,961,961
1794	1,501,110	293,307	1,794,417	1804		162,170	
1795	1,307,129	330,543	1,637,672				

TRADE and Navigation between Great Britain and Russia, when British Property in Russia was seized, the Battle of Copenhagen took place, and the general Peace.

For what Year	Value of Imports from Russia into Britain.	Value of Exports from Great Britain to Russia. British Manufacture.	Foreign Merchandize.	Total British and Foreign Merchandize.	SHIPPING. Inwards. British.	Foreign.	Outwards. British.	Foreign.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ves. Tons.	Ves. Tons.	Ves. Tons.	Ves. Tons.
1800	2,382,098 11 0	337,174 5 11	167,360 18 1	1,023,535 4 0	260 101,914	53 11,111	1045 105,219	127 23,950
1801	2,210,978 18 1	503,737 5 9	125,108 8 4	919,933 11 1	854 174,630	135 27,358	903 119,470	200 38,556
1804	2,382,130 11 3	418,112 5 3	541,957 10 1	1,370,960 15 6	270 106,128	16 1,761	144 [illegible]	30 10,971

TOTAL Imports and Exports of Russia during the Years 1742 to 1802 inclusive.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Customs.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Customs.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1742	3,566,085	4,097,422	955,382	1790	11,112,207	11,734,721	0,956,241
1745	3,996,074	5,849,906	1,011,845	1791	13,111,791	11,850,783	0,112,184
1750	6,013,371	7,132,979	1,227,777	1792	17,521,113	10,006,731	7,218,711
1755	6,941,361	8,182,770	1,112,750	1793	7,115,761	11,151,089	3,017,135
1760	7,356,851	9,373,013	2,071,036	1794	11,324,752	13,471,170	5,291,1.1
1765	9,300,364	13,008,994	3,120,080	1795	20,032,991	11,774,851	5,121,026
1770	11,374,250	14,899,134	4,000,009	1796	18,978,593	07,050,161	0,210,263
1775	12,389,128	14,337,270	3,990,620	1797	11,931,281	30,143,560	6,090,257
1780	13,117,113	19,656,714	4,074,792	1802	20,130,991	01,277,751	
1785	16,418,342	23,871,392	5,295,840				

View of the Trade of the Russian Empire for the Year 1802, from Oddy's *European Commerce*.

ARTICLES.	In the Baltic.		In the White Sea.		Black Sea and Sea of Azof.		Caspian Sea.		In the European Land Boundaries				On the Asiatic Boundaries					
	St. Petersburg, Riga, Cronstadt, Pernau, Narva, Arensburg, Wyburg, Liebau, Friedrichsham, Wildau, Reval, and Hapsal.		Archangel and Onega.		Odessa, Nicoleff, Otchakoff, Cherson, Ovidiopol, Upatoria, Sebastopol, Kertsch, Theodosia, Rutschuk, Taganrog Mariopolis and Yenikale.		In Astracan.		In Finland Government with Sweden. In Serdobol, Neyshlot, and Wilmanstrand		Government side of Wilna, Grodno, Volhinia and part of Polonia. In Polangen, Georgenburg, Kowno, Grodno, Brest, Krinky, Preborou, Radzivil, Rotshamspel, Veliteshinsk, and Ishowesi.		Government of Podol and Chersson, with Moldau, Walachia, and Bessarabia. Mohileff and Dubossar		Government of Astracan, and Caucasus. Kislar and Mozdok		Government of Orenburg and Isetsk with Bucharia and part of Kirghis Kasaki. In Orenburg, Troitsk, Petropaulowsk, Semipalatnaye, Shelesinsk, Kokshoff, Ustkamenogorsk, Buckhtarma.		Government of Irkoutsk, with China. In Kiakhta and Zurukaitu	
	Worth in roubles.		Worth in roubles.		Worth in roubles.		Worth in rou.		Worth in rou.		Worth in roubles.		Worth in roubles.		Worth in rou.		Worth in roubles.		Worth in roubles.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Consumable articles	11,430,593	7,911,000	307,301	1,703,142	89,604	4,278,755	15,134	5,100	33,277	10,249	909,172	1,677,115	709,782	110,444	20,350	300	5,289	21,111	1,931,721	
Metals	4,580,074	3,758,040	29,000	199,121	143,909	111,190	....	61,754	12	45	6,231,663	2,455	389,151	52,053	....	115	2,551	79,500	....	
Raw materials	5,741,772	10,225,417	64,444	4,300,000	771,951	330,303	527,395	97,700	63,040	82,544	6,561,284	1,104,701	1,422,270	15,000	160,642	4,811	7,548	456,240	29,591	1,567,864
Manufactures	10,864,143	5,559,230	61,899	593,645	344,406	244,350	124,000	32,445	2,011	2,737	2,034,042	96,510	25,593	303,139	16,957	1,753	9,702	201,681	2,523,118	357,064
Living animals	5,140	28	....	459	....	....	....	....	270	....	29,291	1,961,084	8,959	31,970	....	984	615,064	3,500	....	41,174
Precious stones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,110	....						
Pearls	12,750	....	....	....	311	....	....	....	....	....	49,000	....	172,770							
Other articles	344,145	204,521	7,126	21,683	37,414	18,215	585	2,501	1,511	9,128	139,975	29,903	10,240	60,413	327	1,256	13,063	35,237	3,571	7,101
Total	32,984,138	30,917,339	569,742	4,796,417	2,054,709	2,988,613	1,450,444	200,504	130,121	104,872,343	2,147,265	2,171,067	779,064	201,228	13,119	2,140,250	1,079,119	2,141,107	2,021,111	

The whole importation by sea and land is 56,730,994 roubles, the exportation 43,215,752 roubles. The *exportation exceeds the importation* by 6,747,665 roubles.
Mr. Oddy says, "It is generally reckoned that the imports should be 10 per cent more, and the exports 10 per cent less, in which case Russia has a losing trade
It would then be in *imports* 62,403,403 roubles, and in exports 56,911,981 roubles. The *loss to Russia* 5,491,419 roubles.

TRANSIT TRADE.

ARTICLES.	Exportation of European Goods to Asia.	Importation of Asiatic Goods to Europe.	Re-exportation of Asiatic Goods to Asia.	TOTAL.
	worth in rou.	worth in rou.	worth in rou.	worth in rou.
Consumable articles	37,350	21,031	1,929	88,310
Metals	2,031,980	....	43,804	2,795,884
Raw materials	538,313	21,475	29,538	909,326
Manufactures	2,502,053	9,007	150,940	2,731,994
Precious stones	31,925	....	....	31,925
Corals	39,502	....	....	39,502
Divers goods	3,722	....	....	3,722
Total	5,610,897	30,513	223,304	5,925,402

The state of the coasting trade of the whole empire, in 1802, was—

	For Transport.		For Fishing.	
	Vessels.	Lastage.	Vessels.	Lastage.
Russian	736 (266) Small	25,866	281	—
English	15	1,525	—	—
Swedish	4	195	—	—
Danish	8	238	—	—
Prussian	2	68	—	—
Lubec	3	143	—	—
Bremen	1	56	—	—
Hamburg	2	198	—	—
Papenburg	1	84	—	—
Oldenburg	1	35	—	—
Turkish	6	147	—	—
Total	779 and 266 small vessels for sea.	28,555	281	—

STATEMENT of the Arrivals and Departures to and from all Countries in all Russian Ports during 1802.

COUNTRIES.	Ships.	Arrived in the Russian Empire.			Sailed from the Russian Empire.			
	Laden.	Lastage.	Unladen.	Lastage.	Laden.	Lastage.	Unladen.	Lastage.
Russian	216	12,260	51	1,671	266	14,672	3	95
English	329	31,229	612	65,291	803	92,961	39	3643
Dutch	35	2,761	139	12,543	177	19,185		
Swedish	226	10,191	255	11,084	433	21,250	12	690
Danish	151	7,851	209	11,876	350	20,313		
Prussian	143	6,850	260	20,922	386	30,972	1	111
Lubec	132	7,385	14	1,201	148	8,174	1	54
Rostoc	23	881	20	1,121	36	1,737	1	48
Hamburg	77	3,592	31	4,316	57	8,158		
Bremen	17	1,150	35	2,993	31	3,179		
French	8	791	8	960	15	1,301		
Spanish	7	519	....	....	6	401		
Portuguese	8	176	....	....	8	176		
American	38	3,168	26	2,734	63	6,393		
Mecklenburg	5	288	63	3,830	72	4,149	1	65
Oldenburg	4	291	20	1,047	23	1,290		
Papenburg	6	344	15	915	18	997		
Munster	1	34	24	1,920	26	1,807		
Austrian	70	6,925	71	7,018	137	13,991		
Republic of the Seven Islands	17	1,040	24	2,135	13	1,040	1	27
Turkish	199	7,181	207	5,325	378	12,912	4	77
Total	1690	116,880	2070	165,075	3350	272,919	66	4938

List of Ships, which arrived at the different Ports of the Russian Empire, in the Year 1803, so far as the same could then be made up by the Returns received.

To and From	ARRIVED																			
	Russian.	English	French.	Swedish.	Prussian.	Danish	Hanse towns	Neapol.	Portug.	Spanish.	Portuguese	American	Mecklenburg.	Papenburg.	Oldenburg	Hanoverian.	Italian.	Imperialist.	Turkish.	Ragusan.	Total.
Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg city	17	652	..	36	73	81	92	14	1	8	1	81	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1000
Narva	..	50	2	..	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Walting	3	50	..	5	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Fredericksham	1	..	1	19	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Reval	8	20	..	17	4	26	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Hapsal	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Riga	38	303	14	217	141	187	66	..	1	..	2	..	64	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	1121
Pernau	12	14	..	10	5	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	68
Arensburg	..	2	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Libau	9	27	6	26	41	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	216
Windau	..	1	..	2	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32
Archangel and Onega	7	173	..	3	23	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246
Odessa to 1st of November	56	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	278	26	24	582
Eupatoria to 4th of November	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	3	97
Sebastopol to 13th of November	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	28	1	57
Theodosia to 1st of November	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	36	..	50
Kertsch to 1st of November	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	60
Yenikale	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Taganrog to 1st of October	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	61	1	161
Bujask to 1st of November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	294	1312	30	153	301	136	251	16	21	13	6	83	102	14	21	13	42	294	339	20	3398

It is said that 4071 vessels sailed from all the ports of the Russian empire in 1803, but which cannot be accounted as correct. In 1837, 3022 vessels sailed from all parts of the empire.

CHAPTER X.

TRADE OF RUSSIA WITH FOREIGN STATES, FROM 1801 TO 1842 INCLUSIVE.

The peace between England and Russia in 1803 revived the direct trade; but the war which followed rendered the trade between Russia and foreign states uncertain and circuitous,—and the statistical values of imports and exports are unknown. Notwithstanding the Milan and Berlin decrees, and the tariff of Russia, British manufactures to a large amount found their way by the Dardanelles and other channels into the heart of the Russian empire.

An official defence, published in 1835, in the State Gazette of St. Petersburg, of the prohibitive and restrictive system of commercial legislation adopted by Russia for raising up manufactures in that empire, contains the following very plausible statements, which may well be contrasted with the sound views contained in our introductory view of the trade of Holland:

"We are aware," says that defence, "of the attacks to which, both at home and abroad, our commercial and custom-house regulations have been subjected. Several writers, espe-

cially those of periodical works, have kindly laboured to prove that they retard and injure the prosperity of Russia.

"Our enlightened government has adopted this system, not in following visionary theories, but in studying the essential interests of the empire, and have accordingly persevered in sustaining and in strengthening it; whilst those by whom it is attacked, show, either that they are uninformed as to the true interests of Russia, or that they seek their own, at the expense of our interests; or indeed, that they fear the prosperity of our country. Facts only, can disabuse persons thus prejudiced against our commercial and custom-house system. These facts shall be furnished from the results of our commerce for a fixed period, where the system in question has had time to develop itself, compared with periods which preceded. They are supplied by official documents from 1824 to 1834, compared with the 10 years from 1814 to 1824.

"*Importations.*—From 1824 to 1834 the value of foreign merchandize, imported into Russia, amounted to . . . . . 1,951,844,619 roubles.

From 1814 to 1824 they amounted to 1,646,904,710 „

Increase . . . . 304,939,909 „

"The customs revenue produced,

From 1824 to 1834 . . . . . 673,339,401 roubles.

From 1814 to 1824 . . . . . 396,126,285 „

Increase . . . 277,213,115 „

"In the last 10 years, scarcely one has passed without events which have been injurious to the commerce of the empire.

"In 1824 a dreadful inundation of St. Petersburg, rendered it necessary to afford such indulgences as injured the revenue of the customs 3,894,322 roubles.

"In 1826 and 1827 the war with Persia suspended all commerce with the Caspian Sea, and with the southern provinces of Caucasus.

"In 1828 and 1829 the war with Turkey arrested all commerce by the Black Sea, the Sea of Asoph, and in Bessarabia.

"In 1829, 1830, and 1831, the irruption of the cholera into different provinces of the empire, greatly interfered, as well with external commerce, as with that of the interior.

"In 1831 and 1832 the war with Poland, and the trouble since the governments of the west, caused a cessation of all commercial affairs in those countries.

"Finally, in 1833, a failure of crops in several of the governments, diminished the exports of grain, and consequently the demand for foreign merchandize.

"This exposé shows,

"1. That the imports have increased 300,000,000 roubles, and *consist principally in objects necessary for our manufactures.* Among those objects the import of silk alone has decreased, because that which was received from abroad is in part replaced by the silk received from within the Caucasus. In general, other articles have doubled.

"2. The number of manufacturing establishments has increased almost one fourth, without counting the *extension* of those which previously existed, and the workshops erected by the peasants of the villages.

"3. Our exports have increased 125,000,000 roubles. Among those, hemp shows a diminution, which is in part replaced by the increased export of yarns, cables, and cordages. It is principally in tallow, flax, wool, leather, and even grain, that the augmentation is perceptible, notwithstanding the great progress which agriculture has made in other parts of Europe, and in the United States.

"4. Finally, the number of vessels arrived in ballast in our ports has been 5000: the value of bills to bearer has advanced 10 per cent; the public funds have experienced nearly an equal rise; the course *even of assignats* has improved: the customs have produced an increase of 277,000,000 roubles. What then, are the conclusions to be drawn from this exposé of the results of our commercial and custom-house system? The principal, and the most important are,

"1. *That the system has not impoverished Russia*; for, if she can pay 300,000,000 rbls.

for foreign articles (which are not of indispensable necessity), more than she paid for the preceding 10 years, she has certainly found means to convert into capital her own surplus.

"2. *The comfort and happiness of the people generally have made rapid progress.* Every one knows, that if long before the introduction of the present system, the *higher classes were accustomed to the use of articles of luxury* (composed principally of imported goods), an increase so considerable in the importation of such merchandize, can only be caused by the inferior classes. Daily experience confirms this.

"3. *The increase in the importation of articles to sustain our manufactures, produces great economy of capital, and very considerable advantage;* for, if foreigners employed those articles to manufacture goods for us, the price of purchase would necessarily augment, since, independently of the raw material, we would have to pay for the workmanship. Now, the sums paid for materials benefit Russian operations, and supply them not only with the means for paying their taxes, but for improving their condition. Let it be added, that the employment in manufactures checks those *irregular habits in which the operatives would be tempted to indulge in our long winters*, when the works of agriculture are suspended, and would thus have a salutary effect upon morals.

"4. *Our system of commerce is not injurious to agriculture;* for, notwithstanding the reproaches made to us by those who know not Russia, in assuring us that her prosperity depends upon her devotedness to *agriculture*, the exportation of its produce has augmented. To judge of this by the tallow, the leather, the wool, which has been exported from Russia, the produce of our pastures has surpassed all expectation, whilst that of manufactures advance regularly in its progress.

"5. *The formalities of our custom-houses are not so vexatious as foreigners profess to believe.* If these complaints were well founded, foreign vessels would not voluntarily enter our ports, *especially those in ballast.* Now, on the contrary, 5000 *vessels in ballast for the last*, more than for the preceding 10 years, have entered our ports, exporting our products, and animating our commerce and our industry.

"6. *Although the rates of bills to bearer, and those of assignats, and of public funds, have improved, this result inadequately presents the importance of those which flow from commerce and manufactures.* But we must contemplate the difficult circumstances in which Russia was placed during the last 10 years; three considerable wars, the cholera, and, finally, a famine! Similar circumstances have, in other countries, been most extensively felt; with us, their influence has been comparatively weak. Can there be a stronger proof of the solidity of our credit?

"7. *Finally, the great increase of revenue from our customs, whilst filling our treasury, has been productive of general advantage;* for, after having supplied government with the means of defraying an important part of the indispensable expenses of the empire, it has given to it the power, without augmentation of taxes, to alleviate the condition of the industrious poor on one hand, and on the other, to cause those to participate in the public expenses who are exempt from direct taxes. It is thus, that the tariffs of Russia have a double advantage; that of encouraging internal industry, and of imposing a charge as just as it is imperceptible for those who have to pay it, and of whom the collection is alike easy and uncostly.

"From all these facts the general and certain conclusion may be drawn, that the present system secures to the empire great and certain advantages, which completely justify the measures taken by the government to sustain and strengthen it."

We have introduced the foregoing statement, from its specious and fallacious defence of a vicious system. The peculiar circumstances, various climates, and valuable productions, of the widely-spread regions of Russia, are of themselves sufficient, if there were no other people, nor countries in the world, to enable that empire to become an infinitely greater and more prosperous manufacturing country than Russia is at present, or will for centuries become; and what we have said of England, and of France and Germany, applies with equal force to Russia.

The agriculture and manufactures of that empire have advanced to their pre-

sent state, not by the aid, but by the necessity of working against and struggling through the entanglements of a vicious system.

Great pains, however, are and have been taken, to show that the prosperity of the trade and manufactures of Russia, are owing to a PROTECTIVE SYSTEM; and we have translated the following comparative statement from a Russian official source lately published in French at St. Petersburg.

"The import trade of Russia, at two different periods, will not be without interest. We have compared the average rate of the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, to the *numbers* of the years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Annual Imports:	1793—95.		1837—39.
1. Sugar	poods	341,356	— 1,675,806
2. Coffee	do.	74,811	— 119,164
3. Tea	do.	69,975	— 201,797
4. Wines	eads	4,658,450	— 13,275,625
5. Rum, arrack, brandy			— 371,236
6. Oil of olives	poods	42,239	— 345,455
7. Machines and instruments of every kind	sil. rbls.	111,300	— 1,025,264
8. Cloth	do.	3,978,000	— 570,000
9. Raw cotton	poods	10,000	— 315,000
10. Twisted ditto	do.	50,000	— 600,000
11. Cotton tissues	sil. rbls.	2,600,000	— 3,866,000

"1. *Sugar.*—In the first of these epochs, the quantities imported were principally refined sugar: the number of refineries in Russia, being at that period very limited. In the second epoch the imports were entirely of raw sugar. It is seen that the consumption has augmented in very rapid progression. At the present time it is stronger even than it was thought, according to the import table, as about 125,000 poods must be added of *red beet* sugar, annually produced by the fabrics of Southern Russia.

"3. *Tea.*—We have in the first column (in default of the quantity of the years 1793—95), reproduced that of 1800. The consumption of this provision is at present three times, that of the wine four times, and that of the oil eight times as considerable than at the end of the last century.

"7. *Machines.*—During the first of the two epochs here spoken of, Russia imported from foreigners but instruments of small dimensions. It is only about twenty years that one has began to import complete machines for the use of the fabrics and manufactures.

"8. *Cloth.*—Until a very recent period, the fabrics and manufactures of Russia, limited themselves to the sole manufacture of cloth for the *army*; exceptions were very seldom, and they were of such very little importance, that it is not worth while to think of them. It was therefore necessary to import cloth of a better quality, not only for the interior of the country, but for exportation into Asia. Fifteen years has completely changed this state of things; our manufactures have made such rapid progress, that the necessity of importing cloth for the consumption of the interior of the country has nearly ceased, and only cloth which is manufactured in Russia is now exported to Asia, and particularly to China. This article amounts yearly to 2,000,000 silver roubles, in the tables of our trade with the Oriental countries.

"9—11. *Raw and twisted Cotton, Cotton Tissues.*—Thanks to our thread and cotton manufactures, established in the environs of Moscow, and in the bordering governments; the importation has increased since 40 years, in proportion as 1-12 of twisted cottons; that of cotton, increased even in proportion as 1-32; and yet the importation of cotton manufactures has *still increased*, although in a progression less sensible. But although Russia still imports cotton tissues from Europe, it exports annually for the value of 2,000,000 silver roubles, to Asia, which could not have taken place at the end of the last century.

"It is seen that the importation of colonial provisions has augmented, as well as the first necessary materials and machines for our fabrics. If the augmentation which has taken place, in the importation of these latter articles, is a proof, not equivocal, to the immense

developments which the national industry has acquired since some time; the increase, which is remarked in the consumption of provision arriving from America or China, can only be attributed to the national wealth; as we must conclude that the number of persons whose resources will allow a similar luxury, have increased in a very sensible proportion. It is principally the comparative importance of the trade of cotton manufactures and of cotton, at the two epochs here spoken of, that we think it worth while to bring it under the consideration of our readers. It has been seen in our days, (although the manufactures established in the country, absorb annually nearly 1,000,000 poods of cotton, twisted or raw,) the importation has become more considerable than it had been when there were neither thread manufactories nor cloth manufactories: the consumption then in 40 years must have augmented prodigiously.

"Including some articles too unimportant to be here remarked separately, the value of the importation has amounted annually, during the *first* of these epochs, to 27,886,000 silver roubles. During the *second*, to 61,756,000 silver roubles.

"The total value of the duties of the custom-house has also increased in like manner, so as to present at the present period four times as much as at the end of the eighteenth century. In 1790, the year of the decennial epoch of 1788 to 1798, which gave results the most advantageous, these duties had not exceeded a total of 6,958,291 silver roubles; in 1840 they amounted to 26,572,000 silver roubles."

"In 1816 the number of ships which arrived in all the ports of Russia was 3977; sailed 3880. In 1817 there arrived 6609; sailed 6457.

"In 1816 the total declared value of imports = 172,705,053 roubles; of exports = 205,015,016 roubles.

"In 1817 the total declared value of imports = 254,065,841 roubles; of exports = 285,090,651 roubles.

"In 1816 the revenue of customs = 27,917,684 rbls; in 1817 = 37,440,528 rbls.

Account of the general Commerce of the Russian Empire, from the St. Petersburg Official Gazette, of May, 1831, for the Eight Years, 1823 to 1830 inclusive.

Imports and Exports, as declared by the Merchants.

YEARS.	MERCHANDIZE.			SPECIE AND BULLION.		
	Exported.	Imported.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1823	195,095,423	157,928,831	37 166,592	6,372,416	1,858,570	4,513,846
1824	201,561,332	174,760,981	26,800,301	6,271,341	4,792,150	1,482,087
1825	234,731,418	183,520,495	51,210,953	11,571,753	1,610,791	69,51,961
1826	181,119,165	178,037,772	3,081,393	4,818,460	3,647,971	1,230,186
1827	227,627,499	193,538,676	44,088,723	13 736,300	3,611,10-	10,125,191
1828	202,504,895	191,074,919	11,429,976	15,968,466	4,603,807	12,464,659
1829	222,283,311	203,012,338	19,270,9-6	36,710,037	2,910,345	33,800,592
1830	254,063,421	191,861,287	66,199,134	37,121,971	2,147,384	34,997,587
Total excess of exports over imports.....			250,248,148			108,608,410

Amount of the Duties levied on Imports and Exports.

YEARS.	From the direct Customs.		To the Crown additional.		For the Towns.	
	roubles.	cop.	roubles.	cop.	roubles.	cop.
1823	40,586,713	27½	178 783	3	707,560	01
1824	49,427,711	87	1,453,280	4½	973,326	08½
1825	53,336,668	51½	1,482,287	46	898,114	72
1826	55,313,774	28½	1,477,323	90½	1,030,180	21½
1827	62,090,491	71½	1,403,846	93½	1,388,287	73
1828	67,124,151	43½	1,318,829	20½	807,063	47½
1829	65,575,978	96½	1,710,298	22½	944 588	74½
1830	65,789,646	75½	1,193,309	35½	1,735,867	13
			Total.....		174,256,164	82½

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Imports into the Ports of Russia, in the Year 1830.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS.	Sweden.		Prussia.		Denmark.		Hanse Towns.		Holland.		G eat Britain		France.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Coffee.....	13	232	10	56	882	4,865	1,783	9,858	213	1,237	18,901	103,191	2,317	11,108
Roots, as														
Ginger, &c	No.	317	No.	350	No.	27	No.	7,957	No.	1,039	No.	19,260	No.	2,967
Wine hhds.	..	..	1,720	9,137	142	1,424	549	11,469	726	11,735	498	13,291	12,411	136,289
— ..bottles	..	..	543		506		6,320		1,214		265		88,949	
— cham-														
pagne.. ..	..	..	7,316	1,950	9,830	2,231	1,546	892	1 519	453	372	561	311,997	19,991
Fish	cwt.	66,346	cwt.	9,611	cwt.	139	cwt.	373	cwt.	9,015	cwt.	5,114	cwt.	121
Salt.....	81,774	21,077	44,630	24,126	21,211	6,508	1,153	1,129	5,740	1,104	609,139	163,519	51,763	14,091
Tobacco....	4	4	..	54	2	80	10,362	61,466	3,239	18,957	5	131	93	2,301
Fruit.....	..	276	..	910	..	3,317	..	9,048	..	843	..	5,295	..	29,026
Cotton wool	279	809	49	78	..	..	1,342	3,944	10	29	18,333	34,360	2,993	8,963
— twist,														
white	..	..	1	11	..	..	60	543	142	1,370	127,115	1,233,638		
—ditto, dyed	..	..	29	461	..	..	1,771	113,711	..	..	317	8,172		
Indigo	..	..	32	1,060	22	661	342	9,967	..	..	7,234	211,617	72	2,223
Cochineal ..	..	..	..	..	1	55	61	3,666	..	..	106	23,143	734	12,505
Madder	901	1,930	2,646	8,631	..	..	3	14	9,101	36,719	1,131	3,097	3,873	11,455
Dyewoods ..	1,350	2,985	291	233	251	109	7,339	8,752	2,063	2,979	65,317	39,137	4,165	2,471
Sundry dye-														
ing stuffs..	..	1,500	..	921	..	..	..	2,430	..	2,328	..	17,176	..	16,096
Spices	..	16,500	..	1,463	..	330	..	3,417	..	1,752	..	22,611	..	11,722
Oil.....	119	335	47	173	493	1,113	733	2,097	197	502	4,216	11,871	2,521	7,030
Tools,														
scythes, &c.	..	..	..	346	..	..	..	2,051	..	529	..	1,991		
Lead	106	128	101	333	..	..	2,041	2,047	372	930	34,150	20,909	1,958	1,159
Sugar, raw..	..	..	..	..	1,396	5,041	53,111	173,321	18,929	60,251	56,090	185,750	9,134	9,790
Silk	..	..	98	6,830	..	..	215	24,233	..	..	69	4,160	..	36
Cotton good	..	..	..	9,060	..	..	..	20,960	..	..	..	163,114	..	81
Silk ditto..	..	..	..	67,546	..	2	..	181,569	..	..	..	666	..	106
Worsted do.	..	..	..	22,386	..	15	..	74,514	..	3,566	..	40,611	..	2,020
Cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	12,410	1	131	877	73,552		
Precious														
stones.....	..	..	..	9,491	..	..	..	..	..	32,508	..	190	..	9,691
Other goods.	..	1,819	..	61,015	..	9,210	..	167,372	..	70,152	..	239,513	..	68,740
Total	..	130,729	..	239,981	..	36,783	..	930,091	..	261,085	..	2,809,810	..	493,900

DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS.	Spain and Portugal.		Italy.		Austria.		Turkey.		America.		Other Countries.		TOTAL.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwt.	£	cwt	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Coffee	5	31	374	1,090	84	319	942	3,819	13,500	83,691	55	295	41,218	224,190
Roots, as														
Ginger, &c.	No.	141	No.	3,116	No.	2,163	No.	1,014	No	654	No.	144	No.	40,114
Wine hhds.	3,217	37,613	340	2,000	906	9,961	29,729	93,777	136	979	10	865	49,132	330,920
— .. bottles	220		2,000		1,141		9,232		..	..	298		114,786	
— cham														
pagne ..	..	..	2,093	279	15,164	3,143	11,202	2,215	..	..	..	..	366,819	41,795
Fish	cwt.	..	cwt.	4	cwt.	323	cwt.	228	cwt.	..	cwt.	30	cwt.	91,686
Salt.....	330,975	90,894	9,247	2,516	145	39	23,611	6,127	..	..	2,346	611	1,233,172	335,764
Tobacco....	960	1,961	1	9	3	6	4,346	10,879	53	2,911	..	..	19,022	50,117
Fruit	..	10,101	..	52,923	..	3,031	..	43,824	..	20	..	1,618	..	201,751
Cotton wool	53	156	..	..	7	21	2,791	7,371	1,037	4,572	..	..	27,518	80,517
— twist,														
white	..	..	..	..	25	290	256	1,415	..	..	..	..	127,...	1,237,337
— twist,														
dyed	..	..	..	..	53	804	902	9,307	..	..	254	7,249	6,358	141,738
Indigo	..	..	..	..	80	2,614	..	..	227	6,068	..	..	7,972	213,070
Cochineal	..	..	2	130	32	3,121	..	..	29	1,601	..	..	1,269	73,001
Madder	..	..	11	35	26	93	297	673	..	..	1	3	17,977	57,291
Dyewoods ..	2,207	1,771	1,874	1,110	21	30	520	177	20,951	12,325	9	8	109,306	72,054
Sundry dye-														
ing stuffs..	..	801	..	939	..	2,434	..	3,865	..	10,072	..	..	..	64,274
Spices	..	146	..	2,136	..	3,707	..	11,503	..	878	..	4,190	..	92,561
Oil.....	2,053	3,451	23,725	65,767	1,091	6,331	18,611	34,065	..	..	..	..	57,328	129,451
Tools,														
scythes, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	63,870	..	74	..	..	..	673	..	91,196
Lead	1,915	1,340	1,571	847	..	..	741	473	..	..	146	146	47,675	37,149
Sugar, raw..	1,471	13,989	313	1,139	208	766	1,772	4,711	287,203	973,078	..	..	133,849	1,149,801
Silk	..	..	..	..	654	72,893	741	41,974	..	..	83	2,336	1,946	157,343
Cotton goods	..	..	..	32	..	34,571	..	20,139	..	..	..	..	..	283,299
Silk ditto ..	..	..	..	83	..	85,736	..	772	..	..	3	..	..	300,321
Worsted do	..	..	..	1	..	27,402	..	6,159	..	..	..	..	..	221,555
Cloth	..	..	..	..	186	11,972	2	55	..	..	..	..	1,554	180,373
Precious														
stones ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,411	..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..	62,012
Other goods	..	6,693	..	24,210	..	117,114	..	27,598	..	7,278	..	3,127	..	816,952
Total ..	..	173,468	..	159,947	..	434,944	..	291,730	..	1,107,141	..	22,371	..	7,120,660

QUANTITIES and Value of Merchandize imported into Russia from Countries in Europe and from America, in the Year 1835.

DESCRIPTION.	Great Britain.		France.	Norway, Sweden, & Denmark.	Prussia.	Hanse Towns.	Holland.	Austria.	Turkey.	America, North and South.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
Coffee..... cwt.	9,383	36,831	4,910	3,217	678	31,711	812	3,801	6,717	30,080	1,758	31,302	123,642
Spices..... value	....	17,911	2,721	15	305	3,768	4,081	2,100	3,731	3,510	....	....	32,701
Wines and liqueurs ..... casks	1,028	10,053	196,078	8,135	7,500	17,170	23,430	9,410	90,231	239	102,101	52,094	470,313
Ditto ditto ..... bottles	3504									....		118,100	
— Champagne..... do.	71	71	132,585	1,999	2,075	682	377	2,596	1,113	16	1	172,365	142,331
Fish ..... value	....	3,243	737	139,360	20,015	939	11,572	216	307	2	3,283	....	180,155
Salt..... cwt.	491,452	88,917	22,010	5,984	10,897	353	476	20	3,039	....	79,339	1,108,955	212,216
Tobacco ..... do.	....	....	1,268	300	17	166,395	20,902	235	11,901	14,710	1,739	20,709	222,131
Fruits..... value	....	7,771	28,710	2,153	1,049	24,167	474	9,511	128,748	....	79,302	....	283,109
Cotton, raw ..... cwt.	40,053	194,293	10,537	70	59	119	....	....	57,799	38,308	130	60,953	300,181
— twist..... do.	107,231	1,503,031	....	....	360	2,895	....	284	7,515	....	....	108,502	1,516,709
— ditto dyed ..... do.	268	6,518	2,193	....	311	31,097	....	557	2,981	....	6	2,772	61,787
Indigo ..... do.	8,131	263,429	2,259	273	1,601	6,001	5,053	2,167	99	4,410	....	8,816	287,037
Cochineal ..... do.	729	31,752	12,867	....	229	307	....	1,242	....	....	....	1,135	46,500
Madder..... do.	....	....	11,973	....	369	307	71,890	122	7,379	....	....	38,619	130,311
Logwood..... do.	70,470	54,906	4,781	751	693	9,095	6,173	1,745	319	21,367	5,217	129,655	106,351
Dyewoods, various ..... value	....	20,267	20,982	1,073	1,294	13,089	1,371	3,769	2,510	185	2,027	....	71,927
Drugs ..... do.	....	30,371	9,871	7,451	2,079	5,217	896	4,957	10,553	389	2,087	....	73,647
Olive oil ..... cwt.	18,043	53,750	3,585	66	275	4,921	1	2,011	82,092	....	78,777	76,707	223,298
Hardware..... value	....	1,104	....	....	1,139	2,403	117	93,923	216	....	....	....	99,006
Lead ..... cwt.	41,231	39,332	2,912	....	24	6,139	93	132	109	....	4,713	51,810	53,813
Sugar, raw..... do.	28,508	70,245	2,113	9,571	....	66,344	15,721	....	6,514	1,007,009	2,591	311,841	1,170,899
Silk..... do.	31	1,575	70	....	28,527	131,313	....	71,114	24,241	....	....	2,029	317,610
Manufactures, cotton ..... value	....	149,300	2,390	....	1,078	26,240	....	26,149	23,076	....	2,161	....	231,943
— silk ..... do.	....	3,817	513	....	91,542	235,100	....	60,453	1,584	....	25	....	392,066
— worsted ..... do.	....	138,041	1,970	63	7,671	21,100	10,502	16,693	1,107	....	65	....	201,153
Cloth ..... cwt.	612	59,971	1,572	....	1,353	7,248	21	11,891	62	....	3	1,150	85,099
Precious stones..... value	....	....	9,892	....	2,709	1,119	82,283	7,747	41	....	....	....	103,115
Miscellaneous ..... do.	....	318,886	103,111	67,332	223,764	311,550	51,103	161,173	63,976	33,821	8,439	....	1,126,810
Total value	....	3,122,073	631,690	249,402	411,052	1,155,831	313,897	507,063	504,313	1,159,623	118,250	....	8,563,473

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from Russia to Countries in Europe and to America, in the Year 1835.

DESCRIPTION.	Great Britain.		France.	Sweden and Norway	Prussia.	Denmark.	Hanse Towns.	Holland.	Austria.	Turkey.	America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Quantities	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
Wheat.....qrs	12,818	12,710	....	103	7,907	865	....	1,365	44,860	337,560	....	111,123	530,181	521,100
Rye.....do.	....	....	....	617	7,503	....	12	5,918	5,135	3,750	....	904	31,929	23,911
Barley.....do	....	....	....	709	....	1,624	....	3,939	126	1,070	....	721	14,651	8,705
Oats.....do.	13,756	5,974	....	52	....	....	....	....	338	1,012	....	346	19,123	7,701
Wax.....cwt.	101	691	256	4	228	16	172	51	11,191	3,337	....	104	7,770	46,509
Hides, Muscovy leather, do.	301	1,985	....	....	1,791	709	2,093	350	13,613	15,131	1,211	13,213	15,351	83,115
— tanned.....value	....	13	1	156	1,067	3	621	24	9,450	15,366	20	720	....	27,378
— raw.....cwt.	49,155	131,202	3,870	6,510	8,386	146	10,194	5,111	27,730	41,119	14,004	13,444	117,752	267,315
Flax.....do	352,742	624,100	73	6,168	36,704	21 634	504	85	12	2,850	1,155	132,307	475,131	825,843
Hemp.....do	681,502	505,941	31,071	15,130	36,270	31,076	11,257	30,620	533	6,858	73,072	11,934	877,728	622,756
Timber.....value	....	205,414	14,630	516	93,394	32,104	156	33,192	92	3,155	2,293	15,166	....	400,251
Potash.....cwt.	13,133	13,280	11,521	503	34,965	1,039	27,808	33,317	150	875	....	8,906	135,795	135,534
Oil (hemp and linseed).. do.	74	130	1	11,873	20 120	11,393	13,502	2,315	317	912	113	3,143	34,515	63,905
Copper.....do.	494	2,266	158,166	1,111	20,115	6,350	26,473	33,520	7,424	9,053	194	3,646	62,385	278,280
Iron.....do.	100,980	60,877	1,750	1,523	6,455	71	1,902	1,801	3,131	66,220	82,468	19,613	416 093	240,040
Tallow.....do.	965,815	1,352,341	9,177	19,117	55,520	16	21,032	8,438	1,051	57,020	....	110,058	1,075,178	1,639,122
Linseed.....qrs.	234,376	402,702	20,134	5,107	86,912	47,222	17,146	182,847	864	9,732	236	30,913	463 474	815,999
Wool.....cwt	25,818	147,257	26,751	699	3,167	998	3,305	11,240	43,106	161,213	917	6,979	100,175	400,418
Bristles.....do.	10,740	135,504	19,976	12	7,266	1,064	3,998	8,932	2,046	....	11,810	13,760	17,706	205,411
Cordage.....do.	23,230	10,978	119	1,196	346	3,332	8,160	677	....	18,496	23,727	9,799	78,922	76,083
Sailcloth.....pieces	6,561	33,151	1,783	6,022	5,631	6,691	13,695	5,730	....	10,210	80,564	7,776	81,323	157,317
Ravensduck.....do.	2,453	3,351	800	11,671	1,069	1,923	8,048	3,657	....	1,079	16,013	3,371	90,434	67,033
Flems.....do.	2,239	3,280	347	4,168	44	483	11,761	2,973	....	745	60,284	2,126	84,219	93,533
Cattle.....value	....	13	1	....	362	....	....	....	111,419	19,653	3	6 312	....	136,815
Furs.....do.	....	3,210	91	465	1,919	....	19,930	74	42,113	7,104	921	513	....	75,328
Hareskins.....cwt.	172	933	11	2	140	....	2,220	386	10,990	295	191	197	3,171	21,175
Miscellaneous.....value	....	363,846	19,892	27,070	27,327	60,240	63,191	71,107	60,175	207,711	135,019	23,602	....	1,070,004
Total value.....	....	3,950,335	302,240	154,630	497,310	238,631	266,518	449,202	479,171	1,004,414	570,978	580,110	....	8,550,471

VALUE of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Russia, in the Year 1834.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
European and American.	£	£	Brought forward.....	8,421,491	8,741,399
Sweden and Norway.....	136,892	132,311	Asiatic.		
Prussia.....	719,737	556,600	Turkey.....	29,633	34,233
Denmark.....	169,314	273,867	Persia.....	263,503	98,717
The Sound.....	....	62,653	Khiva.....	12,227	16,357
Hanse Towns.....	1,219,387	232,514	Kirghise.....	292,005	204,157
Holland.....	271,175	393,410	Bokhara.....	71,128	36,357
Great Britain.....	2,779,712	1,619,929	Tashkent.....	46,881	....
France.....	548,215	496,889	Kokhant.....	1,830	42,543
Spain and Portugal.....	197,214	48,105	China.....	325,997	321,721
Italian States.....	141,619	107,149	Other countries.....	1,765	11,026
Austria.....	488,193	461,217			
Turkey.....	899,314	722,599	Total.....	9,376,762	9,507,857
America.....	927,946	496,936			
Other countries.....	12,151	118,984			
Carried forward.....	8,421,491	8,741,399			

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels with Cargoes and in Ballast, which entered and cleared at the Ports of Russia in the Year 1830, and in each Year from 1836 to 1839.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1830....	2,311	341,612	3,583	615,658	5,894	956,270	6,601	1,015,112	127	14,632	6,128	1,029,744*
1836....	2,402	409,160	2,188	406,402	4,590	815,562	4,395	789,572	291	44,277	4,686	833,846
1837....	2,464	417,216	2,796	521,342	5,260	938,558	5,032	893,320	243	43,806	5,275	937,326
1838....	2,133	424,461	3,568	650,334	6,001	1,078,802	5,763	1,030,148	111	20,484	5,897	1,050,632
1839....	2,408	429,214	4,192	792,166	6,688	1,221,380	6,275	1,015,643	307	57,994	6,582	1,184,636†

* Of these vessels 637, of 82,656 tons, were Russian. † Of these vessels 1031, of 165,920 tons, were Russian.

NUMBER of Vessels which cleared on Coasting Voyages from the Ports of Russia in the Year 1830, and in each Year from 1836 to 1839.

YEARS.	In the Baltic.	In the Black Sea.
1830.....	739	3356
1836.....	1125	4156
1837.....	1256	3973
1838.....	1405	5153
1839.....	1369	5667

VALUE of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Russia, in the Year 1835.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
European and American.	£	£	Brought forward.....	8,563,473	8,556,171
Sweden and Norway.....	183,602	151,630	Asiatic.		
Prussia.....	411,952	492,328	Turkey.....	41,711	37,423
Denmark.....	66,280	238,631	Persia.....	293,160	100,505
The Sound.....	....	78,079	Khiva.....	30,590	17,719
Hanse Towns.....	1,153,633	208,314	Kirghise.....	175,250	182,072
Holland.....	313,687	449,202	Bokhara.....	105,675	47,109
Great Britain.....	3,122,025	3,950,335	Tashkent.....	11,151	....
France.....	631,660	362,289	Kokhant.....	15,806	30,272
Spain and Portugal.....	201,796	142,158	China.....	320,171	321,916
Italy.....	203,167	156,140	Other countries.....	1,902	67,311
Austria.....	507,661	479,174			
Turkey.....	504,314	1,001,814	Total.....	9,591,198	9,361,076
America.....	1,150,023	570,078			
Other countries.....	11,281	209,195			
Carried forward.....	8,563,473	8,556,171			

	1830.	1836.	1837.
Total exports . .	76,824,969 rbls.	81,070,924 rbls.	75,767,188 rbls.
Total imports . .	56,318,668 ,,	67,786,058 ,,	71,930,622 ,,

OFFICIAL Account of the Russian Trade and Commerce in 1841, as compared with the Ten preceding Years.

The following has been the value in silver roubles of the import and export trade of Russia during the year 1841 : viz.—

	Value of Exports.		
EXPORTATION.—To Foreign countries . .	86,382,179	roubles.	
Finland	1,349,192	,,	
Poland	2,034,739	,,	
Total . . .	89,766,110	,,	=£14,480,017
	Value of Imports.		
To Foreign countries . .	79,429,490	roubles.	
Finland	551,558	,,	
Poland	820,541	,,	
Total . . .	80,801,589	,,	= £13,032,191
Balance in favour of Russia . .	8,964,521	,,	1,445,890

During the three undermentioned years the total value of exports from Russia has been as follows :

	1838.	1839.	1840.	
To Foreign countries . . .	85,718,930	94,857,788	82,731,386	roubles.
Finland	1,118,815	829,076	992,217	,,
Poland	2,741,022	1,998,473	1,914,285	,,
Total . .	89,578,767	97,685,337	85,637,888	,,
,, sterling	£14,448,188	£15,755,699	£13,812,562	,,

The above variations in value, will appear less striking if we deduct from them the value of the corn and flour, exported in each of the three years; which was—

			Total Value.		
In 1836:	Wheat	3,946,821 tchetvs.	18,733,616 sil. roubles	=	£3,021,551
	Flour, &c.	471,887 roubles			
In 1836:	Wheat	1,677,039 tchetvs.	7,285,128	,,	1,175,020
	Flour, &c.	394,179 roubles			
In 1837:	Wheat	2,685,807 tchetvs.	11,122,850	,,	1,794,008
	Flour, &c.	610,882 roubles			
In 1838:	Wheat	3,269,543 tchetvs.	15,156,678	,,	2,444,625
	Flour, &c.	661,199 roubles			
In 1839:	Wheat	4,754,743 tchetvs.	25,217,027	,,	4,067,262
	Flour, &c.	1,038,131 roubles			
In 1840:	Wheat	1,411,497 tchetvs.	14,026,415	,,	2,262,325
	Flour, &c.	1,068,457 roubles			
In 1841:	Wheat	1,765,236 tchetvs.	10,382,509	,,	1,674,598
	Flour, &c.	785,482 roubles			

During the years from 1830 to 1841, both inclusive, the leading exports, from Russia to foreign countries, of raw produce and manufactures, have been as follow :

1. Brandy, fish (salted and fresh), meat, fruits, honey, &c.

	Value.		Value.
In 1830 . . .	1,070,020	roubles =	£172,583
1836 . . .	1,256,950	,,	202,733
1837 . . .	1,191,610	,,	192,195
1838 . . .	1,023,475	,,	165,076
1839 . . .	1,107,733	,,	178,666
1840 . . .	970,564	,,	156,542
1841 . . .	1,108,603	,,	178,807

2. Cattle, skins, feathers, bark, &c.

	Value.		Value.
In 1830	2,029,895	roubles =	£ 327,402
1836	3,708,726	„	598,181
1837	3,313,976	„	534,512
1838	3,509,008	„	565,969
1839	3,686,338	„	594,570
1840	3,167,902	„	510,952
1841	4,359,709	„	703,178

3. Raw Produce—such as flax and hemp, flax and hemp seed, oil, tallow, hides raw, wool, bristles, wood for building and cabinetmakers' use, metals, &c.

In 1830	44,928,111	roubles =	£ 7,246,469
1836	57,927,472	„	9,665,721
1837	49,545,569	„	7,991,220
1838	59,326,075	„	9,568,721
1839	58,183,638	„	9,384,457
1840	57,133,085	„	9,215,013
1841	59,773,354	„	9,640,863

4. Products of Russian Factories—viz., cloths, cordage, woollen and cotton stuffs, wax and tallow candles, soap, and cloths, exported to China, &c.

In 1830	4,998,611	roubles =	£ 806,227
1836	6,846,128	„	1,104,214
1837	6,180,564	„	996,865
1838	6,527,220	„	1,052,777
1839	6,501,046	„	1,048,555
1840	7,226,973	„	1,165,640
1841	10,259,209	„	1,654,711

To the above figures may be added the value of merchandize passed in transit, of which was exported,

In 1830	566,735	roubles =	£ 91,409
1836	384,568	„	62,027
1837	292,072	„	47,108
1838	176,474	„	28,463
1839	212,006	„	34,194
1840	206,447	„	33,298
1841	498,795	„	80,450

It may be remarked that the apparent insignificance of this branch of Russian commerce, as compared with what it formerly has been, may be accounted for, by the great progress which the woollen and cotton manufactures of Russia have lately made: this trade is consequently now almost reduced to the transit of skins and furs, which are imported by the Russo-American Company from the north-west of America, to be afterwards exported to China.

The *total* value of the export trade of Russia, with foreign countries—deducting therefrom the value of the exports of corn and grain—will consequently stand thus during the undermentioned years: viz.—

In 1830	58,091,339	roubles =	£ 9,369,570
1836	73,785,794	„	11,900,934
1837	64,415,767	„	10,389,640
1838	70,562,252	„	11,381,008
1839	69,640,761	„	11,232,380
1840	68,704,971	„	11,081,445
1841	75,999,670	„	12,258,011

The augmented value in 1841 is attributable to the greatly increasing trade with China; the quantity of tea forwarded from the latter country to Russia, in this year, being the largest on record, although the amount received during the preceding years was very considerable.

The following figures exhibit the value of the imports of tea from China during the undermentioned years:

		Total Value.	
In 1835 . .	Total 154,554 poods „ 161 cases	... 1,789,151 silver roubles	= £ 288,572
1836 . .	„ 169,229 poods „ 79,455 packs	... 2,463,745 „	397,378
1837 . .	„ 135,809 poods „ 58,161 packs	... 2,317,441 „	373,786

	Tea in Cases.		Tea in Packages.	
In 1838 . .	2,015,789 rbls.	= £ 325,127	134,238 rbls.	= £ 21,651
1839 . . .	2,295,339 „	370,216	100,724 „	16,245
1840 . .	2,366,522 „	381,697	129,453 „	20,879
1841 . . .	7,042,776 „	1,135,931	359,223 „	57,939

The quantity of tea imported by Kiakhta, in 1841, shows, as compared with the trade of the preceding year, an increased importation of 18,630 poods (5980 cwt.), and also an augmentation in the value, equal to 4,676,254 roubles, contrasted with that of the year 1840. The quantities imported by the Siberian frontier and the Caspian Sea, are comparatively trifling.

The increasing value of the export trade with China, as regards articles of Russian production and manufacture, will be seen by the following statements for the same periods: viz.—

	Furs.		Russian Leather.		Hides and Skins, various.	
In 1838 .	740,290 rbls.	= £ 116,176	87,392 rbls.	= £ 14,095	101,804 rbls.	= £ 16,420
1839 .	695,328 „	112,149	80,503 „	12,983	115,772 „	18,672
1840 .	691,303 „	111,500	75,654 „	12,202	114,229 „	18,424
1841	1,811,267 „	292,140	214,974 „	34,673	219,605 „	35,420

	Linens.		Cottons.		Woollens.	
In 1838 .	53,481 rbls.	= £ 8,626	123,537 rbls.	= £ 19,925	801,497 rbls.	= £ 129,273
1839 .	58,916 „	9,502	230,065 „	37,107	984,200 „	158,742
1840 .	70,297 „	11,338	263,109 „	42,406	984,403 „	158,742
1841 .	185,356 „	29,896	975,119 „	157,277	1,282,401 „	206,839

Taking also into consideration, on the one hand, various other articles of Russian merchandize exported, and contrasting these with the value of silks, &c., imported from China, the advancing prosperity of the commerce between the two empires, is sufficiently manifest, during the above periods: the value of *all other* descriptions of Chinese produce, &c., imported by Kiakhta, where the commerce is entirely carried on by a system of barter (which therefore causes an equivalent exportation of Russian merchandize), may be considered as follows for the above years: viz.—

In 1838	2,227,182 rbls.	= £ 359,223
1839	2,474,421 „	399,100
1840	2,493,669 „	402,204
1841	7,537,596 „	1,215,741

It may be here remarked, that this increased activity in the commerce between Russia and Asia is by no means solely limited to the market of Kiakhta, but is equally carried on along the whole line of her eastern frontier; and cotton and woollen goods, hides, &c. &c., are forwarded across the Siberian frontier, for the steppes of the Kirghises and the distant countries of Central Asia, as well as by the Caucasian provinces and the Caspian Sea, into Persia.

The value of this increasing trade has been as follows during these years: viz.—

	Exports.		Imports.	
In 1838	3,154,427 rbls.	= £508,777	6,015,254 rbls.	= £970,202
1839	2,932,505 „	472,984	5,995,809 „	967,082
1840	3,515,130 „	566,956	6,892,953 „	1,111,766
1841	4,027,420 „	649,583	7,555,827 „	1,218,681

The cotton trade has especially derived great benefit from this growing commerce: the value of the exports of cotton goods, in 1838, having amounted to only 931,356 roubles, whereas, in 1841, the value rose to 2,144,790 roubles.

The exports of the principal articles of Russian produce and manufacture, to European markets, during 1830 and 1841, have been—

		Value.	
Hogs' Bristles exported:			
In 1830	73,629 poods	1,012,255 rbls.	= £ 163,266
1839	86,786 „	1,706,131 „	275,182
Hemp exported:			
In 1830	2,196,727 poods	4,981,764 rbls.	= £ 803,510
1836	2,876,990 „	5,757,634 „	928,650
1837	2,828,251 „	6,944,110 „	1,113,566
1838	3,210,221 „	8,226,937 „	1,326,925
1839	3,571,768 „	9,315,509 „	1,502,501
Flax exported:			
In 1830	2,309,302 poods	7,625,672 rbls.	= £ 1,229,947
1836	3,002,996 „	10,143,935 „	1,636,118
1837	2,317,695 „	6,608,291 „	1,065,853
1838	3,413,712 „	9,826,422 „	1,584,906
1839	2,234,826 „	6,776,166 „	1,044,543
Tallow exported:			
In 1830	4,091,544 poods	10,995,198 rbls.	= £ 1,773,419
1836	3,931,400 „	14,462,687 „	2,332,691
1837	4,225,933 „	14,326,553 „	2,119,411
1838	3,947,749 „	15,589,075 „	2,514,367
1839	3,994,296 „	15,306,370 „	2,468,769
Linseed and Hempseed exported:			
In 1830	752,533 tchetverts	4,544,257 rbls.	= £ 732,944
1836	716,326 „	6,022,410 „	971,356
1837	863,591 „	5,614,872 „	905,624
1838	1,007,484 „	6,921,040 „	1,116,296
1839	996,489 „	6,988,292 „	1,127,144
Leather (raw Hides) exported:			
In 1830		1,555,932 rbls.	= £ 250,956
1836		1,299,442 „	209,586
1837		542,375 „	87,480
1838		958,627 „	154,617
1839		1,162,226 „	187,455

Quantities and Value of Russian Leather exported:		Value.
In 1830	69,312 poods 224,920 hides	945,963 rbls.
	Other descriptions	181,571 „
	Total	1,127,534 = £181,860
In 1836	105,566 poods 150,127 hides	1,181,846 rbls.
	Other descriptions	333,428 „
	Total	1,515,274 = £244,399
In 1837	91,122 poods 148,095 hides	797,689 rbls.
	Other descriptions	240,144 „
	Total	1,037,833 = £167,392
In 1838	67,830 poods 214,625 hides	1,107,319 rbls.
	Other descriptions	179,656 „
	Total	1,286,975 = £207,576
In 1839	102,503 poods 205,243 hides	1,328,025 rbls.
	Other descriptions	191,392 „
	Total	1,519,417 = £245,067

Wool exported:		Value.	
In 1830	94,672 poods	555,203 rbls. = £	89,549
1836	320,025 „	3,170,625 „	511,391
1837	257,127 „	2,374,614 „	383,002
1838	366,219 „	3,632,909 „	585,953
1839	412,802 „	4,333,761 „	698,993

		In 1840.	In 1841.
Hemp	poods	3,043,765	2,518,159
Flax	„	2,710,478	3,009,842
Tallow	„	3,925,053	3,736,104
Linseed, &c.	tchetverts	943,391	1,199,721
Iron	poods	863,012	953,626
Copper	„	131,940	117,345
Russian hides	value in rbls.	1,413,070	1,538,191
Other hides (raw)	„	1,801,032	1,408,756
Wool	poods	290,521	436,181
Sailcloth	pieces	200,043	184,765
Wood, for building	value in rbls.	2,656,500	2,397,998
Potash	poods	363,126	434,361

IMPORTATION.—The import trade of Russia, during the year 1841, when compared with the *three* preceding years, offers the following results:

I.—Articles of Food—such as rice, sugar (raw excepted), coffee, tea, oil, wine, and foreign fruits.

	Value.	
In 1830	12,952,102 rbls. = £	2,089,018 sterling.
1836	16,137,484 „	2,692,820 „
1837	16,542,083 „	2,668,078 „

	Value.		
In 1838	16,691,889 rbls.	= £2,692,240	sterling.
1839	17,842,473 „	2,877,818	„
1840	21,793,832 „	3,515,134	„
1841	26,766,363 „	4,317,155	„

II.—Raw Sugar (which may be separately viewed as an article of the first necessity for use in the Russian sugar-refineries).

	Poods.	Value.		
In 1830	1,347,100	9,465,332 rbls.	= £1,527,311	sterling.
1836	1,367,674	7,892,086 „	1,272,594	„
1837	1,798,303	9,727,669 „	1,565,753	„
1838	1,634,908	8,448,720 „	1,362,700	„
1839	1,594,207	7,076,657 „	1,141,396	„
1840	1,810,869	7,835,387 „	1,263,772	„
1841	1,714,394	6,935,494 „	1,118,628	„

III.—Various Merchandize—pearls and precious stones, books and engravings, furs, horses, and cattle, imported from Asia.

	Value.		
In 1830	2,124,126 rbls.	= £342,600	sterling.
1836	4,022,883 „	648,852	„
1837	4,395,309 „	708,920	„
1838	4,275,142 „	689,539	„
1839	4,533,905 „	731,275	„
1840	4,558,514 „	735,247	„
1841	5,555,286 „	896,013	„

IV.—Articles, the Produce of Foreign Manufactories—viz., silks, and cotton and woollen stuffs, &c.

	Value.		
In 1830	10,270,594 rbls.	= £1,656,545	sterling.
1836	11,304,482 „	1,823,303	„
1837	12,683,316 „	2,045,696	„
1838	12,971,806 „	2,092,226	„
1839	13,449,745 „	2,169,313	„
1840	15,205,472 „	2,452,495	„
1841	14,874,286 „	2,399,078	„

V.—Raw Materials to be used in Russian Manufactories—viz., cotton raw, and cotton yarns, raw silk, dyestuffs, &c.

	Value.		
In 1830	18,699,995 rbls.	= £3,016,128	sterling.
1836	27,449,054 „	4,427,266	„
1837	27,332,116 „	4,408,405	„
1838	27,306,267 „	4,404,204	„
1839	27,090,809 „	4,369,484	„
1840	27,332,387 „	4,408,449	„
1841	25,298,061 „	4,080,332	„

In the total of importations for the last year, may be reckoned—raw cotton, 311,000 poods; cotton yarn, 560,799 poods; 11,224 poods of raw silk; and 26,380 poods of wool; as well as dyestuffs to a value of 5,771,013 silver roubles.

The total value of merchandize imported from foreign countries into Russia, during the undermentioned years, was,

	Value.		
In 1830	56,318,668 rbls.	= £9,083,655	sterling.
1836	67,786,058 „	10,933,073	„
1837	71,930,622 „	11,601,713	„

	Value.		
In 1838	69,693,824 rbls.	=	£11,240,939 sterling.
1839	69,993,589 „		11,289,288 „
1840	76,726,111 „		12,407,437 „
1841	79,429,490 „		12,811,208 „

The imports of bullion are not included in the above returns, but in 1841, the value of that exported amounted to 4,023,728 roubles; and the imports of the same, to 9,347,867 roubles.

Wool trade.—The quantities of wool exported from Russia, have been as follows during the undermentioned periods: viz.—

	Poods.
From 1800 to 1813 average amount exported	19,713
1814 to 1823 „	35,173
1824 to 1833 „	111,546
1834 to 1837 „	300,100
1838 to 1841 „	375,680

Or, in detail:

	EXPORTED. Poods.	IMPORTED. By European Frontier.	By Asiatic Frontier.
In 1822	18,856	unknown	unknown
1823	18,243	13,235	95
1824	34,355	18,703	3
1825	117,706	3,388	372
1826	63,292	10,726	323
1827	87,811	11,017	651
1828	38,038	3,652	359
1829	23,144	5,289	788
1830	94,672	1,019	505
1831	166,573	2,715	85

	EXPORTED. Poods.	IMPORTED. By European Frontier.	By Asiatic Frontier.
In 1832	196,899	4,459	1,372
1833	297,937	2,339	4,801
1834	281,450	2,067	12,451
1835	341,799	3,406	5,199
1836	320,025	1,494	3,241
1837	257,127	3,136	4,958
1838	363,219	3,201	5,628
1839	412,802	6,161	6,085
1840	290,521	7,408	4,595
1841	436,181	8,791	9,031

It was not until 1831, that the exportation of wool became an object of great importance; previously to that year (with the exception of 1825) the quantities exported did not reach 100,000 poods. Since 1831, the increased exportation has been most rapid, having become threefold greater in 1841, than at the former period. The value of the 436,000 poods exported in the latter year, was 4,430,000 silver roubles.

England takes annually above one quarter of the total exports from Russian ports; and the great increase in this branch of commerce between the two countries, may be seen from the following figures:

WOOL EXPORTED TO ENGLAND.

	Poods.
Between 1814 and 1818 an average annual quantity of	5,640
1833 and 1836 „	75,720
1837 and 1841 „	126,716

The exports to France and Belgium have not been at all considerable, although those to France are increasing.

The quantities sent to Prussia have been steadily augmenting as follows:

	Poods.
Between 1833 and 1837 average quantity	4,970
In 1838 „	13,057
1839 „	23,528
1840 „	27,770
1841 „	51,417

The importation to the Austrian territories has been,

	Poods.
Between 1833 and 1836	54,286
1837 and 1841	65,359

NAVIGATION IN 1841.

The General Navigation has been rather less active in 1841, than during the preceding year:—

	Ships with Cargoes.	Tons.
The total number of Arrivals in all the Ports of the Empire, being	2596	452,760
Ditto in ballast	2174	410,164
Total	4770	862,924

	Ships with Cargoes.	Tons.
The number of Vessels which departed from Russian Ports, during 1841, being	4582	819,232
Ditto in ballast	312	58,046
Total	4894	877,278

With respect to Steam Navigation, there have been 82 arrivals at St. Petersburg, *i. e.* from Lubec, Stockholm, London, and Havre:—27 voyages have been made in the Black Sea, between Odessa and Constantinople, as well as 54 between the former of these cities and the southern shore of the Crimea.

The Coasting Trade in the North Sea has been more active this year, although it has somewhat diminished in the Black Sea; in the trade of the former, 2007 vessels have been occupied, and 5275 in the latter.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	Roubles.	Cop.
Total amount of Customs Duties	26,543,066	67
Duty on Salt, from the lakes in the Crimea	124,981	91
Warehouse charges	173,448	31
Additional Duties levied in various cities	545,997	99
	27,387,491	88

The expenses of collecting which amounted to 7¼ per cent upon the general receipt.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE OF THE SEAPORTS OF RUSSIA ON THE WHITE SEA.

ARCHANGEL.—The greater part of the province of Archangel, which in extent exceeds double the surface of the United Kingdom, is a country of almost perpetual sterility. The southern parts are covered with fir-forest, marshes, swamps, barrens, and poor pastures, except along parts of the Dwina where cattle are fed, and the calves sent to St. Petersburg. Some hemp, flax, and a little rye are raised in the southern districts, and coarse linen is woven and some cordage is made, by the inhabitants. Fishing, hunting, ship-building, preparing tar, making mats, tanning leather, cutting wood and floating it down to Archangel, constitute the principal occupations of the people. The town of Archangel is

chiefly built of wood, and is situated about 30 miles above the mouth of the Dwina. The entrance to this river is interrupted, for large vessels, by a bar, over which vessels drawing more than 14 feet of water cannot pass. Larger ships take on board, or discharge a great part of their cargo without this bar. There is at Archangel a sugar refinery, royal dockyard, some shipyards for building merchant-ships and coasting vessels, rope-walks, &c. The population does not exceed 24,000 inhabitants. The produce shipped at this port is carried down the Dwina and its branches, chiefly from the province of Vologda, and floated down on rafts, or in boats which are afterwards broken up. The trade of Archangel extends as far as Siberia, and along the coasts of the White Sea, east and west. As far back as 1655, the exports amounted to 600,000 roubles. The annual average exports, to England alone, amounted, for each of the ten years 1691 to 1700, to 112,210*l.*, and the imports to 58,881*l.*

The Dwina is connected by canals with the Wolga and Neva, and although the port of Archangel is frozen up for nearly nine months, this outlet is of great importance. The following extracts from an official account drawn up in 1840, will be found interesting, as bearing upon the trade of Archangel and the White Sea:

"As regards the district bordering the White Sea, it has, since the annexation of Finland, been the policy of the Russian government to direct all its energies to Finmarken. The whole population of 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants are more or less seamen, and 10,000 to 12,000 actively engaged on the coasts of Finmark. The government, to attain this object, has given them facilities only possessed by merchants of the first guild: the commercial community in Russia being divided into three classes, each with peculiar privileges. The *first*, the most enlarged, possesses the right of importing and exporting, and selling in the towns and interior; the second class cannot import or export except through the medium of the first class, and the third class are now mere local retailers. To encourage the peasantry of the district of which the towns of *Kola, Kandalaska, Ken, Suma, Soroka, Skuja*, and several large villages, on the coast of the gulf of Kandalaz stand pre-eminent, the privileges of the first class were granted to them, with some few exceptions, on condition of their carrying on the fisheries—besides those situated on the gulf of Kandalaska, Mezen on the opposite side, Onega, and the monks of the celebrated monastery of Solovetski, on the White Sea, fit out considerable numbers of vessels, for the Whale shore, and between 500 and 600 craft of one description or another; 200 to 300 of which proceed as far as Finmark: a navigation of some difficulty late in the year, and although they cannot be called able seamen, to use a nautical phrase, they have "*their sailors' legs aboard*," are daring and active, daily improving, and must be viewed as a formidable body. In other respects Russia has but few resources in the White Sea: every thing, except *timber, planks, pitch, and tar*, are drawn from the interior, but at a cheaper rate than even at St. Petersburg, there being natural water communication, by the Dwina and Wolga, with the exception of *about 30 miles* of a canal, all the way to the Black Sea.

"They have generally two or three men-of-war on the stocks at Archangel. Last summer one seventy-four, the *Revision*, and two large transports were launched; and they have generally a body of 5000 to 6000 seamen stationed at Archangel and the neighbourhood, and have their magazines well filled with horses and provisions. There is no other arsenal either naval or military in the White Sea, except at Archangel; but there are public granaries at *Kem, Kola*, and *Mezen*.

"The White Sea being closed up so many months in the year, it never can be of much benefit as a maritime part of the empire: her sole endeavours therefore, now are, to make the inhabitants of the coast *seamen*, accustomed to the shores and fisheries of Finmark; so

that when the opportunity occurs there will be no difficulty in colonising her new acquisition, and drawing seamen from that source. Another, a collateral proof, if I may so call it, of her views in the north, is a road which is now constructing along the borders of the White Sea through Keni to Tornea, from whence the communication to the coast of Norway is easy. A party of sixteen Russian engineers, were the whole of last summer surveying the "*terrain*" to the northward of Tornea, fording the rivers and extending their surveys as far as to the Norwegian frontiers. The same party resume their labours this summer and are to proceed north towards Finmark.

"There are other causes of a more natural and simple character which will assist Russia materially in carrying her views into effect: that is to say, the nature of the trade itself and the relative situation of Finmark and its present dependency on the Russians in the White Sea for their supplies; which the Russian cabinet have contrived to consolidate in a treaty concluded last year, and which is to remain in force for ten years, and by which she has acquired immunities and exemptions possessed by no other power. In 1809 the Finlanders were transferred to Russia, and that they are still far from satisfied with their position, is evident from the circumstance that it became necessary in 1831 to disband six regiments that were recruited there, and the fortresses were then all garrisoned by Russian troops. The Finlanders are nearly all Lutherans, accustomed to direct their own affairs, and in civilized habits superior to the Russians; they have few sympathies alike, and seldom intermarry. By an ukase dated June, 1831, they are deprived of the privileges guaranteed to them in 1809; still it is but justice to say that their condition hitherto has been as favourable as when under the Swedish dynasty. It has been the policy of Russia with regard to this province to attach all the authorities and the clergy by giving them double pay, besides various exemptions from impositions they were formerly subject to."

TRADE OF ARCHANGEL.

THE extent of the navigation and trade, and the products exported and imported during the last 120 years will appear in the following tables:

ACCOUNT of the Navigation, Imports, and Exports to and from Archangel during the Years 1724 to 1804 inclusive.

Years.	Ships arrived.	Ships sailed.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Ships arrived.	Ships sailed.	Imports.	Exports.
			roubles.	roubles.				roubles.	roubles.
1724	23	22	no account of these years in the custom-house.	164,116	1776	126	126	347,713	1,410,288
1725	23	24		110,076	1780	121	143	321,398	1,374,502
					1785	93	101	411,718	1,553,999
1726	29	30	31,103	247,675	1786	133	137	533,517	1,661,833
1727	45	48	137,841	384,337	1787	123	127	440,665	1,631,020
1728	41	43	135,453	306,009	1788	132	121	540,565	1,647,111
1729	24	24	144,700	330,012	1789	114	127	900,180	2,373,303
1730	41	43	104,779	288,752	1790	102	104	923,141	1,844,414
1735	60	60	106,153	348,684	1791	146	[illegible]	808,615	1,872,064
1740	115	120	94,704	570,955	1792	146	147	980,651	2,335,831
1741	96	102	157,581	576,145	1793	110	109	460,708	2,325,198
1742	50	52	414,632	411,856	1794	202	207	676,388	2,111,846
1743	54	56	281,324	209,760	1795	120	124	822,361	2,799,060
1744	30	33	132,667	273,681	1796	162	165	581,043	4,000,607
1747	30	31	76 927	230,161	1797	105	104	614,702	2,450,922
1750	51	49	178,954	310,192	1798	131	.....	646,892	2,521,125
1755	48	48	100,889	331,255	1799	127			
1760	32	37	177,325	530,866	1800	147			
1765	70	82	306,216	604,232	1802	225	.....	516,882	1,192,836
1770	69	72	336,120	878,773	1803	269	.....	502,477	2,080,000
1771	141	146	256,462	1,146,079	1804	115	.....	388,171	1,077,179

Total of the principal Articles exported from Archangel in the following Years.

ARTICLES.	YEARS.	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804
	SHIPS.	125	161	104	131	127	117	....	225	209	115
Iron	pood	106,885	132,353	175,512	157,127	64,463	75,581	85,868	153,781	74,951	4,016
Hemp	do.	16,157	27,531	29,719	30,519	42,661	46,141	50,357	35,534	24,260	28,032
Flax	do.	16,179	18,661	12,249	6,852	14,349	13,280	13,418	28,560	31,218	13,846
Tallow	do.	120,363	184,070	98,311	103,373	134,776	126,054	76,952	168,225	170,077	106,814
Train-oil	do.	37,400	87,657	47,100	36,877	23,552	51,166	30,667	34,188	56,017	34,328
Cordage	do.	22,286	39,393	49,140	31,107	26,414	35,912	....	29,221	6,850	3,932
Hides	do.	13,150	20,675	7,751	3,219	3,598	7,502	6,742	14,023	10,972	4,630
Potashes	do.	9,457	7,761	5,260	11,434	23,250	26,311	6,179	19,519	11,302	475
Bristles	do.	2,986	3,115	1,919	2,119	2,131	2,297	3,107	4,596	4,786	2,986
Wheat	chets.	40,172	56,194	16,062	....	7,259	58,981	87,925	39,139	51,012	35,043
Rye	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	60,216	159,791	131,304	47,731
Linseed	do.	53,625	76,916	35,503	32,281	31,515	41,043	52,780	76,538	33,234	18,903
Tar	barrels	41,309	71,389	44,713	112,606	116,270	45,300	52,268	86,666	137,585	47,185
Pitch	do.	20,150	5,731	7,951	10,662	7,186	6,815	13,310	18,361	11,038	5,353
Mats	pieces	420,729	1,109,473	63,811	1,017,603	511,069	982,731	600,267	1,091,509	1,915,695	633,062
Deals	do.	60,879	60,119	1,19,111	60,815	250	129,987	37,122	70,072	54,002	13,792
Timber	do.	2,817	1,868	2,008	664	....	....	....	1,182	....	
Tongues	do.	....	....	....	....	....	18,605	....	23,450	27,103	14,389
Sailcloth	do.	464	1,076	540	3,437	1,182	1,501	....	....	....	200
Ravensduck	do.	361	300	160	100	265	316	....	870	543	
Flems	do.	152	200	190	110	165	305				
Diaper	arshines	108,813	171,379	187,541	141,411	80,952	160,811	....	58,676	2,556	12,200
Linen	do.	153,253	....	300	....	31,932	....	....	....	461	
Crash	do.	39,131	....	58,578	10,057	10,007					

Principal Articles of Export from Archangel to Great Britain and Ireland in the following Years.

ARTICLES.		1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803
Tallow	poods	61,198	110,172	73,513	92,102	139,422	81,950	44,142	116,605	86,308
Iron	do.	61,422	104,349	125,360	97,020	37,701	57,565	70,188	116,023	58,723
Hemp	do.	6,285	16,051	11,317	8,113	18,911	31,936	33,413	18,601	25,903
Flax	do.	6,113	6,215	634	6,852	13,490	11,949	8,826	23,075	16,067
Bristles	do.	1,858	1,175	542	341	2,016	1,200	2,687	638	3,300
Potashes	do.	421	2,901	1,301	3,037	2,693	10,693	3,014	12,532	11,982
Cordage	do.	3,376	....	....	410	550	72	....	....	209
Train-oil	do.	....	1,463	....	129	....	....	1,884	171	309
Linseed ditto	do.	....	804							
Wheat	chetverts	4,229	10,129	....	....	2,771	36,558	51,011	6,023	23,411
Linseed	do	19,547	23,823	7,165	11,731	2,721	49,252	40,297	53,810	20,291
Barley	do.	609	3,256	....	....	....	....	....	....	506
Rye	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	4,291	4,373
Oats	do.	767	3,611	....	....	....	....	2,200		
Tar	barrels	23,010	49,723	23,963	87,639	115,070	27,109	33,205	57,401	135,966
Pitch	do.	258,078	4,251	7,063	8,851	7,136	4,169	18,310	63,939	10,475
Mats	pieces	160,210	270,783	141,506	458,070	384,599	292,134	271,319	494,297	1,015,164
Deals	do.	61,473	67,811	120,458	45,142	250	129,350	35,645	72,035	43,301
Timber	do.	1,546	1,804	312	331	....	....	....	1,182	
Tongues	do	....	....	....	....	13,656	18,035	....	23,150	20,691
Sailcloth	do.	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	387
Ravensduck	do.	14	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	102
Flems	do.	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	51
Crash	arshines	200	....	....	....	4,000				
Diaper	do.	487	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,000	2,507
Linen	do.	992	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	481
— printed	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	254

Exported from Archangel to France, 1802.

PORTS.	No. of Vessels.	Wheat.	Candles.	Hemp.	Flax.	Iron.	Bristles.	Hides	Tar	Pitch.	Mats.	Sail-cloth.	Ravens duck.	Rye.
		chets.	poods.	poods	poods	poods.	poods.	poods.	bar.	bar.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	chets
Bordeaux	1	2208	936	1010	100	1000	20	50	3575	250	12,020	60	100	
Marseilles	2	2712	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	..	2560
Nantes	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	1360					
Brest	1	..	505	..	..	..	..	..	1920					
Ostend	1	..	90	..	..	..	527	..	241	150	4,000			
Total	9	4920	1531	1278	100	1000	622	50	7302	400	18,170	60	100	2560

Principal Exports from Archangel in 1804.

PORTS.	Rye.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Tar.	Tallow.	Hemp.	Flax.	Potash.	Iron.
	chetwerts.	chetwerts	chetwerts.	barrels.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
London	....	8,649	25,531	5,408	75,049	10,293	3,313		
Lisbon	5	17,272	....	1,323	442	70	2,756		1094
Liverpool	....	....	980	2,928	8,258	1,251	608		
Leith	....	....	....	1,580	2,542				
Amsterdam	40,374	710	13,525	2,740	10,872	3,115			
Tonningen	2,130	....	....	1,363	401				
Bergen	1,821	....	....	650	....	753			
Rotterdam	2,090								
Dordrecht	70	....	....	710	700	502			
Barcelona	....	5,012	....	35					
Embden	....	400	14	4,933	501	583			
Hull	....	....	2,193	3,578					
Rochester	....	....	3,140						
Ayr	....	....	....	730	....	303			
Chatham	....	....	....	1,750					
Yarmouth	....	....	....	740					
Montrose	....	....	....	500					
Cork	....	....	....	600	....	1,147			
Lynn Regis	....	....	....	850					
Newcastle	....	....	....	1,000					
Copenhagen	....	....	....	430	675	318	284		
Portsmouth	....	....	....	2,950					
Dundee	....	....	....	400	1,193	309	1,080		
Leghorn	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,723	....	1469
Antwerp	....	....	680	1,682	1,653	3,961	730	475	1290
Stonehaven	....	....	....	1,150					
Plymouth	....	....	....	2,100					
Sundry Ports on the Continent	144	....	....	130	907				
Total	47,734	35,043	48,003	47,185	103,119	22,563	13,111	475	4089

PORTS.	Bristles.	Candles.	Hides.	Pitch.	Train Oil.	Mats.	Deals and Battens.	Cordage.	Tongues.
	poods.	poods.	poods.	casks.	poods.	pieces.		poods.	poods.
London	705	....	....	2330	....	131,230	7,070	....	11,189
Lisbon	32	12	....	300	....	5,050			
Liverpool	....	....	....	325	....	33,100	1,304	100	
Leith	....	....	....	....	....	11,700			
Amsterdam	1563	....	3505	757	....	151,001	304		
Tonningen	397	4464	19	30	8,227	90,079	....	2090	1,000
Bergen	....	....	....	30	....	390	50		
Rotterdam	....	....	....	60	....	12,464			
Dordrecht	....	....	....	5	....	3,000			
Barcelona	....	....	....	150	....	1,743	197		
Embden	....	30	....	200	970	47,700			
Hull	101	....	....	....	....	33,110	2,202	....	2,200
Rochester	....	....	....	....	....	800	414		
Ayr	....	....	....	....	....	1,500			
Cork	....	....	....	200	....	3,000			
Dundee	....	....	....	30	....	4,000			
Leghorn	....	....	372	....	....	400	201		
Antwerp	233	....	....	610	341	15,200	2,046		
Sundry Ports on the Continent	....	2239	....	80	21,394	31,255	....	1350	
Total	2981	6795	4036	5353	31,173	633,002	13,792	3570	14,389

Goods remaining over at Archangel at the End of the Shipping Season in 1804.

Rye	chetwerts	57,000	Hemp	poods	5,000
Linseed	do.	15,000	Flax	do.	2,600
Wheat	do.	15,000	Tar	barrels	10,000
Oats	do.	500	Mats	pieces	530,000
Iron	poods	200,000	Sailcloth and ravensduck	do.	200
Pitch	do.	57,000	Deals	dozen	11,000
Train-oil	do.	25,000			

Trade of the White Sea in 1796 and 1802.

PORTS.	YEARS.	Ships Arrived.	Ships Sailed.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty of Customs.
				roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Archangel	1796	163	166	5,146,692	666,743	216,96[illegible]
Onega		1	2	4,564	....	203
	Total	164	174	5,151,170	666,743	216,328
	1802	230	240	1,790 017	512,731	

In 1802 about 170 vessels were employed to bring produce, as coasters, &c. In the White Sea 281 vessels are stated to have been engaged in fishing.

VALUES in English Money of the total Imports and Exports, also those by British Subjects, at Archangel, during the following Years: viz.—

Years.	Ships.	Total Imports.	British Ships.	British Imports.	Total Exports.	Exports by British Subjects.
		£		£	£	£
1807	...	67,114	...	11,882	369,790	142,044
1808	...	90,808	...	.....	230,195	
1809	...	482,012	...	.....	641,247	
1810	...	565,231	...	.....	710,105	
1811	...	817,563	...	140,368	530,300	73,711
1812	...	580,872	...	125,759	705,972	197,286
1813	...	346,844	...	80,967	477,070	172,464
1814	...	59,845	...	7,268	471,657	150,954
1815	...	112,953	...	24,055	719,047	233,801
1820	234	64,740	186	8,251	344,118	91,341
1825	225	34,148	190	40	298 604	133,921
1830	470	47,227	342	896	532,452	181,118
1835	283	42,033	227	347	471,849	253,836

NAVIGATION and Trade of Archangel and Onega during the Year 1837, exclusive of the Fisheries and Coasting Trade.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	247	49,676	2253	23,868	254	53,728	2150	301,984
Russian	19	2,150	329	5,001				
Dutch	11	1,892	112	1,878	23	4,300	196	29,603
All others	13	1,972	118	710	7	1,6	67	9,134
Total	290	60,690	2803	33,187	290	60,690	2803	340,725
ONEGA.								
British	22	6631	358	{ no }	22	6631	358	13,623
French	2	020	37	{ cargo. }	2	120	37	1,280
Total	24	7251	395	....	24	7251	395	16,903

NAVIGATION and Trade of Archangel and Onega during the Year 1838, exclusive of the Fisheries and Coasting Trade.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	240	51,219	2258	16,114	246	51,219	2256	353,356
Russian	20	6,751	300	5,960	19	6,521	287	30,852
Dutch	23	3,472	171	1,078	21	3,172	171	33,725
Prussian	12	2,605	116	....	12	2,605	116	19,462
Mecklenburg	11	1,736	99	30	11	1,736	99	17,578
Hanse Towns	7	1,291	77	2,736	7	1,291	77	6,012
Belgian	3	788	31	....	3	788	31	6,322
Hanoverian	3	348	25	....	3	348	25	3,515
Norwegian	4	507	27	3,800	3	507	27	3,461
Danish	3	417	26	....	3	417	26	1,809
French	2	439	20	....	2	439	20	2,305
Swedish	1	196	11	....	1	196	11	2,069
Total	334	69,712	3161	34,646	333	69,192	3148	481,071
ONEGA.								
British	24	6011	246	....	24	6011	246	13,765
Norwegian	1	432	16	....	1	432	16	779
Total	25	6443	262	....	25	6443	262	14,544

Amount of exports by this list from Archangel is, in sterling, 481,071*l.*; whereas in the statement of the quantities in a separate return, the amount is 501,958*l.*, this arises from the exports in coasting vessels, chiefly to Norway, having been included in the latter return. Of the difference, 18,750*l.* is for rye flour alone.

EXTRACT.—"The imports are generally limited to the town and neighbourhood. Sugar forms an exception to this rule, there are only two sugar refineries in the town, and they have a drawback granted them of 2¼ roubles currency per pood (equal, at 12*s.* per rouble, and 36lbs. English per pood, to 7*s.* 9¼*d.* per cwt.), on all the refined sugar they deliver. But for this drawback this branch of import would also necessarily fall off, as much of the refined sugar is sent to the interior towns trading with Archangel, whose supply would otherwise be drawn from St. Petersburg. The only expedient which seems adapted to throw some life into the import trade, is a partial drawback of the duties imposed on the various articles of importation of foreign manufactures, the consumption is so trifling and precarious, that all the wants are supplied from St. Petersburg.

The export trade shows a larger amount, being 501,958*l.* against 393,006*l.* last year. Holland has taken more than usual of linseed and rye. The stocks of goods remaining here on the spot, after the close of navigation, is rarely very great, as the native merchants who bring the articles to the port regulate themselves as to quantity by the demand in winter, and being moreover, with few exceptions, not rich, the amount of goods they bring down depends upon the advances made to them by the exporting houses during the winter, when their purchases are made in the interior. The transport by water, except in very small craft, being only practicable on the first opening of the rivers in spring. In this way, at least two-thirds of the amount of the trade may be said to be on foreign capital."—*Archangel, 31st December*, 1838.

NAVIGATION and Trade of Archangel and Onega for 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	282	56,736	2396	1,160				363,800
Russian	72	7,471	325	16,336				54,445
Dutch	13	1,960	98	..				14,160
Prussian	16	3,761	145	90				30,141
Hanse Towns	14	2,134	152	2,316				16,05
Mecklenburg	11	1,638	99	..	The	same as	arrived	13,911
Oldenburg	1	104	9	..				819
French	2	316	20	..				2,741
Belgian	1	250	10	..				1,500
Danish	1	200	9	..				1,420
Norwegian	1	123	9	220				150
	364	74,720	3172	20,122	364	74,720	3172	643,927
ONEGA.								
British	8	1916	92	ballast	8	1916	92	1,723

The total amount of exports is 671,022*l.* including coasting vessels.

Compared with 1838, the exportation this year from Archangel presents an increase of about 170,000*l.* The increase principally occurred in the articles of corn, hemp, and flax. Corn will not, however, form so important a feature in the exports for 1840, on account of the partial failure of the crops in many of the districts, whence it is brought to Archangel.

The exports from Onega, are deals, battens, and deal ends.

The average number of days which the navigation of Archangel is open, has been for the last 40 years, 190 days. The greatest number was 214 days, in 1836, and the least number 159, in 1824. The earliest arrival from the ocean has been twice, by British vessels, on the 1st of May, and the latest departure has been one, on the 20th of October, by a Danish vessel.

Navigation and Trade of Archangel and Onega during the year 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	256	49,483	2290	3,707	256	49,482	2290	433,239
Russian	17	4,400	220	13,363	19	4,745	213	42,403
Mecklenburg	14	2,264	128	....	14	2,264	128	10,269
Dutch	12	1,838	86	....	12	1,838	86	12,049
Hanse Towns	4	560	37	45	4	561	37	4,253
Hanoverian	2	350	17	150	2	350	17	2,007
Prussian	2	344	15	....	2	344	15	3,713
Oldenburg	2	254	13	4,201	2	258	13	2,133
Norwegian	3	265	10	345	2	195	14	566
French	1	183	8	....	1	183	8	2,025
American	1	116	7	1,210	1	116	7	971
Swedish	1	160	8	385	1	160	8	2,415
Danish	1	113	8	....	1	113	8	476
Total	316	60,344	2856	24,055	317	60,633	2876	547,642
ONEGA.								
British	6	1379	56	none	6	1379	56	3161
Russian	1	715	25	....	1	715	25	1341
Total	7	2094	81	....	7	2094	81	4502

This return does not include the Russian coasters from Norway, 72 in number, which imported 16,900*l.* value of fish, and by which were shipped to Norway, 25,900*l.* value of goods, chiefly rye flour, and rye.

Countries for which Shipping sailed from Archangel, and to which the Ships entered belonged, during the Year 1841.

COUNTRIES.	SAILED.		FLAGS ENTERED.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Great Britain	191	36,931	178	34,542
Holland	36	6,014	12	1,936
Hanover	....	....	11	1,187
Hanseatic Towns	8	1,573	4	557
Mecklenburg	....	....	8	1,176
Belgium	1	158		
Prussia	....	....	1	952
Italy	2	311		
Norway	1	76	2	330
Denmark	....	....	1	160
America	1	152	1	152
Russia	....	....	23	6,190
Total	245	47,592	241	47,182

Quantities and Value of the several Articles of Merchandize imported into Archangel in the Year 1841.

Countries from whence imported.	Coffee.		Fur.	Fish.	Fruit	Lead.		Oil.		Sugar.		Wine.		Champagne		Other Articles.	Total Value in £ Sterling.
	cwt.	£	£	£	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	galls.	£	bottls.	£	£	
Great Britain	11	3	..	..	267	305	315	353	1615	7147	12,119	10,585	1105	..	..	656	15,410
Hanse Towns	82	210	..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,018	1252	2500	637	90	2,785
Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	11	..	..	37	48
Norway, in Russian coasting-vessels	..	..	6666	11,270	25	..	..	32	121	..	..	100	60	..	..	558	20,250
America	114	320	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	760	1,380	3,530	311	..	..	362	2,135
Total	207	533	6666	11,270	670	305	315	385	1136	7907	13,499	26,340	2272	2500	637	1743	41,878

A COMPARATIVE Statement of the Exports from the Port of Archangel in 1840 and 1841.

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.

ARTICLES.	In 1840.		In 1841.		Difference in 1841.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Less.	More.
		£		£	£	£
Linseed ..... qrs.	51,677	91,592	70,721	143,263	....	51,671
Oats ..... do	91,427	62,134	22,717	12,931	49,203	
Wheat ..... do.	11,104	19,556	6,777	12,261	7,296	
Rye ..... do.	3,216	3,348	3,070	3,451	....	63
Flax ..... tons	3,944	152,418	4,050	158,474	....	6,060
Flax, tow ..... do	2,520	56,580	2,737	63,672	....	7,092
Hemp ..... do.	259	6,151	199	6,903	....	749
Hemp, tow ..... do.	36	510	....	....	510	
Tallow ..... do.	373	16,301	340	14,365	1,936	
Potatoes ..... do.	47	921	....	....	921	
Iron ..... do.	184	2,169	253	2,936	....	767
Train-oil ..... do.	640	14,795	581	14,024	767	
Cordage ..... do.	....	....	92	2,713	....	2,713
Rye flour ..... do.	2,870	22,607	2,482	19,541	3,063	
Candles ..... cwt.	403	1,000	1,010	2,603	....	1,603
Beef and pork ..... do.	4,665	5,018	5,471	6,033	....	1,015
Butter ..... do.	....	....	468	1,164	....	1,164
Bristles ..... do.	....	....	36	1,124	....	1,124
Tar ..... barrels	118,470	54,292	80,263	47,145	6,852	
Pitch ..... do.	19,783	10,867	13,017	11,534	2,333	
Hides ..... pieces	....	....	9,210	11,212	....	11,212
Mats ..... do.	1,104,291	28,683	669,577	21,254	7,431	
Deals, standard ..... doz.	23,384	12,567	17,711	13,718	....	1,151
Other articles	....	5,089	....	2,035	3,054	
Total	....	573,592	....	575,780	81,256	83,444

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTICLES.	In 1840.		In 1841.		Difference in 1841.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Less.	More.
		£		£	£	£
Linseed ..... qrs.	40,629	68,650	44,615	79,556	....	10,906
Oats ..... do.	91,429	62,179	22,717	12,981	49,198	
Wheat ..... do.	11,104	19,556	6,777	12,261	7,296	
Flax ..... tons	3,940	152,200	4,031	157,787	....	5,587
Flax, tow ..... do.	2,520	56,580	2,737	63,672	....	7,092
Hemp ..... do	151	3,862	158	5,489	....	1,627
Hemp, tow ..... do.	36	510	....	....	510	
Tallow ..... do.	373	16,301	292	12,121	4,180	
Iron ..... do	184	1,972	238	2,691	....	719
Candles ..... cwt.	29	74	48	124	....	50
Beef and pork ..... do.	4,627	1,978	5,450	6,010	....	1,032
Butter ..... do.	....	....	468	1,164	....	1,164
Bristles ..... do.	....	....	36	1,124	....	1,124
Tar ..... barrels	104,015	47,674	78,073	42,940	4,734	
Pitch ..... do.	1,162	1,011	2,949	3,090	515	
Mats ..... pieces	817,272	21,262	508,185	16,144	5,118	
Deals, standard ..... doz	23,188	12,453	16,925	13,113	....	660
Other articles	....	3,903	....	930	3,153	
Total	....	475,919	....	431,172	74,725	29,978

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF ARCHANGEL IN 1841.

"THE import trade remains in the same state, being confined in a great measure to the articles required for local consumption: of these the principal is raw sugar, for supplying the only refinery in the town; a considerable portion of the refined sugar is sent hence to the interior.

"The coasting traders bring fish, furs, some salt, and other articles from Norway, which are afterwards sent to various inland towns. There are no factories in this neighbourhood, therefore articles used for manufactures are not required, nor is there a population to consume foreign articles, which are looked upon as luxuries.

"The export trade shows a gross amount of about 2000*l.* more than that of 1840, which was nearly 100,000*l.* less than in 1839.

"The articles which varied most, were linseed, oats, and wheat—of the former (linseed) there is an increase of 52,000*l.*, of which 11,000*l.* to Great Britain, and 40,000*l.* to Holland; whilst there is a decrease in oats of 49,000*l.*,—so much less being exported to to Great Britain,—and also in wheat of 7000*l.*

"The trade with Great Britain, compared with that of 1840, has been—

British Ships employed.		Amount of Exports to *Great Britain.*		
In 1841	178 ships.	In 1841 . .	193 ships.	£431,172
1840	256 „	1840 . .	266 „	475,939
Less in 1841 .	78 ships.	Less in 1841 .	73 ships.	£44,767

"The falling off in the number of the British ships employed, may be attributed chiefly to the diminished exportation of corn to Great Britain, there being only 29,500 quarters against 103,000 quarters in 1840; which, calculating an average of 1500 quarters to a cargo, would have required 50 more ships. And of tar there was 26,000 barrels less exported than last year, which would require, say 18 more ships. And of mats, the difference is about 309,000 pieces less than in 1840, say 12 more ships. Total 80.

"The increase of linseed to Great Britain is more in sterling amount than in quantity, owing to the high prices prevalent during this year.

"Several large orders for wheat were sent out hither from Great Britain in summer, and the exportation of this grain would have been considerable, had not the peculiar uncertainty of the English markets deterred the Russians from laying in stocks in the interior during winter, to come down in the spring: as in summer (after the swelling of the rivers, on the melting of the snows, has subsided) goods cannot be brought down to this port to any extent.

"The exportation of linseed from Archangel is more influenced by the demand for Holland than formerly.

"Rye is dear in the interior, but will be brought hither to answer the regular demand for Norway, and the consumption of the government of Archangel.

"Hemp is brought down chiefly to supply the dockyards here.

"Deals, owing to the continued restrictions of the forest laws, are nearly neglected; they formerly employed about 80 to 100 ships, instead of seven or eight as of late years. The government is turning its attention to the falling off in this branch of trade.

"The production and consumption of tar is also affected by the increased excise duties, which raised the price here from about 7*s.* per barrel to 10*s.* and 11*s.*; the exportation has also decreased in consequence."—*Archangel, 31st December*, 1841.

AMOUNT of Exportation and Importation at the Port of Archangel in 1841.

	IMPORTATION.		EXPORTATION.	
	silver roubles.	£	silver roubles.	£
By British subjects	1,[illegible]	284	1,665,921	177,054
„ other foreigners*	121,770	20,795	2,180,374	364,129
„ native Russians	124,500	20,350	208,182	34,697
Total	250,565	41,428	3,151,680	575,780

The total value exported to Great Britain was 431,172*l.*; Holland, 76,804*l.*; Hanseatic Towns, 30,590*l.*; Belgium, 9150*l.*; Italy, 2024*l*; in 1 ship and 81 coasters to Norway, 24,026*l.*; to America, 2011 Total, 575,780*l.* sterling.

* Foreigners by birth, but Russian subjects by naturalization.

TRADE and Navigation of Archangel and Onega in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	153	31,704	1107	801	153	31,704	1107	305,821
Russian	14	3,331	185	12,508	14	3,331	185	12,222
Dutch	21	3,032	119	203	21	3,032	119	22,215
Hanoverian	8	1,012	57	....	8	1,012	57	12,111
Mecklenburg	5	873	18	....	5	873	18	10,523
Prussian	4	598	37	....	4	598	37	12,673
Hanseatic	3	438	29	2,130	3	438	29	4,362
Danish	1	111	8	54	1	111	8	2,513
Norwegian	1	104	9	....	1	104	9	905
Oldenburg	1	100	7	....	1	100	7	1,552
American	1	113	8	2,228	1	113	9	1,685
Total	212	11,721	1911	18,484	212	11,721	1911	327,789
ONEGA.								
British	26	6951	....	....	26	6951	....	17,000
Russian	1	103	....	....	1	103	....	850
Norwegian	4	1211	....	....	4	1231	....	1,850
Total	31	8519	....	....	31	8519	....	19,700

Arrivals.—Of the 153 British arrivals 1 vessel had fruit, oil, and wine, 1 books and 1 coals: 150 were in ballast.

Departures.—Of the 153 British departures 12 had wheat, mats, and deals, 33 linseed, oats, &c.; 32 tar, pitch, candles, &c.; 29 oats, wheat, mats; 4 mats, deals, and tow; 32 flax, tow, &c.; 2 tallow and deals; 1 beef, &c.; 2 tow, &c.

Three British vessels were wrecked on the White Sea.

Coasting Trade and Fisheries of the White and Arctic Seas.—The inhabitants of the different settlements of Russia, on the White and Arctic Seas, and near the mouths of the rivers falling into those seas—viz., those of Mezen, at the mouth of the river Mezen; of Archangel and Kholmogory, on the Dwina; of Onna, Pouchlacta, Onega, Kouch, and Keni; and of the gulf of Kandalask and Kola, in Russian Lapland, are very generally engaged in a coasting trade and in the fisheries. Their vessels are rudely constructed and rigged: yet they navigate those seas during boisterous seasons with extraordinary intrepidity, and they are seldom lost or wrecked. They carry on the fisheries chiefly on the coast of Swedish Finmark; a country extending from Varanger Fiord, in longitude 31 deg. E., and 70 deg. N. latitude; thence west to the north cape of Europe, in longitude 25 deg. 50 min. E., and latitude 71 deg. 20 min. N., and thence west and south along the Atlantic, to the confines of Finmark. Above 300 Russian vessels resort to these fisheries, and return before winter to the Russian ports of the White and Arctic Seas. For an account of the fisheries of Finmark, see Norway hereafter.

CHAPTER XII.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE BALTIC.

In the year 1558 the English first opened a trade to Russia by the gulf of Finland; and four years afterwards we find that the King of Poland threatened Queen Elizabeth of England with his resentment, if she suffered her subjects to continue it. The trade with Reval, Narva, and Riga, was carried on long before the building of St. Petersburg, which port afterwards drew the principal part of the Russian trade thither, for, during the year in which the piles were driving into the marsh, on which was laid the foundation of St. Petersburg, 292 ships with cargoes sailed from the port of Riga.

The navigation of the Baltic Sea is always closed during the winter, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by tempestuous weather some time before the winter closes the ports.

The navigation of the Baltic ports is open and shut nearly as follows:

OPEN		SHUT	
At Reval in the month of	February or March	At Reval in the month of	November or Dec.
Riga "	March or April	Riga "	October or Nov.
Pernau "	February or April	Pernau "	November or Dec.
Arensburg "	February or March	Arensburg "	November or Dec.
Hapsal "	February or March	Hapsal "	November or Dec.
Baltic Port "	February or March	Baltic Port "	November or Dec.
Narva "	April	Narva "	October or Nov.
Cronstadt and St. Petersburg "	sometimes May	Cronstadt and St. Petersburg "	October or Nov.
Wyburg "	April	Wyburg "	October or Nov.
Fredericksham "	April	Fredericksham "	October or Nov.

Excepting Reval, the whole of the ports are more or less dangerous for the loading and landing of goods. Between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt there are frequent accidents. From Narva, into the roads, there is but little danger; and the same remark applies to Riga.

Betwixt the years 1773 and 1777 the gross amount of the trade of Russia by the Baltic Sea is stated—imports, 10,790,918 roubles; exports, 14,724,610 roubles.

In 1788, when the French had the benefit of a treaty, and the English none, the proportion of this trade with Great Britain and that of all other nations, was—

	Exported.	Imported.
To and from the British dominions . .	10,088,489 . .	1,423,070
" all other nations	16,089,521 . . .	16,460,458
Roubles	26,172,010 . .	17,883,528
In 1794.	Exported.	Imported.
With Great Britain	16,125,744 . . .	3,399,520
" all other nations	17,275,927 . .	15,646,189
Roubles	33,401,671 . . .	19,045,709

In the year 1795 Courland came under Russian dominion, and its revenues were added to those of the empire.

COMPARISON of the Trade of Russia, in the Baltic, in the Years 1797 and 1802.

1797.	Ships Arrived.	Ships Sailed.	Imports.	Exports.	Customs.
Fredericksham	25	24	26,503	62,623	7,821
Wyburg	83	80	95,149	134,131	24,653
St. Petersburg	997	841	19,371,114	32,213,509	3,111,019
Cronstadt	..	..	..	237,001	7,345
Narva	107	107	121,006	326,776	60,731
Reval	118	85	1,503,719	359,525	207,773
Hapsal	5	4	12,536	9,006	2,865
Pernau	112	101	932,809	729,697	239,095
Arensburg	22	20	30,266	111,674	16,647
Riga	861	824	2,400,510	10,112,383	811,121
Windau	53	40	99,774	299,993	24,143
Liebau	265	268	901,422	1,825,021	222 951
	2511	2172	25,502,829	46,910,413	4,790,407
In 1802, were	2765	2632	32,983,414	46,917,134	

In the year 1802 there arrived, in all the ports of Russia in the Baltic, vessels of the following States and Nations.

SHIPS.	ARRIVED.				SAILED.			
	Laden.	Lastage.	Unladen.	Lastage.	Laden	Lastage.	Unladen	Lastage.
Russian	69	3,432	31	2,914	98	6,121	2	65
English	308	32,802	515	49,234	758	76,072	30	3663
Dutch	34	2,632	155	17,137	171	18,340		
Swedish	222	9,958	210	11,275	124	20,100	12	995
Danish	130	7,114	100	10,867	330	18,065		
Prussian	133	9,550	253	19,473	379	29,913	1	311
Lubec	152	7,585	13	1,322	136	8,301	1	54
Pestoc	23	891	20	1,124	36	1,757	1	18
Hamburg	9	661	13	1,183	23	2,091		
Bremen	12	928	24	1,575	33	2,307		
French	7	721	7	604	11	1,218		
Spanish	7	519	..	..	6	401		
Portuguese	4	476	..	..	4	476		
American	37	3,381	26	2,738	61	6,295		
Mecklenburg	5	289	61	3,630	72	4,199	1	67
Oldenburg	1	261	20	1,047	23	1,200		
Papenburg	6	341	15	654	18	962		
Munster	1	38	24	1,026	26	1,467		
Total	1187	81,933	1541	127,111	2032	200,021	60	1514

Account of the Coasting Trade of Russian Ports in the Baltic for the Year 1802.

VESSELS.	FOR TRANSPORT.		FOR FISHING.	
	Vessels.	Lastage.	Vessels.	Lastage.
Russian	531	25,044		
English	12	1,011		
Swedish	4	195		
Danish	5	218		
Prussian	2	64		
Lubec	3	117		
Bremen	1	56	No returns.	
Hamburg	2	198		
Papenburg	1	84		
Oldenburg	1	35		
Total	565	27,072		

State of the Trade of Russia, by the Baltic, in the Year 1802.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS. Necessaries of Life.	Worth in Roubles.
Wine	2,001,577
Brandy, rum, &c.	96,056
All corn, rice, and grits	159,802
Sugar	4,831,311
Coffee	992,138
Cheese	110,373
Spices	259,682
Nuts	207,476
Meat	6,445
Fish	588,138
Butter	3,040
Salt	1,318,641
Honey	686
Tea	1,189
Fresh fruit	363,098
Preserved ditto	34,869
Dried ditto, and berries	213,889
Vinegar	61,592
Mustard	40,562
Oysters	39,821
Total	11,330,595

EXPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOODS. Necessaries of Life.	Worth in Roubles.
Corn brandy	164,340
Wheat and rye flour	97,032
Wheat	1,318,745
Rye	4,041,227
Barley	978,107
Oats	194,585
Other grain	13,241
Beer	1,510
Meat	88,661
Fish	587
Butter	77,625
Salt	308
Honey	1,079
Caviare	64,961
Total	7,041,098

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

	Worth in Roubles.
Brought over	11,330,505
Metals and Raw Materials.	
Gold in foreign coin	719,623
Silver ditto	3,030,661
Silver in bars	250,115
Copper	16,109
Tin	227,379
Lead	176,699
Steel	16,863
Spelter	126,451
Quicksilver	22,174
Cotton	254,185
Silk	450,870
Hair and wool	22,170
Colours	493,789
Sandal wood	276,255
Tobacco	128,606
Turpentine	412,658
Furs	183,839
Frankincense	40,129
Resin	83,313
Borax, tartar, aqua-fortis, &c.	235,344
Apothecaries' drugs	219,714
Unwrought wood	100,558
Sugar	326,082
Juice of fruit	53,610
Soap	7,270
Sulphur	11,776
Sweet-scented and mineral water	36,048
Cork	83,620
Orange and lemon peel	16,070
Chamois skins	21,451
Coals	48,555
Ironplate or tinplates	172,045
Marble and stone	65,555
Total metals and raw materials	10,329,646
Imports of Foreign Manufactures.	
Cotton goods	3,169,042
Linen ditto	169,713
Silk ditto	480,861
Woollen ditto	5,810,557
Toys	83,144
Gold and silver vessels	100,309
Iron manufactures	294,468
Pins	38,274
Wrought leather	8,565
Pictures	43,871
Statues and ancient ornaments	59,331
Writing-paper	55,949
China, earthen, and crystal ware	218,932
Mathematical instruments	183,908
Musical ditto	79,845
Plate glass	4,651
Printed books	101,641
Chimney-pots	26,385
House and table clocks	23 706
Razors	7,981
Total foreign manufactures	10,961,133
Living animals	5,139
Precious stones	12,170
Miscellaneous articles	314,435
Grand Total of imports	32,983,113

EXPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOODS.

	Worth in Roubles.
Brought over	7,041,698
Metals and Raw Materials.	
Copper	16,112
Iron	3,741,928
Hemp	9,059,159
Flax	5,583,479
Wax	219,515
Linseed	276,479
Tobacco	57,742
Hempseed oil	1,492,240
Furs	216,749
Pitch of all kinds	70,412
Resin	6,035
Potashes	801,121
Chamois and dressed leather	1,655,139
Tallow	1,142,840
Tallow	8,712,240
Fat	82,077
Soap	43,602
Raw hides	66,094
Feathers	79,496
Horse manes	56,624
Hoga	69,187
Other articles	575,587
Total metals and raw materials	34,023,857
Exports.—Russian Manufactures.	
Sailcloth	670,175
Flemish linen	745,472
Ravensduck	1,544,218
Coarse and fine linen	217,217
Flaxen calimancoes	119,488
Chest covers and printed linen	5,331
Tablecloths and napkins	113,728
Commodes, bureaus, and other domestic furniture	16,593
Tanned leather	198,970
Yufts	1,090,966
Clothes and linen	23,921
Mats	4,409
Felts	400
Ropes and cordage	582,847
Candles	227,593
Iron manufactures and vessels	4,173
Copper ware	219
Total foreign manufactures	5,589,720
Living animals	28
Miscellaneous articles	262,521
Grand Total of exports	46,917,134

CHAPTER XIII.

TRADE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg lies at the mouth of the Neva, upon its several branches, just as it falls into the gulf of Finland, or rather the estuary of Cronstadt. After the long winter animated scenes of business commence: ships are then arriving in fleets from abroad, and rude long barks are dropping down the Neva from the interior, loaded with the produce of the country.

Those loaded with hemp and flax generally go direct to one of the warehouses appointed for their reception, where they are unloaded. The barks discharge into the warehouses, where the hemp and flax are bracked into the following different descriptions:

Hemp is packed into bundles of clean, outshot, pass, and codille. Flax is packed into what are called bobbins (12 heads, 9 heads, and heads), and shipped off in galliots to be carried down to Cronstadt, or stored in the warehouse.

The tallow, hempseed and linseed oil, have warehouses purposely allotted to them, and brack solely for those articles. Tallow consists of three sorts, called yellow, white candle, and soap.

Linseed and grain generally remain above the city, in the barks which carried those articles down the Neva, until sold or shipped off.

Although these articles generally come down by water, yet, in winter, when the sledge roads commence, all sorts of goods are brought by that conveyance; sometimes hemp or flax from Novogorod; peltry, wax, and less bulky articles generally by that conveyance.

Cronstadt, which is the port of St. Petersburg, stands on a small island in the middle of the gulf of Finland, about twenty English miles below St. Petersburg: the port is on the south-east side, from whence there is a constant communication with the opposite shore. Population during summer, and including those employed on the river, about 45,000. The houses, except about 180 stone buildings, chiefly belonging to the government, are constructed of wood.

At Cronstadt, which is strongly fortified, are the principal dockyards of Russia. The merchant-ships have a haven particularly allotted for them, which will contain 600 ships, distinct from that for the men-of-war. Although the docks communicate with each other no intercourse is suffered, unless any vessel requires such repairs as renders it necessary for her to go into the royal docks.

It has a naval hospital with 2500 beds; a school for pilots, in the Italian palace, which formerly belonged to, and was inhabited for some time by, Prince

Menchikoff. Two great canals divide the town; the first, that of Peter the Great, nearly half a mile long and 30 yards broad, lined with mason-work, communicates with a dock walled with granite, and capable of containing for repairs 10 ships of the line. The second, Catherine's canal, leads to the commercial port, and is chiefly used for landing purposes. The Imperial Port will accommodate 35 ships of the line and several smaller ships of war. Most ships load and unload at Cronstadt, and merchandize is conveyed to and from St. Petersburg in lighters.

There are good regulations observed on the merchants' quay for the shipping, and they are very well accommodated.

The carrying trade betwixt St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, by water, is safe; it however sometimes happens that strong westerly winds will prevent the river craft working down, and over the bar.

Vessels not drawing more than 8½ feet water proceed up to the city, there being little more than this depth of water on the bar. During a long continuance of easterly winds, the water becomes much lower than usual, and with strong continued westerly winds (in autumn in particular), the water will rise suddenly very high, and cause considerable damage both at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Men of war built at the dockyards of the latter city, are floated down over the bar by means of camels, or floating machines constructed for that purpose. We have heard it stated, by scientific men in the service of Russia, that the water might be deepened at, comparatively, little expense over the bar above Cronstadt, so far as to allow large ships, with their cargoes, to ascend to and descend from St. Petersburg. The reason given for not deepening the water over the bar was, that it would be injurious to those now employed loading and unloading ships at Cronstadt.

Great Britain has a consul-general at Cronstadt; likewise a factory, to regulate all affairs relating to the British trade.

The merchants settle certain rates of charges amongst themselves, to be paid on all merchandize, for defraying the expenses of the establishments. Goods are usually sold on credit, and Russian produce is often paid for in advance.

The charges agreed to by the merchants of St. Petersburg, are as follows:—Commission on sales and purchases, 2 per cent; Extra charge on all goods, 1 per cent; Commission and extra charges for goods delivered up, 2 per cent; Brokerage on sales and purchases, ½ per cent; Commission on freight per ton, 60 copecs; Stamps, ⅝ per cent; Charges on duty paid inwards, 4 per cent; Charges paid outwards, 4 per cent; Commission for collecting freight, or average, inwards, 3 per cent; Commission for procuring freight outwards, 2 per cent; For clearances, 40 roubles; Dues to be paid to the Church, 10 roubles each vessel; Clearing of ships, of or under 25 lasts, 40 roubles each; 25 to 50 lasts, 60 roubles each; 50 to 75 lasts, 80 roubles each; 75 to 100 lasts, 100 roubles each; 100 to 150 lasts, 150 roubles each; 150 lasts or upwards, 200 roubles each.

For port regulations and police, see general and special regulations which are annexed to the general tariff of Russia.

DECLARED Value of the Exports from, and Imports into, St. Petersburg, during the Years 1774 to 1804.

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports. Goods.	Imports. Gold and Silver.	Revenue of Customs.
	roubles.	roubles.		
1772	2,479,656	2,010,337		
1749	3,154,322	2,912,742		
1753	3,151,383	3,220,073		
1755	4,550,000	3,321,475		
1761	5,845,243	5,159,572		
1775	8,250,584	6,592,931		
1777	12,960,000	8,610,000		
1780	10,941,128	8,650,379		
1781	12,954,440	9,582,352		
1782	11,467,317	12,204,482		
1783	10,098,797	11,671,120		
1784	12,941,513	12,172,345		
1785	14,497,645	10,033,745		
1786	13,359,993	11,775,317	25,675	4,337,120
1787	16,646,759	13,561,553	414,742	5,910,000
1788	20,351,037	15,474,306	330,555	4,037 743
1789	21,735,663	15,371,105	243,698	3,807,966
1790	21,641,779	22,961,614	....	4,664,355
1791	20,040,697	23,140,611	109,568	4,511,745
1792	22,221,331	22,114,025	218,750	4,109,674
1793	23,737,954	14,540,569	....	2,795,941*
1794	25,565,787	21,741,176	243,210	2,973,101
1795	31,767,952	23,619,175	204,300	3,220,065
1796	37,110,331	29,355,496	250,796	3,501,611
1797	32,450,911	19,306,050	274,492	3,149 077
1798	36,552,176	26,175 097	891,156	4,219 325
1799	38,169,924	19,290,774	....	1 684 184
1800	32,255,354	17,308,180	2,702,755	1,931,500
1801	31,118,996	24,042,250	2 991,968	
1802	30,391,774	24,550,379	1 1-2 911	
1803	31,963,092	21,838,202	1,007,510	7,079,396
1804	29,565,641	20,856,169	....	6,972,520

The exchange ranged during the above period at from 2*s.* 1*d.*, the lowest, to 3*s.* 2*d.* the highest value of the rouble.

* The falling off of the customs, in 1793, was owing to the general prohibition of articles of import in that year, the trade by land with China being begun: particularly in the article of tea, the diminution of customs was great to the trade opening in the Black Sea, and to the importation of goods, paying duty *ad valorem*, being removed chiefly to Reval and Pernau, on account of their being entered at those places at an inferior value.

The real value of the imports may be estimated at 10 per cent more, and the exports at 10 per cent less than as rated, about that time. For contraband trade and jewels may be reckoned three or four millions more.

VALUE of the Goods exported and imported at St. Petersburg by Merchants, &c, of different Nations, in 1800.

MERCHANTS.	Value of Imports. roubles.	cop.	Exports. roubles.	cop.
Russian	10,370,247	25	11,310,851	15½
British	21,031,195	7	5,647,692	64
Imperial	41,178	55	19,090	0
Danish	268,114	70	69,655	0
Mecklenburg	220	0		
Portuguese	239,813	25	153,055	75
Italian	1,554	0	400	0
Swedish	105,690	26	720	0
Sundry passengers	15,567	91	25,911	3
Shipmasters	181,472	78½	80,774	25½
	32,255,354	50½	17,308,180	11½

In the year 1800 there arrived at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt 842 ships, of which 453 were British, 22 Russian, 84 Hanseatic, 25 American, 84 Danish, 76 Prussian, 34 Rostockers, 13 various countries, 448 were in ballast, 225 loaded, and 139 partly loaded, exclusive of 103 British ships, which were seized by the Russian government, 21 of the arrivals wintered at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Ships cleared, and principal Articles exported from St. Petersburg, from the Year 1787 to 1794.

ARTICLES.	Years.	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794
	Ships.	British 391 Foreign 358	542 402	492 377	517 415	533 513	606 355	542 335	533 417
	Total.	752	944	869	932	1046	961	877	950
Iron	pouds	1,664,475	2,479,962	2,072,500	1,965,350	2,646,132	2,214,740	2,630,239	2,173,000
Hemp, clean	do.	1,130,225	2,119,575	1,710,444	2,141,652	1,627,430	2,166,000	1,715,569	2,132,894
— outshot	do.	159,526	229,665	181,925	157,233	102,672	134,151	97,749	117,043
— half clean	do.	143,924	204,599	146,975	142,390	99,563	122,462	87,117	111,803
— cordelle	do.	38,331	56,091	35,787	41,248	24,543	9,372	5,238	6,127
Flax, 12 heads	do.	411,413	510,535	389,652	425,402	459,914	427,964	417,346	602,829
9 do	do.	46,194	26,730	14,562	12,838	12,495	15,202	13,527	12,255
6 do	do.	10,580	4,971	3,465	3,316	3,164	723	2,701	1,963
cordille	do.	21,592	20,531	12,725	11,506	10,097	20,611	20,220	8,657
Cordage	do.	49,092	48,174	61,341	46,565	38,668	37,485	42,127	57,918
Tallow	do.	1,259,871	1,448,775	1,064,112	972,341	632,617	701,450	960,504	963,463
Wax	do.	9,898	3,956	13,036	21,297	1,814	10,961	11,107	9,805
Potash	do.	68,304	58,391	60,654	83,312	86,031	69,619	90,411	95,244
Bristles	do.	19,431	19,192	18,119	19,473	15,301	30,228	30,565	25,341
Isinglass	do.	4,357	8,205	5,300	5,037	5,563	6,615	5,479	4,949
Hides	do.	179,244	141,132	102,700	92,274	104,115	74,446	101,295	124,654
Tobacco	do.	1,143	9,143	11,572	411	6,260	150	1,774	1,250
Draper, broad & narrow	arsh.	633,960	519,967	405,940	483,973	442,834	956,362	815,686	438,705
Linen do.	do.	948,540	931,905	670,797	548,823	408,926	540,027	402,207	511,011
Crash	do.	1,767,099	1,808,212	1,220,684	1,051,113	1,163,772	2,132,500	1,167,141	1,079,347
Clems	pieces	44,405	56,277	30,648	35,456	21,722	34,165	35,145	45,334
Ravensduck	do.	88,665	102,709	109,800	123,747	75,993	87,133	97,756	141,084
Sailcloth	do.	56,111	39,119	42,040	44,434	38,392	42,956	47,783	67,805
Drillings	do.	38,567	32,105	29,977	29,765	20,653	28,474	25,176	23,480
Deals	do.	1,892,391	2,239,665	2,314,674	2,198,471	2,573,721	3,639,997	3,725,258	2,171,379
Mats	do.	266,720	137,510	102,800	202,500	271,425	401,970	402,920	315,920
Hareskins	do.	641,600	624,045	519,567	337,000	614,945	929,567	665,352	429,471
Linseed	chet	57,245	35,254	46,921	33,472	6,772	25,519	2,830	33,366
Wheat	do.	519	....	....	11,091	11,340	11,316	17,913	11,361
Rye	do.								
Hempseed*	pood	303,841	31,021	291,675	81,665	144,649	50,779	226,531	106,449

* Linseed exported with it.

Of the above 391 British ships, in 1787, the cargoes consisted of 1,586,088 pouds, or 25,176 tons of iron; 1,050,222 pouds of hemp; 359,303 pouds of flax; and 1,352,925 pieces of deal.

Of the above number there were 121 ships sailed for the port of London, 63 for Hull, 26 for Liverpool, 12 for Bristol, 6 for Newcastle, 3 for Whitehaven, 2 for Chester, 2 for Lancaster, 33 for Leith, 16 for Dundee, 13 for Grangemouth, 3 for Borrowstowness, 3 for Arbroath, 3 for Aberdeen, 13 for Greenock, 1 for Glasgow, 11 for Dublin, 6 for Cork, 5 for Newry, and 3 for Londonderry.

VALUE of Goods imported and exported by Merchants and other Persons, at St. Petersburg, in 1801.

MERCHANTS.	Value of Goods.	
	Imported.	Exported.
	roubles.	roubles.
Russian	12,930,662	10,443,646
English	7,335,995	18,616,617
Austrian	5,569	513
Danish	983	43,968
Portuguese	15,706	12,048
French	122,332	4,602
Swedish	235,923	186,793
Merchants of other nations	70,287	5,903
Captains and masters of ships	138,663	251,671
Total	20,856,169	29,565,661

N B. The official and mercantile values do not agree exactly in the amount, though pretty nearly. This is in consequence of the one being ranged according to places, and the other according to the mercantile houses, and of small transactions being overlooked in each.

Ships cleared, and principal Articles exported from St. Petersburg, from the Year 1796 to 1805.

ARTICLES.	Years.	1796	1797	1798	1799	1801	1802	1803	1804
	Ships	British 681 Forgn. 469	440 434	619 434	456 315	512 633	470 509	631 491	345 336
	Total.	1151	874	1053	771	1145	979	1122	741
Iron	poods	2,790,200	1,437,723	2,654,037	2,000,650	1,146,720	2,033,505	2,196,531	760,300
— old	do.	28,550	20,167	28,495	14,775	16,071	21,113	9,173	10,525
— N. hoop	do.	13,010	....	4,010	....	....	....	....	....
— cast	do.	....	....	....	....	62,602	....	....	....
Hemp, clean	do.	1,646,740	1,306,607	2,052,771	1,402,463	1,195,252	1,473,531	1,464,672	1,463,601
— outshot	do.	274,252	225,129	234,410	185,501	220,009	247,005	295,817	311,319
— half clean	do.	151,356	117,975	164,116	230,947	271,309	272,291	291,541	319,079
— codille	do.	30,176	36,760	50,187	344,707	21,190	29,246	32,569	22,590
Flax, 12 heads	do.	440,160	336,363	445,099	349,037	309,153	285,915	194,137	321,264
— 9 do	do.	31,769	17,043	20,711	91,059	34,861	16,669	11,170	21,127
— 6 do	do.	3,385	717	2,004	2,071	915	569	417	311
— codille	do.	23,771	15,706	11,237	31,177	32,541	76,530	44,451	19,504
Cordage	do.	122,497	90,920	110,920	104,374	109,915	170,746	53,625	92,519
Tallow	do.	1,106,452	1,311,770	1,215,471	1,521,930	1,514,951	1,372,565	1,973,776	1,927,913
Wax	do.	5,561	5,051	2,925	2,295	3,470	8,167	2,035	1,131
Bristles	do.	20,497	27,592	33,961	32,911	32,221	39,173	24,121	27,913
Isinglass	do.	5,410	5,951	7,156	5,629	6,261	6,150	3,956	7,005
Tobacco	do.	10,760	13,234	16,024	24,163	7,137	2,175	10,171	....
Diaper, broad & narrow	arsh	397,893	682,973	431,633	725,930	644,472	497,754	542,891	313,472
Linen, do. do.	do	447,161	603,491	110,932	653,309	323,154	960,132	679,115	74,144
— bleached	do.	....	....	....	....	92,531	14,174	....	....
Crash	do.	1,095,155	1,958,631	2,235,159	1,799,150	1,771,511	1,452,944	1,549,774	1,021,203
Flems	do.	53,002	57,347	65,377	90,165	64,149	58,512	51,753	17,174
Ravenaduck	do.	150,375	133,266	142,453	171,297	133,538	129,931	107,012	126,173
Sailcloth	do.	59,774	41,458	73,707	52,838	66,640	43,395	60,631	53,115
Drillings	do.	12,033	14,466	24,094	11,604	14,840	45,477	7,451	9,703
Deals	pieces	3,823,119	2,170,463	3,234,692	311,650	1,365,145	1,113,312	1,594,500	130,131
Mats	do.	231,000	196,165	30,160	40,200	26,615	48,245	36,501	17,750
Hareskins	do.	431,547	414,120	332,413	159,351	209,216	302,154	423,119	543,651
Linseed	chet.	64,441	54,951	73,274	53,373	55,005	74,131	61,870	55,135
Wheat	do.	98,117	14,616	2,024	11,311	187,156	69,114	52,094	24,920
Rye	do.	....	....	....	....	39,976	5,027	....	....
Hempseed oil	poods	351,951	317,195	294,091	135,656	237,418	291,764	400,142	....
Linseed do	do.	5,441	7,166	8,760	2,414	4,725	6,054	1,141	3,415
Hides	do.	92,940	65,941	107,693	17,891	91,003	89,771	13,259	71,930
Potash	do.	166,598	130,977	243,612	196,345	256,171	244,641	172,073	179,482

Account of the principal Produce of Russia, exported from St. Petersburg to Great Britain from the Year 1753 to 1804 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	Years	1753	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	1795	1800	1803
	Ships	133	224	137	237	254	271	232	220	314	517	536
Iron, in bars	poods	441,810	733,106	630,401	1,532,046	2,157,172	1,511,450	1,770,411	1,703,147	1,938,981	1,706,100	2,225,751
Hemp, clean	do.	515,661	1,202,302	481,147	876,071	931,102	704,135	919,043	1,310,567	1,034,791	1,899,476	1,290,967
— outshot	do.	1,997	17,300	1,840	55,767	25,735	65,123	90,750	192,021	37,342	49,817	56,961
— half clean	do.	15,736	33,497	5,332	12,451	23,027	29,100	32,947	90,041	14,374	11,006	21,104
Flax, 12 heads	do.	47,020	54,212	63,664	59,104	87,050	117,221	145,250	130,193	378,698	378,367	369,014
— 9 and 6 heads	do.	14,027	29,009	19,417	17,921	1,000	16,367	8,787	13,739	9,049	5,125	7,693
Isinglass	do.	991	1,573	1,824	2,347	3,119	3,005	1,939	2,721	3,170	4,525	4,665
Bristles	do	6,740	6,576	5,562	9,521	8,196	11,234	13,348	13,069	13,737	15,207	21,743
Wax	do	1,520	663	10	100	115	1,149	2,186	1,950	1,358	1,392	1,665
Tallow	do.	....	46	200	....	97,045	176,233	379,062	209,585	710,600	619,360	646,229
Diaper, broad	arsh.	....	....	116,185	109,674	338,415	124,866	261,175	201,172	190,071	207,227	106,414
— narrow	do.	554,319	194,092	200,175	182,651	423,207	176,915	228,410	153,771	340,501	233,502	203,417
Linen, broad	do.	....	....	213,024	214,200	59,420	157,065	191,750	146,246	75,099	54,102	50,102
— narrow	do.	1,106,638	1,797,513	1,915,092	3,014,207	2,127,126	965,643	796,969	302,564	523,472	227,236	309,115
Crash	do.	779,061	504,171	360,922	1,573,097	1,319,078	753,737	94	1,291,441	954,865	990,274	1,044,869
Drills	pieces	45,155	59,191	41,992	42,114	25,631	21,115	21,433	13,561	29,650	10,223	12,492
Flems	do.	10,000	8,792	9,001	21,555	15,732	24,905	17,500	19,210	16,122	21,115	17,779
Ravenaduck	do.	13,412	19,831	22,103	33,470	11,067	49,444	72,791	51,791	72,591	99,203	74,974
Sailcloth	do.	3,093	9,133	11,242	13,999	13,571	2,015	426	272	2,556	451	32
Deals	do.	133,566	220,719	22,111	90,533	192,999	121,350	115,845	166,412	1,150,277	2,315,261	1,615,272
Hareskins	do.	60,865	166,133	81,165	16,199	28,200	21,436	76,021	9,070	40,134	12,109	45,617
Saltpetre	poods	2,443	5,365	13,131	7,000	....	....	15,457	....	....	....	....
Resin	do	1,165	11,725	....	114	....	....	1,907	6,063	972	....	....
Pitch	do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,251	34	....	....
Tar	do	....	....	....	....	....	....	16 840	19,272	750	....	....
Hides	do.	631	....	....	329	159	173	230	172	21,709	241	459
Rhubarb	do	....	....	84	294	414	100	156	217	32	15	164
Potash	do.	....	....	....	....	....	3,077	....	1,431	28,475	61,431	29,434
Wheat	chetwerts	....	....	....	....	....	14,163	....	....	370	6,741	....
Linseed	do.	....	....	....	....	....	11,134	13,211	6,747	24,423	29,571	21,417
Hemp, codille	poods	9,933	33,412	....	26,411	50 040	20 451	21,101	11,923	19 251	10,115	1,325
Flax, codille	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	960	864	17,472
Cordage	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,464	21,434	101
Castor	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,874	25	....
Horsehair	do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	227	431	1,176	....

ARTICLES.	Years	1791	1793	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804
	Ships.	231	573	677	615	610	443	344	505	430	650	360
Iron in bars	poods	1,732,088	2,923,241	1,937,593	1,579,656	2,345,287	1,584,920	900,803	1,656,241	1,221,264	1,665,196	868,420
Hemp, clean	do.	1,492,531	1,950,640	1,340,163	1,145,092	1,491,614	1,207,715	691,128	1,193,708	743,640	1,313,912	1,092,655
— outshot	do.	43,783	77,467	186,958	7,500	151,159	346,615	140,805	297,125	102,092	194,111	131,026
— half clean	do.	37,153	7,396	70,301	15,264	35,393	102,721	177,474	103,564	99,640	232,142	217,345
Flax, 12 heads	do.	1,..,607	413,491	2..,795	291,970	486,018	341,927	231,960	253,133	140,091	176,471	258,323
— 9 and 6 heads	do.	1,591	22,526	31,963	12,173	14,532	85,000	27,292	30,720	15,181	7,527	14,034
Isinglass	do.	3,922	5,128	4,000	4,713	5,196	4,950	3,585	5,340	....	5,939	5,746
Bristles	do.	19,921	27,092	21,949	20,452	22,766	27,873	22,309	22,272	27,073	29,935	26,756
Wax	do.	2,191	4,414	1,917	2,927	2,185	1,943	1,353	1,472	....	643	4,093
Tallow	do.	469,666	583,758	814,029	1,002,111	1,064,202	1,383,764	1,059,210	640,908	1,525,635	1,021,949	1,314,414
Diaper, broad	arsh.	150,678	178,143	175,419	165,376	253,554	240,137	98,575	209,304	175,300	75,976	50,209
— narrow	do.	140,132	229,611	146,250	245,611	443,978	309,372	77,001	270,216	153,231	140,675	155,176
Linen, broad	do.	49,406	71,339	45,519	99,004	107,552	133,416	23,570	63,611	141,711	106,471	1,..,..
— narrow	do.	421,492	329,773	249,154	565,841	515,197	409,401	72,977	256,243	734,753	327,332	71,397
Crash	do.	1,001,916	1,077,277	1,606,650	1,418,303	2,110,131	1,592,153	....	1,161,786	1,563,279	1,113,791	967,909
Drills	pieces	12,670	11,161	3,715	7,490	17,255	7,121	5,417	9,042	....	6,574	6 532
Flems	do.	21,541	28,235	36,700	20,929	35,942	61,589	21,110	21,021	25,881	20,000	21,339
Ravenduck	do.	100,901	111,091	97,280	113,197	110,916	126,150	91,005	76,950	100 991	85,913	80,504
Sailcloth	do.	....	211	170	....	164	3 651	60	3 [illegible]	....	160.	93
Deals	do.	2,04.,719	2,617,313	3,092,285	2,925,706	3,127,591	321,502	609,571	1,311,031	1,053,665	1,049,151	131,334
Hatreshins	do.	28,315	53,000	62,321	30,012	17,000	131,070	39,520	....	....	9,567	21,200
Saltpetre	poods											
Resin	do.	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	717	....	647	
Pitch	do.	....	....	240	....	....	....	....	1,920			
Tar	do	5 010	....	..	....	....	....	....	563	....	....	443
Hides	do.	492	....	353	....	410	....	131	696	....	847	1,151
Rhubarb	do.	12	25	134	37	2.5	46	1	26	....	47	122
Potash	do.	16,594	15,454	7.,.65	44,467	19,371	82,571	54,117	42,241	69,547	54,913	23,609
Wheat	chet.	....	....	24,.90	6,915	472	4,055	32,411	85,143	....	5,159	3,362
Linseed	do.	25,552	57,084	53,931	37,313	57,166	41,371	44,953	33,209	37,123	20,619	36 349
Hemp, codille	poods	3,246	11,304	14,811	11,241	31,660	52,552	14,409	11,350	13,991	25,867	9,991
Flax, codille	do	3,329	993	3,534	9,112	35,841	17,479	3,176	27,052	6..,350	41,072	13,115
Cordage	do.	1,709	1,190	11,539	13,527	4,609	7 321	5,213	20,179	....	13,152	8,942
Caviare	do.	....	2	15	....	....	96	....	....	....	36	11
Horsehair	do.	.. .	....	....	627	451	3,650	416	1,178	....	7,900	4,212

It must be remarked, that the number of British ships to all parts in which produce was loaded, are given till the year 1791; from that year the number of British ships which actually loaded to Great Britain and Ireland only, are stated in the above account.

STATE of the Exports at St. Petersburg to Ireland, from 1789 to 1805.

PORTS.	Years.	No. of Ships.	Iron.	Clean Hemp.	Outshot.	Half-clean.	Half-head Flax.	9 and 6 head Flax.	Flax Codille.	Bristles.	Tallow.	Potashes.	Linseed.	Flems.	Ravenduck.	Deals
			poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	pds.	poods.	poods.	poods	chet.	pcs.	pcs.	pieces.
Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford.	1789	37	163,173	49,977	331	..	14,299	..	..	699	6,315	426	..	..	..	18,230
	1790	50	149,393	53,217	..	..	16,500	..	..	733	1,904	..	..	..	..	29,112
	1791	37	232,660	83,400	2,111	2273	37,311	..	..	864	1,921	95	..	..	1	47,711
	1792	39	215,704	77,790	..	613	29,351	714	..	423	2,551	195	10	10	1	45,631
	1793	23	138,521	45,241	..	..	19,000	14	..	619	3,139	..	..	..	..	46,533
	1794	51	295,576	93,696	53	87	14,613	..	..	1263	16,123	..	..	..	..	69,633
	1795	28	133,021	42,097	1,116	..	31 706	..	..	446	21,921	1213	300	..	20	32,760
	1796	39	220,151	64,214	6,608	2865	32,017	390	216	1130	24,050	4115	663	..	..	185,514
	1797	4	21,270	9,179	2,710	507	3,565	..	139	217	3,172	1545	..	..	..	1,433
	1798	19	110,794	31,914	5,346	630	8,941	88	..	134	15,966	1066	261	2	2	17,471
	1799	21	113,921	46,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1348				
	1800	19	45,131	31,101	13,829	2129	20,074	1165	76	414	35,911	1434	..	10	..	11,177
	1801	4	33,153	5,091	5,143	1042	9,259	241	..	622	10,945	337	..	..	..	29,691
	1802	21	101,614	35,771	8,779	4036	11,319	..	130	1316	30,157	1316	17	21	..	36,851
	1803	31	125,693	64,311	15,392	5273	8,777	..	177	2012	48,017	2209	..	6	..	26,811
	1804	14	41,160	17,931	12,442	1998	7,724	100	547	278	63,925	2182	550	2	..	3,533

NUMBER of Vessels which arrived at, and sailed from, Cronstadt, in the following Years:

Years.	Ships.	Years.	Ships.	Years.	Ships.
1703	1	1774	727	1794	950
1714	16	1780	554	1796	1153
1720	75	1787	783	1797	874
1724	180	1788	944	1798	1053
1736	100	1789	837	1799	771
1744	264	1790	992	1801	1145
1750	272	1791	1038	1802	794
1758	402	1792	961	1803	1132
1764	360	1793	877		

QUANTITIES of Russian Produce and Merchandize exported from St. Petersburg by British Ships, and by American and other Foreign Ships, during the Year 1804.

ARTICLES.	British Ships. 583	American. 65	Other Nations 331	TOTAL SHIPS. 781
Iron ..... poods	373,838	278,264	106,288	760,390
Clean hemp ..... do.	1,092,035	187,195	181,051	1,463,001
Outshot ditto ..... do.	131,026	87,694	122,629	341,349
Half-clean ditto ..... do.	217,348	3,340	128,991	349,679
Hemp codille ..... do.	9,901	652	12,537	22,890
Twelve-head flax ..... do.	270,452	3,244	47,572	321,268
Nine-head ditto ..... do.	18,621	15	5,791	24,427
Six-head ditto ..... do.	36	.....	305	341
Flax codille ..... do.	13,415	.....	6,483	19,898
Tallow ..... do.	1,528,022	1,828	328,095	1,857,945
Potash ..... do.	21,091	.....	158,291	179,382
Bristles ..... do.	26,736	1,269	9,588	37,913
Isinglass ..... do.	5,746	104	1,155	7,005
Feathers ..... do.	14,731	319	453	15,503
Cordage ..... do.	38,883	13,613	40,016	92,519
Ravenduck ..... pieces	89,864	23,044	13,269	126,173
Flems ..... do.	21,877	19,048	6,453	47,378
Drillings ..... do.	6,532	1,090	2,087	9,709
Sailcloth ..... do.	115	32,190	20,710	53,015
Broad diaper ..... arshs.	50,202	83,686	43,903	177,860
Narrow ditto ..... do.	155,470	10,546	.....	166,022
Broad linen ..... do.	1,838	919	.....	2,757
Narrow ditto ..... do.	71,397	.....	.....	71,397
Crash ..... do.	967,940	5,298	53,063	1,021,303
Tongues ..... pairs	11,110	372	706	12,448
Mats ..... pieces	7,570	1,000	29,200	37,770
Deals ..... do.	132,359	.....	3,772	136,131
Lathwood ..... do.	28,091	.....	.....	28,091
Linseed ..... chets	36,988	.....	18,943	55,530
Wheat ..... do.	3,170	.....	50,150	53,920
Harrskins ..... skins	21,080	13,011	110,607	85,698
Calfskins ..... do.	15,200	1,100	892	17,192
Bearskins ..... do.	1,905	.....	376	2,281
Squirrel-skins ..... do.	2,380	.....	4,200	6,580
Horse-tails ..... pieces	14,219	.....	13,552	27,771
Fox-tails ..... do.	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Horse-manes ..... poods	799	5	11	815
Horsehair ..... do.	4,242	.....	3,663	7,905
Ox and cow hair ..... do.	2,771	.....	95	2,866
Glue ..... do.	90	.....	16	106
Old iron ..... do.	5,611	.....	13,914	19,525
Wax ..... do.	4,203	.....	1,228	5,431
Salted beef ..... do.	2,468	.....	109	2,577
Caviare ..... do.	50	2	151	203
Rhubarb ..... do.	122	.....	15½	137½
Macaroni ..... do.	678	.....	10	688
Hides ..... do.	4,327	.....	67,503	71,830
Oakum ..... do.	203	.....	.....	203
Honey ..... do.	39	.....	9	48
Tallow candles ..... do.	1,117	319	50,944	52,410
Goat-hair ..... do.	29	.....	.....	29
Fustic ..... do.	484	.....	.....	484
Junk ..... do.	140	.....	.....	140
Tablecloths ..... pieces	15	.....	57	72
Indigo ..... poods	107	.....	101	208
Fishing-rods ..... pieces	500	.....	.....	500
Cinnamon ..... poods	14	.....	3	43
Soap ..... do.	673	.....	12,337	13,010
Hams ..... do.	39	.....	5	91
Tar ..... do.	483	.....	8,790	9,273
Linseed oil ..... do.	121	.....	3,694	3,815
Hempseed ..... chets.	20	.....	32	52

Exclusive of the foregoing articles there were shipped from St. Petersburg in 1804, by ships (not British) to foreign countries, the following articles, the exportation of which were then either prohibited to be admitted, or not demanded in the English market: viz.—

Cast iron	poods	1,415	Madder	poods	98	Down	poods	12
Iron anchors	do.	27	Sandal wood	do.	507	Quilts	pieces	10
Copper	do.	796	Dyewood	do.	2,425	Felt	do.	224
Wax candles	do.	3	Castoreum	6 lb.	1	Watch coats	do.	48
Hempseed oil	do.	159,336	Treacle	lb.	378	Mattresses	do.	10
Olive oil	do.	66	Tea	do.	50	Oxen horns	do.	86,500
Train-oil	do.	19,746	Cotton	do.	3	Ditto bones	do.	62,000
Sole leather	do.	17,045	Catskins		1,500	Locks	do.	300
Resin	do.	228	Marten-skins		48	Swan-skins		300
Pitch	do.	876	Ditto muffs		1	Mountain fox skins		1,042
Camel-hair	do.	92	Sable muffs		11	Ditto tails		15
Brimstone	do.	10	Ditto tippets		26	Hare sacks		7
Sausages	do.	48	Ditto skins		7	Squirrel ditto		42
Liquorice	do.	31	Ermine-skins		1,180	Ditto tails		150,000
Tobacco	do.	5,727	Ditto sacks		2	Calmook-Tooloops		11
Aniseed	do.	126	Iron bedsteads		21	Lamb ditto		12
Caraway-seed	do.	1,694	Masts and spars		82	Paper hangings		1,536
Wormseed	do.	196	Balks		132	Napkins	pieces	620
Pepper	do.	174	Sofas		13	Bleached linen	arsh.	12,331
Gallnuts	do.	37	Chairs		48	Ditto striped and printed	do.	12,867
Alum	do.	329	Morocco leather		51	Warm shoes	pairs	30
Steel	do.	63	Wolfskins		4	French wine	bottles	1,000
Salammoniac	do.	26	Ditto pelisses		6			
Vitriol	do.	5						

STATE of the Exports from St. Petersburg to France, according to the Custom-house Books at St. Petersburg, from 1772 to 1805.

ARTICLES.	Years.	1772	1773	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1802	1803
	Ships	46	80	81	15	30	37	26	19	66	61	55	70	37		1	13
Iron, in bars	pds.	102,310	121,467	137,196	17,515	75,791	16,950	59,485	11,571	90,343	90,959	92,916	99,070	13,256	Manufactures and produce of, and intercourse with, France prohibited, by ukase, March, 1793.	..	9,700
Hemp, clean	do.	147,264	211,208	285,801	24,749	7,703	89,191	90,695	60,097	252,643	81,257	164,337	201,260	111,208		..	48,799
— outshot	do.	24,881	86,311	130,165	29,723	38,807	24,911	15,625	5,123	75,298	81,563	26,010	32,112	31,691		..	2,032
— half-clean	do.	19,652	56,256	103,965	8,979	14,123	28,721	5,702	17,693	70,076	87,196	29,727	42,212	40,560			
Flax, 12-head	do.	627	2,664	641	1,114	292	14,180	1,911	111	38	140	44	75	110			
— 9 & 6 hd.	do.	1,011	1,607	376	..	..	69	7,116	60	..	1,743	..	..	35		..	
Isinglass	do.	11	12	..	128	157	10	67	..	306	197	60	120	174		..	2
Bristles	do.	1,232	760	405	1,599	536	779	..	1,011	..	191	615	4,553	1,215		..	373
Wax	do.	472	1,229	120	227	303	270	815	1,262	..	870	..	..	..			
Tallow	do.	15,767	21,152	16,749	31,774	16,456	13,340	48,712	21,516	57,119	30,163	20,148	11,133	1,510			
Plems	pcs.	..	68	..	10	6	11	..	130	1,591	668	7	642	..			
Ravenduck	do.	4,150	137	617	25	170	170	100	703	351	316	644	1,513	10			
Sail loth	do.	1,195	1,800	2,139	1,111	2,184	1,184	1,829	1,364	1,838	2,121	6,191	3,507	31			
Deals	doz.	1,990	1,217	8,595	3,261	1,201	8,060	11,428	13,741	..	7,948	10,865	14,145	6,114		..	375
Hareskins	pcs.	16,550	103,965	1,060	100	27,750	52,650	6,000	1,940	18,342	6,075	2,700	15,460	9,000			
Potashes	pds.	..	..	..	..	218	..	105	1,236	1,097	7,412	1,273	1,323	663		..	37,274
Wheat	chets	1,436	12,127	1,180	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,360	2,853				
Hempen stuff	pcs.	4,197	3,172	13,115	3,001	5,477	..	1,119	..	3,172	..	12,915	..	2,776			
Cordage	do.	1,011	717	3,723	937	1,071	3,202	341	1,186	3,156	1,019	883	10,310	900			
Horsehair	do.	7,175	2,172	5,551	315	1,415	2,744	1,817	21,284	2,034	2,199	2,229	527				
Hempseed oil	do.	9,473	27,373		..	5,105	..	..	530	..	9,422	708	4,697				
Linseed oil	do.	992															
Mats	pcs.	..	5,000	..	1,050	2,300	10,000	..	1,000	3,220	5,450	13,400	18,000	3,010		..	500
Horse-tails	do.	..	..	..	29,442	25,326	39,470	67,403	6,792	31,300	15,455	..	164				

Value of Gold and Silver imported in 1803 = 1,007,510 roubles.
" " in 1804 152,310 "

Principal Exports from St. Petersburg to the United States of America, from 1783 to 1805 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	Years.	1783	1785	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804
	Ships.	2	7	22	20	24	30	43	42	59	26	39	62	23	61	65	81	65
Iron	pouds	8,015	38,618	78,160	49,136	132,380	177,826	250,635	206,639	226,691	112,260	142,654	230,885	112,508	209,709	309,425	413,422	278,264
Nail-rod iron	do.	....	....	} 2,326	2,021	1,132	1,071	694	504	6,405	500	1,239	126	314	426	21		
Hoop iron	do.	....	15		737	1,830	3,575	1,930	1,281	2,010	1,002	631	503	1,200	422	....	253	
Hemp, clean	do.	7,784	21,332	137,232	78,935	112,430	160,276	249,025	137,633	182,187	90,424	172,244	241,220	10,214	109,995	205,396	315,452	187,195
— outshot	do.	150	....	1,461	....	....	....	....	....	1,870	....	....	15,181	18,962	51,709	33,791	45,976	67,094
half-clean	do.	....	....	1,004	....	....	....	....	....	3,405	....	....	....	....	1,702	2,406	639	3,340
Flax, 12-head	do.	....	8	1,071	....	2,909	634	4,448	812	1,060	....	206	....	....	889	....	303	3,234
Feathers	do.	....	..	....	....	....	....	194	692	2,164	921	168	278	178	2,203	2,119	1,484	419
Bristles	do.	....	....	....	....	145	292	250	173	226	107	171	453	612	1,039	1,535	1,187	1,509
Cordage	do.	9,614	17,186	1,803	378	212	2,180	1,996	22,404	28,603	13,120	11,039	22,309	17,319	49,606	23,074	12,315	13,618
Tallow	do.	....	....	....	....	1,700	180	7,417	33,615	16,821	2,390	470	2,937	6,101	7,383	101	416	1,428
Tallow candles	do.	500	3,091	....	....	....	....	2,737	10,518	5,084	191	1,192	1,133	1,031	4,537	1,490	172	319
Linseed oil	do.	....	130	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,390	3,082	....	12	217	2,062	1,519	313	
Ravenduck	pieces	370	312	2,463	3,331	3,993	5,072	14,143	10,768	10,725	7,453	11,238	19,952	9,913	33,920	10,305	10,031	23,044
Flems	do.	437	2,701	856	543	2,711	5,941	11,455	6,082	5,745	10,785	16,702	20,979	14,274	34,724	7,717	13,161	19,648
Sailcloth	do.	300	4,074	9,804	5,184	13,577	13,391	25,787	11,978	9,32a	7,926	33,440	22,857	6,021	34,997	10,977	32,653	33,190
Drillings	do.	8,218	17,510	5	....	200	760	600	760	118	120	100	60	40	800	2,150	1,951	1,090
Broad diaper	arshines	26,110	2,050	2,105	18,376	33 104	5,378	9,920	65,139	78,714	20,777	20,539	80,000	53,110	38,665	92,440	230,365	83,060
Narrow ditto	do.	1,191	....	1,429	800	1,077	7,899	1,125	82,200	45,905	23,003	3,712	14,093	24 des	10,175	39,921	79,278	10,546
Broad linen	do.	2,953	....	1,071	....	....	....	....	1,700	....	....	986	0,313	1,308	2,861	11,300	25,395	919
Narrow ditto	do.	13,071	....	211	....	1,100	....	160	1,110	100	....	194	5,199	10,195	1,100	23,203	7,100	
Printed ditto	do.	....	....	1,110	....	90	200	170	450	317	....	300	1,200	....	....	....	113,000	
Crash	do.	30,660	....	355	....	..	3,070	5,525	71,300	27,000	7,100	12,055	33,912	....	31,000	140,350	....	3,298
Ticken	pieces	....	....	....	....	..	900	....	1,735	1,202	38	....	140	13	37			
Tablecloths	do.	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	60	121	242	14	152	93	13	
Napkins	do.	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	261	227	126	....	501	96	26	
Leather	poods	....	14	....	....	..	..	....	3,030	11,153	5,500	186	332	1,100	2,210	1,600	320	
Calf leather	do.	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	2,200	2,172	....	....	....	....	1,100
Horsehair	pieces	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	355	32	1,077	105	60	130	193	71	3
Horse-skins	do.	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1,200	30	....	45	3,556	110	....	12,000	870	81,014
Squirrel-skins	do.	....	45	....	....	..	....	560	600	111	....	472	180	2,050	2,101	20		
Hempseed oil	poods	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	9	....		656	213	
Soap	do.	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	4,187	1,661	....	263	702	49	23	30	13	
Oil	do.	....	..	....	....	..	....	359										
Glue	do.	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	567	279	113	56	

Principal Articles exported from St. Petersburg, in 1804, to Countries not British.

Number of Ships	For	Iron.	Hemp. 1st sort	Hemp. 2d.	Hemp. 3d.	Flax. 12 head	Flax. 9 do.	Flax. 6do.	Cordage.	Tallow	Tallow Candle.	Soap.	Wax.	Hemp Oil.	Lin. Oil.	Red Leather.	Pot-ashes.
		poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods	pds.	pds.	poods.	poods.	poods.	pds.	poods	pds.	poods	poods
69	Prussia	2,050	2,207	2,666	5,293	601	17	..	..	225,215	3,300	585	70	17,738	300	14,000	30,225
54	Lubec	1,170	15,918	3,798	20,635	146	1,475	..	710	41,114	32,071	9,945	1640	53,261	175	13,715	22,415
43	Denmark	16,251	15,813	17,651	5,872	1,989	1,216	..	20,443	1,132	1,042	807	6	23,440	130	100	5,310
62	Sweden	..	17,201	25,021	3,331	1,000	925	131	165	23,003	2,267	301	5	16,139	361	210	2,475
79	France	12,837	55,195	7,691	10,899	..	22	..	..	1,119	712	16	180	..	..	..	70,772
20	Amsterdam	2,384	2,270	7,651	2,325	..	710	..	..	50,335	2,444	31	300	..	..	..	19,775
24	Spain	16,196	13,775	15,451	13,284	4,521	17,442	51	490	112	141	..	1000	..	..	20	
22	Portugal	6,940	9,930	6,122	2,092	985	20,444	101	11,312	705	2,060	305	91	2,001	2111	302	
14	Hostic	..	784	1,065	6,923	2,251	..	..	..	5,935	2,809	432	10	10	..	115	3,011
4	Italy	14,503	2	..	..	..	4,2 1	..	..	..	2	..	100	..	..	1,973	..
2	Sound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
2	Bremen	..	126	..	331	..	..	..	..	2,175	22	..	..	..	..	10	4,079
1	Philadelphia	1,150	3,110	2,108													
5	Other ports and Elsinore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	6						
331	Several Nations	100,244	184,031	122,029	124,991	37,572	5,701	503	39,644	394,193	50,944	12,337	6223	159,136	1001	67,503	156,791
85	English Ships	373,418	1,064,035	131,020	217,414	770,152	14,021	36	14,443	1,528,072	1,117	673	2200	..	121	1,227	21,091
65	American	27,201	34,195	2,091	3,140	1,216	15	..	11,018	1,478	319	..	..	..	..	..	..
281	Total	500,140	1,282,261	111,140	345,545	121,720	21,737	541	92,191	1,927,933	52,110	13,010	8431	159,136	1122	71,430	179,282

Number of Ships	For	Sail cloth	Raven duck.	Ellems	Calamanco	Taffeties	Sagathies	Ditto Cloth	White do.	Printed do.	Sack Clothes.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Isinglass.	Tar.	Caviare.	Bristles
		pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	arshines	arsh.	arsh.	arshines.	chet	chet.	pds.	pds	pds.	poods.
69	Prussia	2,915	654	5	1202	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	1250	145	..	47	107
54	Lubec	2,150	1,811	2,123	30	..	..	..	200	..	2,527	2,340	..	800	75=2	21	4,406
43	Denmark	2,960	5,911	1,827	275	..	..	2,640	10,175	1,200	30,823	..	763	..	..	4	100
62	Sweden	775	101	26	..	..	..	430	..	..	200	475	1	3	..	75	53
79	France	120	25	16	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	600	73	..	6	471
20	Amsterdam	2,35	1,60	1	201	13	330	19,710	250	..	260	..	16,284	47	..	4	3,167
24	Spain	1,111	516	567	..	8	184	670	300	50	350	19,115	..	..	..	..	7
22	Portugal	1,240	1,012	643	600	30	2=2	765	1,100	11,617	9,150	10,111	..	31	120=	6	155
14	Rostock	110	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	..	..	..	3	21
4	Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	1
2	Sound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700					
2	Bremen	350	5	..	70												
1	Philadelphia	200	700	320	..	..	..	11,175	..	..	475						
	Elsinore	10		5													
331	Several Nations	20,210	11,262	5,851	2087	57	620	43,905	12,331	12,867	53,005	35,450	19,984	1155	4190	451	9,500
85	English Ships	415	30,951	21,977	6572	15	..	265,6=5	73,235	..	997,000	3,470	36,2=4	3746	8=3	50	26,?=0
65	American	72	2,1	2,1	1,1	..	..	21,2,7	9,0		3,2=	..	..	104	..	2	1,?=0
281	Total	20,315	140,123	27,37=	9,9	72	620	313,=22	85,313	12,867	1,021,203	39,920	55,236	7003	4273	503	37,?=0

Ships arrived and departed at St. Petersburg in 1804.

Nations	Arrived: Wintered here	Loaded	Part loaded	Ballast	total	Of the Vessels arrived came to St. Petersburg	Sailed.	Lasts: Arrived.	Lasts: Sailed	Wintered: Cronstadt.	Wintered: St. Petersburg.
Russian	9	15	..	1	16	9	21	1,719	2,300	3	1
English	4	137	71	216	385	75	382	37,200	37,005	6	1
American	..	14	9	10	66		66	6,490	6,490		
Danish	1	14	9	5	67	10	63	2,783	2,795		
Swedish	2	29	5	16	50	12	50	2,261	2,317	..	2
Prussian	2	11	16	14	74	11	75	4,950	1,0=9	1	4
Spanish	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	951	951		
Portuguese	..	11	..	..	13	3	12	963	963	1	
Lubec	4	62			62	50	62	3,672	3,679	2	2
Rostock		10	3	2	15	15	15	567	567		
Hostic		11			11	11	9	350	325		7
Hamburg and Bremen		2		1	3	2	3	165	165		
Mecklenburg		12	1		13	13	13	617	614		
Oldenburg		1			1	1	1	15	15		
Total	22	354	71	101	544	111	541	61,747	62,101	13	13

List of Goods imported into St. Petersburg in 1803.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, & Number.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, & Number.	Declared Value.
		roubles.			roubles.
Alum ..... poods	72,071	174,155	Gold and silver in ducats . poods	59,998	3,2,710
Amalgams ..... do	....	5,000	— Albertsthaler in silver .... do.	323,920	527,000
Ar re ..... do.	12	1,000	— gold in bars ..... do	86 1 1 lb.	97,600
Apples, pears, and plums, fresh ..... do.	....	19,215	— silver do ..... do.	16,130	171,000
Apothecaries' drugs ..... do.	.	10,000	Gum arabic and traffic .. do.	700	11,240
Arsenic ..... do	116	2,057	Guns, all kinds ..... do.	112	6,050
Almonds ..... do.	9,351	100,066	Ginger ..... do.	2,182	12,117
Amber and mother-of-pearl . do.	8	295	Gloves, taken and woollen .. dos	114	2,575
Beaver-skins ..... pieces	19,361	178,100	Goods not stated ..... poods	....	117,100
Borax ..... poods	222	7,272	Goods for the imperial stables do	....	3,750
Butter ..... do.	781	3,701	Horses ..... number	117	110,700
Books, printed	....	26,721	Hops ..... poods	772	2,800
Birds, living	....	1,111	Hangings, all kinds of paper	2,182	10,472
Coals ..... poods	....	29,635	Iron wire ..... do.	1,312	9,313
Cocoa ..... do.	111	2,102	Ivory and tortoise-shell .... do	275	18,503
Coffee ..... do	19,869	555,730	Indigo ..... do.	6,991	279,284
Cinnamon ..... do.	120	10,000	Instruments, mathematical, pieces	....	15,516
Capers ..... do.	180	1,918	— musical ..... do.	....	22,452
Cardamums ..... do	6	1,112	— harpsichords and piano-fortes ..... do.	176	20,005
Cochineal ..... do.	1,141	115,621	Lead ..... poods	107,257	358,185
Cinnabar ..... do.	192	12,211	— shot and ball ..... do.	697	2,100
Chocolate ..... lbs.	820	800	— ore and red lead ..... do.	3,954	12,015
Currants ..... poods	2,882	3,015	— dutch white ..... do.	1,293	20,128
Calamus ..... do.	1,151	11,091	Living animals ..... heads	....	1,115
Cherries ..... do	313	1,780	Lemons and oranges, fresh	....	15,691
Clothes and linen ..... do.	....	6,600	dry do	1,971	21,003
Corks ..... do.	3,190	50,050	— salt ..... pipes	38	1,650
— wood ..... do.	6,157	11,112	— juice ..... ank.	2,501	11,673
Canvass, smooth and coloured ..... arshines	20,166	12,680	Linen, all kinds ..... arshines	12,100	14,307
Camel-hair ..... poods	101	8,625	— tablecloths and napkins . do.	....	1,200
Cheese, Parmesan ..... do.	663	11,551	Letters for printing ..... do.	....	3,151
— English and Dutch ..... do.	13,314	80,285	Meat, smoked and salt, and sausages, and tongues .. poods	156	6,111
Crucibles ..... do.	18,291	3,750	Madders ..... do	27,147	256,471
Carpets, ... quadr. arshines	8,631	16,120	Marble, wrought and unwrought ..... do	....	1,535
Cotton cloths ..... dozen	1,019	15,770	Material goods ..... do	....	600
— linen ..... do.	111	3,500	Mustard ..... do.	1,718	23,284
— muslin ..... do.	300	5,211	Nutmeg blossoms ..... do	14	6,365
— silk ..... do.	179	2,120	— nuts ..... do	82	10,117
— raw ..... do	7,151	97,181	Needles, pin, and tambour . do	11,576,000	10,600
— spun, white ..... do.	10,742	646,362	Nails, iron ..... do.	17	1,147
— ditto, coloured ..... do	1,172	72,910	— brass ..... do.	52	1,918
— goods, with and without silk ..... arshines	87,717	40,887	— gilt ..... do.	3	2,470
— velvets, narrow ..... do.	163,472	90,415	Notes and note-paper .... do	....	6,000
— ditto, broad ..... do.	10,975	10,020	Nuts, all kinds ..... do.	....	1,000
— thickset and plush ..... do.	40,072	24,945	Oil, perfumed ..... do	87	9,872
— fustian ..... do.	945	725	Oil, sweet ..... do	38,000	300,317
— calico, and 1-2 do. breadth. do.	231,149	113,741	Olives ..... do.	235	3,106
— ditto, broad ..... do.	11,125	12,505	Orleans and safflower ..... do.	1,114	22,000
— cloth ..... do	18,811	11,170	Otter-skins ..... pieces	5,518	59,110
— ditto ..... do.	2,098	1,021	Oysters, fresh and salt	....	8,865
— ditto ..... do.	1,000,402	660,792	Precious stones	....	10,000
— muslin, plain ..... do.	17,664	11,415	Pictures, of all kinds	....	21,171
Colours, blue ..... poods	161	5,537	Plates ..... plates	1,131,570	119,183
— carmine ..... do.	29	1,136	— copper ..... do.	....	10,510
— various ..... do.	644	5,903	Paper, as common ..... reams	5,350	29,331
— red ..... do.	772	1,410	— post ..... do.	1,117	20,200
— ochre ..... do.	1,117	1,466	— card ..... do.	2,068	10,138
— light yellow and sea green ..... do	311	3,220	— imperial royal ..... do.	608	1,520
— white ..... do.	651	3,180	— blotting do. ..... do.	35	164
— yellow ..... do	214	1,200	— in quires ..... do.	....	2,131
Chairs ..... do.	....	912	Pasteboard ..... pieces	5,130	969
Earth and clay ..... do.	....	1,115	Pearls ..... poods	....	21,000
Enamel ..... do.	23	393	Pearl barley ..... do.	6,150	22,161
Feathers, as Ostrich ..... do			Pepper ..... do.	8,808	111,127
— plumes ..... do.	....	1,600	Plumbs ..... do.	50,965	171,917
— quills ..... pieces	79,115	961	Pimento ..... do.	228	5,002
Figs ..... poods	2,885	9,170	Porcelain, all kinds ..... do.	....	23,900
Flies ..... do.	1,852	10,693	Quicksilver ..... do.	280	27,174
Fish, Swedish and Norway salt-herrings ..... barrels	11,791	111,611	Rice ..... do.	15,930	57,398
— Dutch and English do. .. do.	459	12,365	Resin ..... do.	7,171	23,190
— anchovies and sardels .. poods	205	1,172	Ribbons, silk or velvet .. arshines	683	442
— all other fish ..... do.	....	3,975	Razors and knives ..... dozen	1,815	5,115
Flints ..... do	275	2,295	Saccharum Saturni ..... poods	2,269	383
Frankincense ..... do	1,877	18,712	Saffron ..... do.	1,484	16,197
Gilly-flowers ..... do.	1,122	55,692	Sago ..... do.	11	3,865
Gall-apples ..... do.	187	2,233	Soft ..... do.	150	919
Glass goods, all kinds ..... poods		20,000	Salt ammoniac ..... do	2,280	20
			Shoemakers' awls ..... pieces	1,275	12,115
				15,000	815

Sent out

ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, & Number.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Weight, Measure, & Number.	Declared Value.
		roubles.			roubles.
Sulphur ..... poods	2,720	1,070	Verdigris ..... poods	208	6,500
Silk ..... do.	1,117	211,841	Vanille ..... do.	7	3,085
Silk goods as velvet ..... arshines	5,006	13,000	Vitriol ..... do.	379	2,804
— as atlas ..... do.	1,513	3,340	— oil ..... do.	3,727	34,282
— as taffety ..... do	3,500	30,723	Violet roots ..... do.	374	2,340
— as crape ..... do	1,325	3,010	Walkingsticks ..... dozen	1,382	14,973
— as different kinds of ditto. do	1,100	3,500	Watches, table, and clocks. pieces	134	11,170
— ditto, mixed with camel-hair and cotton ..... do.	989	1,690	— wooden ditto ..... do.	2,165	3,500
Soap, Venetian and Greek. poods	720	8,130	Water, mineral ..... poods	....	15,762
Scythes ..... pieces	129,518	51,582	— sweet-scented ..... bottles	6,132	10,317
Sealingwax ..... pounds	415	585	Wines, Hungary, &c. ..... do.	....	272
Soda ..... bottles	715	936	— Champagne ..... do.	96,707	137,850
Spelter ..... poods	18,195	47,725	— Burgundy ..... do.	8,707	10,551
Steel ..... do.	2,932	13,179	— French ..... hhds.	10,473	650,214
Statues of alabaster, parget, and marble ..... do.	....	13,000	— Portuguese ..... do.	2,705	271,455
Stones, as pebbles and whet-stones, &c. ..... do	....	1,093	— Spanish ..... do.	3 111	291,385
Stockings, silk ..... dozen	325	12,971	— Rhenish and Moselle ..... do.	698	89,236
— woollen, &c. ..... do.	5,165	12,691	— Grecian ..... do.	206	11,380
— linen thread and other .. do.	2 001	20,987	— capillaire ..... bottles	427	640
Sugar, refined ..... poods	231,291	2,931,160	Wine and cider vinegar ... hhds.	1,690	35,365
— molasses ..... do.	126,675	1,114,870	Wound spirit and balsam. bottles	239	610
— lump ..... do	49,258	477,434	Wool, coloured and uncoloured ..... do.	632	20,223
— candied ..... do	1,580	21,710	Woollen goods, as Eltamune ..... arshines	22,915	7,800
— raw ..... do.	78,110	236,226	— as Baraquan ..... do.	7,164	1,000
— syrup ..... do.	10	1,158	— as drugget, &c. ..... do.	29,376	10,700
Spirits, French brandy ... ankers	3,091	81,548	— as calamanco and 2-2 do. do.	191,166	35,429
— Italian ..... dozen	778	2,650	— as camelot and 1-2 do. ... do.	54,102	26,139
— arrack and rum ..... ankers	3,182	62,795	— as flannel, &c. ..... do.	31,260	11,410
— sweet brand and liquor do.	231	19,110	— camel-hair do. ..... do.	21,879	20,070
Turpentine and oil ..... poods	2 315	1,547	— as everlastings ..... do.	1,576	1,755
Thermometers and barometers ..... pieces	160	1,630	— as shalloon ..... do.	152,611	73,600
Tobacco, canaster ..... lbs	28	12	— as Lombasins ..... do.	4,100	2,190
— Virginia ..... poods	698	17,502	— as kerseymeres ..... do.	156,275	313,726
— in rolls ..... do.	1,278	17,150	— as serge stripe and camel-hair, with yarn and cotton threads ..... do.	7,064	11,215
— rappee, all kinds ..... do.	110	2,198	— all sorts ..... do.	662,102	400,278
— Turkish ..... do	648	9,711	— as cloth, broad ..... do.	635,498	2,552,666
— pipes ..... pieces	103,812	2,186	— as ditto, small ..... do.	1,651,410	1,549,107
Tartar ..... poods	3,990	14,525	— as ditto, bordered ..... do.	120,250	2 500
Tiles and chimney-pots .. pieces	103,000	5,635			
Tin ..... poods	16,422	189,120			21,438,962

That some idea may be formed of the importance of the trade, an estimate is given of the quantity of goods annually brought down from the interior to St. Petersburg, taking the average of the 10 years 1791 to 1800 inclusive.

	Poods.		Poods.
Iron.—All sorts from Siberia	3,500,000	Feathers	18,000
—— old and new sable, &c.		Sole leather	40,000
—— hoop	4,000	Oil.—Hemp	350,000
—— cast	2,500	—— linseed	140 000
—— old	25,000	—— train	3,500
—— nails	1,400	—— nut	1,000
—— nail rod	3,000	Liquorice	800
—— sheet	500	Soap.—Hard and soft	200,000
Hemp	4,750,000	Caviare	50,000
Flax	595,000	Old rope	2,500
Tallow and candles	2,800,000	Oakum	7,000
Potash.—First and second sort	350,000	Cotton	1,800
Hides.—Called yufts	120,000	Horns.—Deer's	800
Bristles.—First and second sort	50,000	—— reindeer	700
Isinglass	8,000	—— oxen	40,000
Wax.—White and yellow	10,000	Salt beef	50,000
—— candles	25,000	Rhubarb	3,000
Glue	2,500	Castor, or castor stone	2
Hair.—Horse	4,500	Horse-tails	30,000
—— cow	4,000	Morocco leather	400
—— elk	500	Calfskins	55,000
—— reindeer	1,400	Tobacco	150,000
Cordage.—All sorts of	550,000	Hairpowder	400

	Poods.
Twine	1,000
Aniseed and caraway-seed	4,500
Honey	12,000
Resin	2,500
Tea from China direct	10,000
Tar	124,000
Steel	1,000
Copper	50,000
Total poods...	15,940,002

	Arshines.
Linen manufacture.—Broad of all sorts, first and second	700,000
—— narrow, ditto	1,500,000
—— diaper	1,700,000
—— ditto, narrow ditto	1,800,000
—— huckaback	250,000
Printed linen of all kinds	200,000
—— fine bleached, in rolls	12[illegible]
Total arshines...	6,[illegible],000

	Pieces.
Ravenduck	250,000
Flems	200,000
Drillings, bleached and unbleached	250,000
Tickens of all sorts	11,000
Tablecloths, ditto	13,000
Napkins, ditto	16,000
Paper hangings	25,000
Sailcloth	200,000
Total pieces...	968,000

	Chetwerts.
Grain.—Linseed	200,000
—— wheat	500,000
—— oats and barley	250,000
—— rye	167,000
—— malt	300,000
—— pease	100,000
—— barley groats	800,000
—— hempseed	150,000
—— buckwheat meal sifted	100,000
—— grist millet sifted	40,000
Total chetwerts...	3,640,000

Peltry and Skins.—Calf ..... number	325,000
—— hare	1,000,000
—— bear	20,000
—— fox	22,000
Squirrel	110,000
Sable	13,500
Marten	1,100
Ermine	10,000
Cat	10,500
Lynx	1,500
Dog	15,000
Lamb	25,000
Weasel	1,500
Parchment, skins of	4,000
Wolf	18,000
Polecat	2,000
Sheep	116,000
Squirrel tails	100,000
Ditto in sacks	
Sable ditto	10,000
Fox ditto	25,000
Total number of skins...	2,029,000

	Pieces.
Mats.—First and second sort	1,700,000
Tongues.—Neat's tongues	200,000
Flints	1,000,000
Toolups, or fur gowns	200,000
Timber.—Deals	3,[illegible]50,000
—— lathwood	800,000
—— yards and bowsprits	159,000
—— masts	5,000
—— boat masts	3,000
	4,164,000

Horn.—Oxen ..... number	100,000
Hoops.—Wood	1,000,000
Horse tails and manes	100,000
Morocco leather	20,000

Ships which arrived and departed, in 1815, at Cronstadt.

DESCRIPTION.	Re-entered.	Total arrivals.	With Whole Cargo.	With Part of a Cargo.	With Ballast.	Foreign Ships under Russian Flag.	Sailed.
English	2	648	143	34	471	1	641
American	16	43	18	5	20	4	59
Hanse Towns	1	55	28	8	19	...	53
Spanish	2	5	5	...	...	...	7
Dutch	2	31	14	1	16	3	36
Danish	1	66	29	9	28	3	68
Mecklenburg	...	75	11	5	59	2	59
Oldenburg	...	6	2	1	3	...	6
Portuguese	...	21	18	1	2	1	21
Prussian	...	98	14	45	39	...	95
Pappenburg	...	3	1	...	2	1	2
Russian	7	96	45	11	40	3	71
French	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Swedish and Norwegian	...	98	48	10	40	1	85
Total	31	1247	378	131	738	19	1230

Report of the Custom-house at St. Petersburg of the State of the Trade and the Duties collected at that Port and at Cronstadt in the Year 1815.

	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	From the Port St. Petersburg	From the Port of Cronstadt.	In all.	From the Port of St. Petersburg.	
	roubles. cop.	roub. cop.	roubles. cop.	roubles. cop.	roubles. cop.
By Russian merchants....	57,119,071 11	70,324 50	57,119,640 31	39,574,451 13½	96,694,071 73½
,, Foreign guests.....	49,833,802 24	20,163 43	49,853,965 73	25,176,283 79	75,030,189 52
,, Passengers.....	9,903 0	650 0	10,600 0	10,110 50	20,710 50
,, Captains and masters of ships.....	81,966 86	160,440 0	242,407 73	774,079 75	1,216,487 14
Total	107,217,710 35	121,743 22	107,756,193 77	65,492,956 46½	173,339,432 23½
Or about.....	£1,711,751 at 3s 1d the rouble.				

The exportation of Russian produce amounts to ....roubles 106,324,663 61
Re-exported foreign goods ..... ,, 949,746 91

Exports exceed imports ..... roubles 42,273,535 30½
In 1814—The exports amounted to ... roubles 92,764,854 21½
,, The imports ..... ,, 64,121,760 21½

In 1815—The exports exceed those of 1814 by ..... roubles 14,907,635 55½
,, The imports ditto ditto ..... ,, 1,071,178 16½

Contraband and confiscated goods sold by the St. Petersburg custom-house and others amounting to.... ..... roubles 111,859 61
Gold and silver imported in bars and coin..... ,, 691,740 0

DUTIES.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Collected at the Port of St. Petersburg.	Collected at the Port of Cronstadt.	In all.	Collected at the Port of St. Petersburg.	
	roubles. cop.	roub. cop.	roubles. cop.	roubles. cop.	roubles. cop.
Customs.....	3,250,565 5½	2,911 50½	3,253,476 55½	7,093,339 91½	10,360,922 75
Ditto for the quarantine establishment	12,878 79½	41 79½	12,961 9	137,531 86½	150,517 95½
Tonnage duty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,125 50
Trade taxes	.....	.....	.....	11,711 35	11,711 35
Taxes on small shops.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,993 0
Ditto sundry	.....	1,711 35	1,711 35	5,885 83½	7,597 19½
Total	3,122,143 85½	2,410 35	3,122,771 20½	7,241,361 39½	10,661,974 75½
The amount of duties in 1814 was.....					11,903,177 3½
Therefore in 1815 the duties have fallen off					1,220,732 28½

Official Account of the Values of the Imports and Exports, and Amount of Customs Duties at St. Petersburg, from 1805 to 1830 inclusive.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Duties.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Duties.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.		roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1805	20,478,047	30,151,654	6,085,222	1818	151,258,904	100,675,732	23,163,291
1806	18,710,234	28,907,388	5,230,300	1819	111,106,315	84,998,642	20,623,839
1807	18,111,413	28,945,545	4,982,461	1820	168,256,897	105,045,920	29,747,994
1808	1,452,223	5,875,896	918,056	1821	135,420,718	100,631,673	25,707,705
1809	5,170,798	20,114,109	2,277,908	1822	104,166,738	97,932,490	21,656,656
1810	10,058,485	25,798,279	4,201,847	1823	105,969,720	104,070,526	22,386,579
1811	25,472,332	39,838,862	5,562,332	1824	120,423,890	97,729,518	27,012,661
1812	41,739,114	59,626,165	10,023,066	1825	115,164,068	121,174,898	30,056,764
1813	80,613,958	55,173,641	15,175,972	1826	120,188,634	91,591,514	31,633,413
1814	75,169,453	92,765,880	11,903,177	1827	126,666,415	116,794,217	34,503,722
1815	65,961,218	107,980,474	10,684,924	1828	131,480,572	107,207,647	36,658,514
1816	90,204,829	77,766,729	13,808,416	1829	149,135,403	107,428,928	41,184,831
1817	118,743,838	100,704,113	20,986,305	1830	144,999,905	111,255,171	37,597,566

List of Imports into St. Petersburg according to the specified Weight and Measure, in 1815 and 1816.

ARTICLES.	1815	1816	ARTICLES.	1815	1816
Alabaster ..... poods	21,000	3,037	Hops ..... poods	11	34
Alum ..... do.	73,479	27,756	Incense ..... do.	1,814	937
Almonds, sweet ..... do.	2,094	6,456	Indigo ..... do.	7,956	21,071
—— bitter ..... do.	79	39	India berries ..... do.	133	261
Aloes ..... do.	291	371	Instruments, iron ..... do.	5,995	5,640
Anchovies ..... do.	....	415	Ipecacuanha ..... do.	104	19
Annatto ..... do.	126	2,951	Lead in pigs ..... do.	77,532	75,977
Antimony ..... do.	41	589	—— in leaves ..... do.	23	164
—— regulus ..... do.	....	6	Lemons and oranges ..... boxes	21,813	45,160
Apples and pears ..... barrels	6,478	4,401	—— juice ..... pipes	143	234
—— dry ..... poods	42	47	—— salted ..... do.	179	12
Apothecaries' ware, n. n. ..... parcels	179	37	Litharge ..... poods	2,445	1,358
Aquafortis ..... poods	....	100	Madder ..... do.	13,333	7,591
Argol ..... do.	3,477	767	Magnus ..... do.	2,311	1,114
Arsenic ..... do.	745	743	Manna ..... do.	31	43
Asafœtida ..... do.	152	104	Melting pots ..... pieces	57,232	23,970
Balsam Copaiva ..... do.	167	177	Millstone ..... do.	211	100
Bay leaves ..... do.	434	432	Minium ..... poods	4,9.2	5,170
—— berries ..... do.	3	236	Molasses ..... do.	7,015	2,357
Black printing	....	14	Mother-of-pearl ..... do.	....	234
—— Frankfort ..... do.	....	43	Musk seed ..... do.	....	6
Borax ..... do.	497	237	Musket flints ..... pieces	140,000	200,000
Brimstone ..... do.	4,463	7,501	Nankin ..... do.	12,912	20,857
Bulbs ..... chests	101	12	—— white ..... arshines	....	1,262
Cacao ..... poods	515	433	Napel yellow ..... poods	72	226
Cane spun ..... pieces	1,090	3,663	Needles 1000	3,401	2,276
Camphor ..... do.	492	490	—— wire ..... poods	....	17
Cantharides ..... do.	....	13	Nutmegs ..... do.	34	45
Capers ..... do.	....	114	Oil, salad and ordinary ..... do.	8,144	12,413
Cardamoms ..... do.	41	14	—— bay ..... do.	110	134
Carmine ..... unz.	224	267	—— palm ..... do.	....	15
Carob ..... poods	15	100	—— smelling ..... glasses	....	12,546
Castanien ..... do.	....	8	—— turpentine ..... poods	....	293
Cement ..... barrels	....	109	—— vitriol ..... do.	....	21
Chalk ..... poods	17,356	21,105	Olives ..... do.	369	1,597
—— red ..... do.	416	30	Oranges, dry ..... do.	432	431
Cheese ..... do.	....	3,044	Oysters ..... barrels	467	417
Cloth shears ..... pieces	717	56	—— salted ..... do.	....	315
Cloves ..... poods	537	353	Pearl barley ..... poods	....	110
Cinnabar ..... do.	27	16	Pearls ..... unz.	....	55
Cinnamon and Cassia Lignea .. do.	1,076	1,309	Peel, lemon ..... poods	116	64
Cobalt ..... do.	....	6	—— orange ..... do.	1,031	485
Cochineal ..... do.	224	1,644	Pepper ..... do.	20 140	7,057
Coffee ..... do.	21,756	14,715	Peruvian bark ..... do.	672	37
Cotton, raw ..... do.	17,905	4,159	Pimento ..... do.	345	921
Cotton ware:			Pit coals ..... chaldrons	950	499
Calicoes, cambrics, kisses, muslin ..... arshines	13,345	1,214,124	—— ditto ..... tons	1,521	45
Coverlets ..... pieces	....	1,040	Porcelain ..... chests	....	16
Quiltings ..... arshines	....	20,331	Porter ..... barrels	....	1,847
Trices ..... dozens	....	656	Potters' ore ..... poods	240	38
Stockings ..... do.	....	634	Prunelloes ..... do	....	20
Puttion ..... arshines	....	9,767	Prunes ..... do.	41,712	16,872
Not named ..... do.	....	167,961	Pumice ..... do.	14,072	9,652
Corks ..... bal.	110	345	Quercitron bark ..... do.	27,014	22,907
Cork wood ..... poods	6,145	1,461	Quicksilver ..... do.	337	79
Coriander ..... do.	60	72	Raisins ..... do.	1,924	15,214
Cream of Tartar ..... do.	3,439	732	Reed cane ..... bundles	....	10,133
Currants ..... do.	3,923	1,126	Rice ..... poods	41,729	73,641
Dutch pink ..... do.	413	505	Rosf, iron ..... do.	850	215
Earthenware ..... parcels	....	7,606	Saffron ..... do.	24	14
Elephants' teeth ..... pd.	64	31	Sago ..... do.	393	787
Emeril ..... pol	....	213	Sal ammoniac ..... do.	1,160	1,903
Enamel ..... lbs.	....	21	Salt ..... do.	411,200	278,372
Figs ..... poods	614	744	Sarsaparilla ..... do.	1,741	1,749
Fruits in brandy ..... gallons	....	1,312	Sesame ..... do.	91	75
Galangal ..... poods	142	1,049	Shellac ..... do	609	1,064
Galls ..... do.	429	3	Sumach ..... do.	634	1,301
Gold ..... ducats	19,741	5,244	Silk, raw ..... do.	202	393
Ginger ..... poods	536	3,432	Silk Manufactures		
Gloves of leather ..... dozens	....	446	Atlas ..... arshines	....	79,873
Grindstone ..... pieces	200	3,733	Crape and tulle ..... do.	....	16 074
Gum benjamin ..... poods	721	650	Gros de Naples et de Tours ... do	....	16,959
—— copal ..... do.	....	72	—— de Florence ..... do.	....	15 433
—— guajec ..... do.	61	43	Lace ..... do.	....	3,283
—— senegal and arabic ..... do.	1,484	1,033	Levantine ..... do.	....	73,893
—— tragacanth ..... do.	100	6	Petinet ..... do	....	720
—— elastic ..... do.	....	26	Ripe and mireps ..... do	....	5,833
Hazelnuts, &c. ..... do.	....	1,102	Stockings ..... dozens	....	179
Herrings ..... barrels	20,701	15,051	Ribbons ..... pieces	....	41,918
			Serge ..... arshines	....	6,560

(continued)

ARTICLES	1815	1816
Taffety ..... arshines	....	51,913
—— Florence ..... do.	....	61,963
Velvet ..... do.	....	16,568
Velver, and velvet ..... do.	....	21,151
Wax, taffety ..... do.	....	2,25
Not named ..... do.	....	111,523
Silver ..... lbs	2,811	101,740
Skins, beaver ..... pairs	11,011	11,626
—— lear ..... do.	....	212
—— otter ..... do.	5,161	7,764
—— fitchat ..... pieces	....	129
—— fox ..... pairs	....	1,574
—— lynx ..... do.	....	50
—— martens ..... do.	....	290
—— musk ..... do.	....	436
—— muaquash ..... do.	....	111,166
—— racoon ..... do.	....	11,211
—— seal ..... do.	....	6,146
Slate Lourds ..... chests	42	36
Smalt ..... pouds	....	56
Spelter ..... do.	11,139	6,012
Sponge ..... do.	77	52
Steel ..... do.	221	47
Storax ..... do.	5	4
Strings ..... lbs	....	921
Sugar of lead ..... pouds	3,973	1,049
—— raw ..... do.	330,910	343 340
—— refined ..... do.	....	81,355
Tamarinds ..... do.	....	93
Teasels ..... pieces	87,600	25,700
Thread ..... pouds	....	6
Tin ..... do.	17,950	14,111
—— foil ..... do.	131	54
—— plates of 350 leaves ..... chests	....	1,206
Tobacco, in leaves ..... pouds	913	2,911
—— manufactured ..... do.	1,611	701
—— cigars ..... do.	41	61
—— snuff ..... do.	342	116
Tortoiseshell ..... do.	73	166
Tripoli ..... do.	16	35
Truffles ..... do.	....	93
Turpentine ..... do.	695	1,771
Turmeric ..... do.	1,627	6,406
Twist ..... do.	81,253	73,773
Types ..... chests	64	73
Umber ..... pouds	93	237
Vanilla ..... lbs	....	215
Verdigris ..... pouds	585	1,217
Verditer ..... do.	236	214
Vitriol ..... do.	3,292	1,614
Water, swelling ..... glasses	....	31,495
—— mineral ..... pitchers	35,998	39,733
Wheels, felloes ..... pairs	227,317	33,361
White lead ..... pouds	4,130	9,194
Wine, Spanish, & Portuguese ..... pipes	5,141	3,132

ARTICLES.	1815	1816
Wine, French ..... hhds.	9,145	4,651
—— eager ..... do.	....	95
—— Rhenish ..... ohms	321	71
—— in bottles ..... bottles	161,335	111,104
—— champagne ..... do.	101,121	43,943
—— cider ..... do.	....	1,894
Brandy, arrack, cognac, and schrum ..... ankers	....	7,112
Wood ..... pouds	....	430
Wood, St. Martin, Barbadoes and Brazil ..... do.	644	3,702
—— Nicaragua ..... do.	73,600	53,542
—— logwood ..... do.	80,000	190 903
—— fustic ..... do.	13,700	4,942
—— dye, rasped ..... do.	3,725	5,601
—— lignum vitæ ..... do.	....	644
—— sassafras ..... do.	832	3 673
—— beech ..... do.	1,131	965
—— ash ..... do.	195	941
—— elm ..... do.	130	70
—— mahogany ..... feet	297,916	146,227
—— maple ..... do	....	12,162
—— ebony ..... do	6,752	7,149
Woollen Manufactures:		
Carpets ..... arshines	....	22 221
Camelots ..... do.	....	15,672
Coverlets ..... pairs	....	1 392
Cassimere ..... pieces	....	61,944
Cloth ..... arshines	....	111,165
Etamin ..... do.	....	2,765
Druggets ..... do.	....	991
Flannel ..... do.	....	70,017
Patent cords ..... do.	....	17,092
Satinet ..... do.	....	370
Shalloons ..... do.	....	15,035
Stockings ..... dozen	....	367
Tickets ..... arshines	....	378
Not named ..... do.	....	14,916
Wool ..... pouds	116	32
—— cards ..... pieces	56	96
—— yarns ..... pouds	245	201
Miscellaneous:		
Clocks ..... pieces	....	31
Watches ..... do.	....	257
Harpsichords ..... do.	....	34
Knives and forks ..... dozen	....	1,271
—— pen and pocket ..... do.	....	304
—— razors ..... do.	....	475
Lead pencils ..... do	....	11,730
Ostrich feathers and plumages ..... pcs.	....	219
Pastels ..... lbs.	....	364
Scores ..... dozens	....	920
Soja ..... bottles	....	165
Succade ..... lbs	....	720
Umbrellas ..... pieces	....	134

QUANTITIES of Merchandize exported from St. Petersburg to all Countries, during the Year 1817.

ARTICLES.	In British Ships. 737	In American Ships. 50	In Ships of other Nations. 917
Iron; viz., bar ..... pouds	161,382	213 017	23,226
—— old ..... do.	3,563	....	....
Hemp, clean ..... do.	1,010,561	96,171	174,359
—— outshot ..... do	89,359	1,954	39,459
—— half clean ..... do.	119,539	....	56,781
—— codilla ..... do.	1,598	52	4,552
Flax, 12-head ..... do.	330,911	21	41,519
—— 9-head ..... do.	14,412	....	2,508
—— codilla ..... do.	14,546	4	3,735
Tallow ..... do.	1,111,421	139,350	846,445
Potash ..... do	114,716	....	304,333
Bristles ..... do	31,189	1,715	4,490
Isinglass ..... do.	7,439	53	1,343
Cordage ..... do	7,647	5,421	26,140
Burgundy pitch ..... do.	927	....	19,363
Hides ..... do.	170	81	1,257
Wax ..... do.	22	1490	41
Feathers ..... do.	5,174	....	33,495
Rice ..... do.	130 932	....	73,592

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In British Ships. 737	In American Ships. 50	In Ships of other Nations. 917
Wheat flour, ... chetwerts	947		
—— rye ..... do.	43,143	.....	57,313
—— oats ..... do.	11,792	.....	6,067
Linseed ..... do.	36,117	.....	9,553
Hempseed ..... do.	197	.....	303
Sailcloth ..... pieces	185	31,502	13,719
Raveuduck ..... do.	1,500	17,957	29,136
Flems ..... do.	445	29,356	2,543
Drillings ..... do.			
Crash ..... arshines	109,285	198,702	3,750
Mats ..... pieces	56,017	.....	7,000
Spars ..... do.	184		
Timber ..... do.	1,433	.....	197
Lathwood ..... do.	87,643		
Deals ..... standard hundred	2,230,595	.....	62,302

Exclusive of the above there were shipped the following articles in 1817:

For London, chiefly by British Ships:

Spelter ..... poods	1,582	Tumblers ..... pieces	1,000	Horse-tails ..... poods	3,773	Oxen skins ..... pieces	947
Black lead ..... do.	823	For Elsinore:		Caviare ..... do.	2,065	— tongues ..... poods	6
Cantharides ..... do.	137	Potash ..... poods	135	Stock liquorice ..... do.	918	Cow skins ..... pieces	1,949
Ipecacuanha ..... do.	18	Tallow candles ... do.	133	Wormseed ..... do.	193	Oxen bones ..... do.	262,780
Aurumpigmentum do.	112	Soap ..... do.	16	Manna ..... do.	95	— horns ..... do.	23,000
Copper plates .... do.	11	By Americans		Cantharides ..... do.	19	Hats ..... do.	1,070
Tin ditto .... do.	300	Sheet iron ..... poods	1,316	Cinnamon ..... do.	46	Drillings .... arshines	728
Aniseed ..... do.	47	Tallow candles .. do.	2,854	Rhubarb ..... do.	37	Ditto ..... pieces	2,020
Tongues, pairs	4700, do.	92	Soap ..... do.	330	Curled hair ..... do.	10	Tumblers ..... do.	10,634
Drillings ..... pieces	375	Horse-manes .... do.	240	Iceland moss ... do.	6	Decanters ... do.	733
Morocco leather . do.	100	Cotton twist ..... do.	3	Sarsaparilla ..... do.	22	Chamois leather . do.	100
Squirrel skins ... do.	77,646	Linseed oil ..... do.	301	Sulphur ..... do.	221	Morocco skins ... do.	48
— tails ..... do.	149,296	Aniseed ..... do.	100	Treacle ..... do.	288	Quills ..... do.	698,500
Quills ..... do.	648,500	Tongues ..... pairs	280	Fennel-seed ..... do.	50	Nankin ..... do.	1,700
Masts ..... do.	60	Table-cloths ..... pieces	31	Oranges ..... do.	56	Eiderdown ..... do.	410
For Hull		Hats ..... do.	1,300	Mace ..... do.	17	Window glasses . do.	13,360
Flax yarn ..... poods	1,112	Calfskins ..... do	13,973	Pepper ..... do.	15	Bricks ..... do.	3,000
Burgundy pitch .. do.	570	Morocco leather . do.	30	Cotton thread .... do.	23	Lamp glasses .... do.	600
For Bristol:		Quills ..... do.	500,000	Ginger ..... do.	101	Inkstands ..... do.	720
Narrow diaper .. arshines	149	Tumblers ..... do.	1,000	Macaroni ..... do.	62	Anchors ..... do.	28
For Boston, by American ships:		Broad diaper .... arsh.	597,353	Ivory black ..... do.	13	Iron kettles ..... do.	178
Poles ..... pieces	120	Narrow ditto .... do.	82,180	Camphor ..... do.	9	— shovels ..... do.	100
For Leith:		Drillings ..... do.	6,627	Goats' hair ..... do.	200	Scythes ..... do.	100
Macaroni ..... poods	1	Huckaback ..... do	7,[illegible]40	Gum ammoniac .. do.	246	Table-cloths ..... do.	23
Minerals ..... box	1	Stockings ..... dozens	8	— galbanum .... do.	134	Rummers ..... do.	12
Cranberries ..... ankers	220	Paper ..... reams	450	Cumin-seed .... do.	31	Picture frames .. do.	13
For Grangemouth:		By Ships of other Nations:		Snuff ..... do.	14	Carriage ..... do	1
Linseed oil ..... poods	24	Iron nails ..... poods	215	Cocoa ..... do.	37	Tea services ..... do.	4
For Arbroath:		Hoop iron ..... do.	17	Asafœtida ..... do.	71	Wineglasses .... do.	3,340
Horse hair ..... poods	144	Copper ..... do.	5,006	White lead ..... do.	20	Dr shky ..... do.	1
— tails .. .. do.	60	Tallow candles ... do.	25,642	Tobacco-pipe clay do	11	Ca'esh ..... do	1
For Rotterdam:		Wax ditto ..... do.	268	Portable soup .... do.	2	Oxen tongues ... pairs	1,000
Tallow candles, poods	31	Soap ..... do.	2,679	Opium ..... do.	11	Broad diaper ... arsh.	5,746
For Oratava:		Hempseed oil .... do.	456,150	Amber ..... do.	12	Narrow ditto .... do.	950
Hoop iron ..... poods	559	Linseed ditto .... do.	298	Oxen horns ..... do.	10	—— linen ..... do.	20,000
Anchors ..... do.	102	Pale leather ..... do.	3,525	Sal ammoniac ... do.	10	Striped ditto .... do.	1,213
Ticking ..... pieces	17	Tobacco ..... do.	70,813	Oil of aniseed .... do.	5	Barley .... chetwerts	14,024
Hats ..... do.	84	Aniseed ..... do.	11,653	Tar ..... do.	1,168	Buckwheat ..... do.	544
Wineglasses .... do.	1,000	Hops ..... do.	1,000	Pitch ..... do.	1,567	Millet ..... do.	341
		Train-oil ..... do.	3,893	Ermine skins .. pieces	34,106	Onions ..... do.	413
		Wool ..... do.	1,278	Squirrel ditto ..... do.	49,133		
		Horse-manes .... do	3,267	—— in sacks .... do.	761		

N. B. The Deals in German ships are not in standards.

In 1818 there were 100 British ships and 413 foreign ships less than in 1817.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered the Port of Cronstadt in each of the three Years, ending with 1831.

COUNTRIES.	1829						1830						1831					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russian	2	344	14	2,212	16	2,709	4	638	12	2,044	16	2,712	4	1,591	11	1,991	22	3,494
British	331	73,566	411	91,240	773	165,344	316	63,844	365	80,435	781	144,279	291	64,694	652	133,000	943	197,674
Swedish	42	3,212	36	3,250	78	6,632	63	4,842	16	1,564	79	6,345	53	5,150	11	1,822	64	6,172
Prussian	32	3,170	29	3,650	60	6,320	28	2,902	33	3,934	61	6,716	23	2,144	22	4,900	32	7,044
Danish	36	2,612	27	4,416	63	7,028	28	1,602	35	5,142	55	6,661	22	2,335	50	6,944	72	9,279
Dutch	59	5,130	53	7,730	103	13,160	48	5,920	74	9,164	122	13,414	32	3,024	90	10,724	122	14,350
Hanseatic	100	12,024	32	5,052	132	17,238	100	13,526	22	4,920	122	17,446	77	13,222	51	7,134	128	20 466
German	10	676	21	1,692	31	2,358	5	394	20	1,474	25	1,854	5	396	23	2,146	28	2,532
French	78	11,644	51	7,472	129	19,116	72	10,490	57	8,874	129	19,364	47	6,372	16	2,532	63	9,124
Spanish	11	1,520	..	..	11	1,520	6	716	..	..	6	716	11	2,002	..	..	11	2,002
Portuguese	7	900	..	..	7	900	9	992	..	..	9	992	10	1,262	..	..	10	1,262
Italian	31	5,054	..	..	31	5,054	21	3,404	..	..	21	3,104	25	3,744	..	..	25	3 744
Austrian	3	540	..	..	3	540	3	314	..	..	3	314	2	294	..	..	2	294
Ionian Isles	1	128	..	..	1	128												
Indian	41	11,454	..	..	41	11,454	39	10,612	..	..	39	10,612	31	9,042	..	..	31	9,042
Egyptian	1	166	..	..	1	166												
African	1	204	..	..	1	204	3	444	..	..	3	444	2	344	..	..	2	344
Brazilian	12	4,134	..	..	12	4,134	11	2,396	..	..	11	2,396						
American	10	2,424	..	..	10	2,424	12	2,256	..	..	12	2,256	13	3,570	..	..	13	3,570
Canary Isles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	856	..	..	4	856
Total	926	140,770	661	126,744	1510	267,514	759	121,976	664	115,612	1423	210,588	662	130,500	936	178,444	1598	290 900

Note.—No return has been made of the shipping which cleared outwards; but it is stated to vary little from the above account.

The number of vessels belonging to the Port of Cronstadt, in the year 1832, distinguishing the trades in which they were employed, were, foreign trade 19, steamboats to Lubec 2, and coasting trade 27.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels which entered and cleared at the Port of St. Petersburg in the Years 1835 and 1838.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED. 1835					CLEARED. 1835		ENTERED 1836		CLEARED. 1838	
	Vessels with full Cargoes.	Vessels in Ballast	Total	Of which Came up to St. Petersburg.	Of which Loaded at Cronstadt.	Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	247	254	501	37	353	121,907	372	116,955	744	169,670	723	163,812
American	47	....	47	....	47	12,990	51	14,404	72		70	
Bremen	15	....	15	10	5	1,966	14	1,961	11		10	
Hamburg	3	....	3	1	2	312	2	212	4		4	
Hanoverian	24	....	24	23	1	1,690	26	1,791	33		32	
Dutch	70	9	79	71	8	7,570	61	7,072	63		63	
Danish	47	2	49	36	13	6,851	49	6,673	54		52	
Lubec	47	....	47	29	18	5,606	45	5,330	48		35	
Mecklenburg	17	4	21	7	14	2,412	20	2,474	6		6	
Neapolitan	6	....	6	....	6	1,321	6	1,321	10	102,225	18	97,600
Norwegian	44	....	44	28	20	4,351	50	6,312	31		31	
Oldenburg	5	....	5	4	2	631	7	565	4		4	
Prussian	117	3	120	69	51	14,921	111	13,056	52		51	
Russian	87	5	92	21	22	21,774	61	25,113	77		80	
Rostoc	9	1	10	6	4	1,226	11	1 220	6		6	
French	48	15	53	23	30	7,936	53	7,716	102		101	
Swedish	56	3	59	41	15	4,803	59	7,406	47		45	
Tuscan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		3	
Total	1034	241	1275	433	836	221,613	1061	216,892	1363	270,895	1310	261,600
Total in 1834.	....	..	1416	....	....	....	1411					

One British ship was purchased and became Russian property. 14 Russian vessels were changed into lighters. 20 British vessels and 12 foreign vessels wintered in 1834, and 34 British and 32 foreign vessels wintered in 1835. 22 new vessels were built at St. Petersburg in 1834. 4 British and 6 foreign vessels wintered in 1834, and 17 British and 40 foreign in 1835.

SUMMARY of the Quantities and Value of the principal Articles of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, the Port of St. Petersburg, in the Year 1835.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
ARTICLES.	Cleared at the Custom-house.		ARTICLES.	Cleared at the Custom-house.	
	Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.
		£			£
Gold and silver.....value	.....	256,509	Hemp.....cwt.	652,359	703,257
Cotton twist .....lbs.	17,505,383	1,819,423	Flax.....do.	52,220	71,379
— raw .....do.	5,501,950	249,553	Potash.....do.	110,667	95,416
Coffee.....do.	2,835,521	171,300	Tallow.....do.	847,911	1,366,589
Sugar, raw.....cwt.	376,510	1,317,834	— candles.....do.	4,892	8,765
Spices.....lbs.	495,512	20,225	Hides, raw .....do.	43,388	123,057
Silk manufactures .....do.	72,639	231,720	— dressed.....do.	3,817	20,847
Woollen.....do.	344,680	226,181	Iron .....do.	278,888	239,512
Cotton.....do.	341,946	150,453	Copper .....do.	57,994	301,023
Linen.....do.	20,393	23,993	Bristles.....do.	14,687	202,117
Wine in casks .....ankers	23,110	257,386	Cordage.....do.	43,235	45,008
— in bottles .....number	379,384	108,552	Linen.....pieces	214,953	364,995
Spirits.....ankers	7,048	42,122	Corn .....qrs.	661	907
Drugs and dyes .....value	.....	66,882	Sundries.....value	.....	1,140,639
Sundries.....do.	.....	3,306,653			
Total value.....	.....	7,248,792	Total value.....	.....	4,682,717

COMPARATIVE View of the Trade of St. Petersburg, exhibiting the Total Value of Imports and Exports carried on by Russian and Foreign Merchants, and the Amount of Duties levied at the Custom-house, in each of the Years 1837 and 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	1837	1838	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports.	£	£	£	£
By Russian merchants	.....	7,171,422		
„ Foreign guests	.....	1,253,907		
„ Passengers and shipmasters ...	.....	15,099		
Total.....	8,915,595	8,440,428	.....	475,167
Exports.				
By Russian merchants	.....	3,072,892		
„ Foreign guests	.....	3,062,886		
„ Passengers and shipmasters ...	.....	25,030		
Total.....	6,114,552	6,160,011	45,459	
Customs duties	2,472,916	2,280,252	.....	122,664

Note.—Exchange at 10¼*d.* per rouble.

The trade of 1838, compared with that of the preceding year, 1837, gives the following result:

	£
Imports decreased	475,167
Exports increased	45,459
Total trade decreased	429,708
Excess of imports over exports decreased . .	520,626
Custom-house revenue decreased . . .	£122,664

ARRIVALS and Departures of Shipping at St. Petersburg, in the Years 1839 and 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	1839			1840			1839			1840		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	768	174,437	7112	662	146,682	5886	772	176,400	7293	672	150,424	5856
Russian	86			81			84			80		
French	74			66			73			68		
Spanish	...			2			...			2		
American	51			62			53			85		
Bremen	10			16			10			17		
Hamburg	4			6			4			6		
Dutch	67			89			68			81		
Hanoverian	33			49			36			50		
Danish	51			74			55			74		
Lubec	43			30			42			36		
Mecklenburg	12	101,953		13	120,605		12	102,916		13	120,456	
Neapolitan	15			21			15			21		
Norwegian	32			32			32			32		
Oldenburg	10			15			10			16		
Prussian	64			123			67			122		
Portuguese	...			1			...			1		
Roste	6			6			6			6		
Sardinian	1			1			1			1		
Tuscan	1			2			1			2		
Swedish	50			1			50			51		
Total	1378	276,390		1405	267,290		1391	279,316		1421	270,970	

COMPARISON of the Trade of 1838 with 1839.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Excess of Value of Imports over Exports.	Customs Duties.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1838	188,437,479	137,525,838	325,963,317	50,911,641	52,470,750
1839	202,170,959	172,018,290	334,189,249	70,152,669	52,681,497

The Trade of 1839, also, compared with that of 1838, gives the following result—the rouble at 11*d.* sterling:

		£
Imports	Increase in 1839	624,868
Exports	Decrease ,,	252,430
Total trade	Increase ,,	377,022
Excess of imports over exports	,,	881,880
Customs revenue	Increase ,,	9,659

The chief articles of import are gold and silver, cotton twist, raw cotton, coffee, raw sugar, spices, manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, and flax, wine and apothecaries' drugs. There was a very great increase this year in the importation of cotton twist and raw sugar, and indeed in almost all the above articles, as compared with 1838.

The principal articles of export consist of hemp, flax, potashes, tallow, leather, unwrought iron, copper, bristles, cordage and cables, linen, and grain.

Arrivals and Departures at the Port of St. Petersburg in 1841 and 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED. 1841			DEPARTED. 1841			ARRIVED. 1842			DEPARTED. 1842		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	645	146,337	5757	647	147,267	5788	525	117,793	4656	515	115,535	4560
Russian	81		...	72		...	70		...	64		
American	53		...	53		...	48		...	48		
Bremen	17		...	17		...	15		...	15		
Hamburg	3		...	3		...	7		...	5		
Hanoverian	68		...	66		...	56		...	49		
Holland	90		...	88		...	86		...	86		
Denmark	81		...	82		...	63		...	63		
Lubec	36		...	37		...	31		...	31		
Mecklenburg	19	107,130	...	19	110,164	...	8	106,154	...	7	103,857	
Neapolitan	3		...	3		...	21		...	21		
Norwegian	32		...	32		...	28		...	28		
Oldenburg	22		...	22		...	29		...	28		
Prussian	104		...	105		...	59		...	57		
Rostoc	2		...	2		...	7		...	7		
Sardinian	...		...	...		...	1		...	1		
Tuscan	1		...	1		...	1		...	1		
French	69		...	68		...	68		...	68		
Swedish	56		...	56		...	44		...	44		
Total	1352	253,467		1373	257,431		1167	223,947		1138	219,412	

The British Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, St. Petersburg, in the Years 1841 and 1842, were from and to the following Places:

		1841.	1842.
From the United Kingdom			
	with coals	213	211
	" general cargoes	197	191
	" ballast	196	28
		606	430
From Messina, Palermo, and Bonecarlo:			
	with wine and fruit	8	6
" Leghorn and Ancona	goods and Drimstone	3	2
" Swinemunde	" rye	6	
" Stettin	" rye, spirits, flour, &c.	12	
" Dantzic	" rye, flour, spirits, &c.	19	2
" Hamburg and Lubec	with goods	2	1
" Havanna	" sugar and logwood	11	5
" Malaga	" sugar	2	2
" Madeira	" wine and sugar	5	4
" other places	" cargoes	25	19
	" ballast	31	25
	Total	645	525

		1841.	1842.
To the United Kingdom			
	with general cargoes	213	43
	" flax, mats, &c.	34	64
	" lathwood and deals	126	71
	" hemp, tallow, &c.	54	133
	" tallow, &c.	93	101
	" deals	6	
	" sawed ware, &c.	1	6
	" bones, &c.	3	5
	" linseed, mats, &c.	36	44
	" sakum, iron, wheat, &c.	19	
To Stockholm	" raw hides, &c.	1	
" Amsterdam	" linseed	1	
" Gravesend	" mixed cargoes	1	
" Elsinore	" hemp, linseed, &c.	6	1
" Schiedam	" lathwood	1	
" Wiburg	" iron		1
	Total with cargoes	632	483
	" in ballast	13	21
	Total	645	504

Comparative List of Imports at St. Petersburg, in each Year from 1832 to 1835.

ARTICLES.	1832	1833	1834	1835
Alum ..... poods	15,253	63,814	25,069	53,594
Almonds ..... do.	17,767	10,190	9,792	18,781
Aloes ..... do.	823	123	430	92
Annatto ..... do.	1,443	250	613	1,393
Antimony ..... do.	391	1,260	562	491
Argol ..... do.	2,133	3,255	1,935	1,954
Arrack ..... ankers	55	14	36	28
Arsenic ..... poods	3,589	4,105	3,539	1,536
Asafœtida ..... do.	64	14	123	11
Badiane ..... do.	738	382	97	570
Balsam, Canada ..... lbs.	.....	108	.....	559
—— capivi ..... poods	19	166	....	11
—— of Peru ..... lbs.	2,615	886	2,157	1,095
Bay berries ..... poods	60	.....	37	
—— leaves ..... do.	563	252	319	525
—— oil ..... do.	118	286	228	174
Bloodstone ..... do	59	127	53	22
Borax ..... do.	1,185	1,313	681	727
Brandy ..... ankers	859	931	696	248
Brimstone ..... poods	20,085	101,936	80,799	51,271
Camphire ..... do.	2,118	2,595	556	193
Capers ..... do.	657	893	683	802
Cardamoms ..... do.	87	111	14	55
Cheese ..... do.	8,003	10,267	7,207	7,853
Cinnabar ..... do.	62	200	94	28
Cinnamon and cassia lignea ..... do.	1,996	1,153	252	374
Cloves ..... do.	734	316	360	715
Coals ..... chald.	10,525	17,063	13,994	16,118
Cobalt, smalt ..... poods	311	608	128	246
—— zaffre ..... do.	11	13	11	4
Cochineal ..... do.	1,661	3,768	2,436	3,312
Cocoa, or chocolate nuts ..... do.	3,036	1,628	35	1,634
Coffee ..... do.	101,350	111,638	91,728	78,328
Corks ..... bales	866	509	571	859
Corkwood ..... poods	6,139	12,027	1,662	16,766
Cotton ..... do.	70,168	84,712	110,786	167,082
Cotton goods, all kinds ..... do.	12,383	11,698	8,300	11,870
—— cambrics ..... pieces	155,082	99,210	41,698	106,318
—— coloured ..... do.	336	390	91	75
—— coverlets ..... do.	2,085	1,884	2,878	2,330
—— muslins and handkerchiefs ..... do.	43,081	33,754	28,437	26,610
—— printers ..... do.	8,357	15,190	3,598	4,929
—— quiltings ..... do.	3,673	2,189	1,211	935
—— stockings ..... dozens	16,636	9,880	11,772	18,819
—— tambourred ..... pieces	284	185	804	214
—— tulle ..... do.	60,065	31,616	22,336	13,043
—— velveteens and velvets ..... do.	1,359	8,321	8,839	7,669
—— sundries ..... do.	2,815	3,136	2,496	4,017
Crystal, Tartary ..... poods	8,102	1,739	1,450	2,227
Cudbear ..... do.	153	718	319	350
Dragon-blood ..... do.	42	50	4	8
Dutch pink ..... do.	1,877	1,754	710	468
Emery ..... do.	29	1,570	257	926
Fruits:				
—— lemons ..... boxes	18,341	27,858	22,633	25,741
—— oranges, sweet ..... do.	20,234	42,581	31,808	52,549
—— ditto bitter ..... do.	803	907	605	1,111
—— currants ..... poods	55	1,635	5	22
—— figs ..... do.	25	163	60	45
—— prunes ..... do.	5,828	41,933	10,753	17,713
—— raisins ..... do.	3,700	3,035	8,861	3,975
—— dry, all other kinds ..... do.	213	265	7,557	5,228
Galangal ..... do.	558	3,090	1,625	3,911

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1832	1833	1834	1835
Ginger, dry ..... poods	2,314	888	760	738
—— in sugar and molasses ..... lbs.	5,639	867	405	902
Gloves, leather ..... dozens	7,259	6,197	6,095	7,511
Gum, animi ..... poods	.....	.....	.....	778
—— arabic and senegal ..... do.	10,959	5,809	1,574	9,530
—— benjamin ..... do.	803	795	320	609
—— copal ..... do.	951	1,189	2,074	3,885
—— elastic or India rubber ..... lbs.	6,279	1,608	859	7,454
—— gutti or gamboge ..... poods	170	157	97	51
—— olibanum ..... do.	5,392	6,121	3,521	11,962
Herrings, white ..... barrels	53,906	60,961	46,777	73,053
Hops ..... poods	51	111	79	273
Indigo ..... do.	20,726	24,253	23,935	22,727
Iron instruments ..... do.	11,359	14,105	10,961	11,458
Ivory ..... do.	194	117	211	175
Lead in pigs ..... do.	235,914	121,501	128,643	156,774
—— in sheets ..... do.	10,567	17,866	12,998	16,120
—— pencils in wood ..... dozens	52,508	45,694	47,318	50,645
Lemon juice ..... pipes	280	145	12	28
Lemons, salted ..... do.	16	92		
Linen, cambric, and handkerchiefs ..... pieces	5,968	3,511	2,777	4,185
—— white ..... do.	2,512	1,807	1,940	1,911
—— ditto handkerchiefs ..... dozens	1,183	1,175	1,070	1,635
Litharge ..... poods	9,636	17,098	1,466	1,794
Mace ..... lbs.	437	219	863	3,716
Madder ..... poods	75,077	56,514	68,023	117,375
Magnesia ..... do.	500	393	359	513
Manganese ..... do.	14,731	21,873	16,413	19,562
Manna ..... do.	5	367	6	219
Minium ..... do.	423	1,250	1	639
Musk ..... lbs.	294	354	74	34
Nutmegs ..... poods	67	31	85	66
Ochre ..... do.	8,186	4,694	5,396	5,268
Oil, apothecaries' and scented, with the vessels ..... do.	855	757	698	995
—— salad and ordinary ..... do.	125,532	110,072	119,005	122,308
—— of vitriol ..... do.	45	16	128	70
Olives ..... do.	1,091	1,109	870	1,200
Opium ..... do.	26	7	17	7
Orange-leaves ..... do.	55	6	22	3
Orchilla ..... do.	.....	.....	320	486
Paper, coloured ..... reams	608	457	418	511
—— drawing ..... do.	176	252	280	175
—— card ..... do.	6,115	5,665	6,118	7,639
Peel, lemon and orange ..... poods	1,458	1,700	1,466	2,176
Pepper ..... do.	5,042	8,642	9,590	7,570
Peruvian bark ..... do.	414	9	11	558
Pimento ..... do.	2,003	690	841	184
Porter ..... hhds.	583	735	667	873
Ditto ..... bottles	4,810	2,100	5,760	4,746
Pumice stone ..... poods	2,165	13,540	13,695	7,513
Quercitron bark ..... do.	17,975	6,567	6,270	27,176
Quicksilver ..... do.	1,018	1,062	1,165	1,157
Red ochre ..... do.	5,885	6,812	5,197	8,157
Rice ..... do.	25,809	49,820	21,425	51,610
Root, gentian ..... do.	.....	96		
—— jalap ..... do.	1	62	160	76
—— ipecacuanha ..... do.	3	18	11	68
—— irros ..... do.	357	458	177	178
—— salep ..... do.	45	40	14	105
—— snake ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	10
Rum ..... ankers	7,289	7,627	7,144	3,723
Safflower ..... poods	2,031	5,969	1,786	3,101
Saffron ..... lbs.	774	1,107	579	627
Sago ..... poods	202	240	550	74
Sal ammoniac ..... do.	2,801	3,124	1,642	1,992

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1832	1833	1834	1835
Salt ..... poods	390 891	666,111	428,350	549,410
Sarsaparilla ..... do.	3,814	5,345	4,079	6,268
Senna leaves ..... do.	619	1,147	183	778
Shellac ..... do.	3,183	1,812	1,101	2 341
Sickles ..... number	16,500	60,010	2,670	24,552
Silk ..... poods	3,583	1,815	2,916	2 720
—— goods, all kinds ..... do.	2,665	1,779	2,118	1,900
—— ribbons ..... pieces	122,690	97,198	162,604	139,986
—— stockings ..... dozens	579	509	438	377
—— stuffs, not transparent ..... pieces	20,451	13,597	15,656	11,851
—— ditto transparent ..... do.	2,719	1,818	7,017	10,457
Skins, bear ..... number	1,516	981	189	815
—— racoon ..... do.	50,594	48 612	19,165	43,439
Spelter ..... poods	50,511	10,189	13 214	3,178
Spermaceti ..... do.	54	62	39	80
Steel ..... do.	2,953	3,811	1,693	3,451
Straw hats ..... number	810	253	1,057	342
Sugar of lead ..... poods	48	107	.....	19
Sugar, raw Brazil ..... do.	21,097	29,105	47,194	7,844
—— Havanna ..... do.	1,357,726	1,353,167	1,179,867	1,018,221
—— all other kinds ..... do.	6,021	431	150	18,417
Sumach ..... do.	23,129	13,116	10 422	10,159
Tea's 1000	18,155	15,350	6,850	17,491
Tin ..... poods	33,880	29,034	19,885	15,902
Tinfoil ..... do.	359	320	127	311
Tinplates ..... half boxes	1,110	2,271	.....	350
Tobacco, cut ..... poods	64	102	15	68
—— leaves ..... do.	37,912	11 862	35,312	31 162
—— cigars ..... lbs.	21,729	23,953	31,206	14,523
—— snuff ..... poods	166	331	331	286
—— stalks ..... do.	26,737	5,083	27,040	20,317
Tortoiseshell ..... do.	127	102	42	29
Turmeric ..... do.	9,115	13,214	1,593	11,438
Turpentine ..... do.	899	.....	503	399
Twist, dyed ..... do.	23,289	20,195	10,393	4,427
—— undyed ..... do.	511,014	502,654	111,916	575,312
Vanilla ..... lbs	634	294	474	314
Verdigris ..... poods	8,191	1,037	2,109	6,799
—— crystallized ..... do.	92	105		
Verditer ..... do.	918	754	912	696
Vinegar ..... hhds	41	42	55	47
Vitriol ..... poods	861	1 269	167	293
Water, Cologne ..... dozens	3 090	7,215	8,025	4,527
—— mineral ..... pitchers	82,231	107,564	128,260	196,029
—— sweet scented, with the vessels ..... poods	110	174	273	312
Whalebones ..... do.	966	961	477	434
Wheel fellies ..... do.	41,570	41,766	51,265	48,653
White flake ..... do.	99	.....	454	261
—— lead ..... do.	839	1,166	1 147	545
Wine, Champagne ..... bottles	376,587	423 927	593,441	329,031
—— French ..... hhds	13,911	9 159	6,559	10,472
—— Portuguese and Spanish ..... pipes	4,181	6,038	4,215	4,379
—— Rhenish ..... ames	1,365	1,031	1,100	867
—— all kinds, bottled ..... bottles	53,156	86,228	119,609	156,934
Wood, Brazil, Nicaragua and St. Martha poods	76 328	98,264	160,501	116,862
—— dye, rasped ..... do.	4,824	1,782	2,965	6,507
—— fustic ..... do.	6,111	51,294	101 858	52,176
—— logwood ..... do.	274 523	304,373	161 471	156,046
—— mahogany ..... do.	56,846	68,371	61,152	56,865
Woollen goods, all kinds ..... do.	15,110	9,941	9,962	8,419
—— baize ..... pieces	53	28	.....	47
—— barracan ..... do	2 652	1 104	559	1,758
—— camlets ..... do.	37,744	25,753	24,535	21,143
—— carpets ..... do.	502	712	398	750
—— cashmere ..... do.	202	29	159	10
—— casimere ..... do.	816	321	508	411

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1832	1833	1834	1835
Woollen goods, all kinds; viz., cassinet ...pcs	— 75	18	85	6
—— cloth .... do.	7,057	2,954	2,705	2,459
—— cords ... do.	265	.....	.....	176
—— coverlets ... do.	886	45	897	259
—— flannel ... do.	1,002	379	183	168
—— ladies' cloth ... do.	2,356	996	565	178
—— merinoes ... do.	1,969	960	1,358	416
—— ratteens ... do.	34	6		
—— stockings ... dozens	365	442	429	245
—— tammy and shalloon ... pieces	794	252	891	1,453
—— toilenet .... do.	1,268	2,007	520	132
—— tricot ... do.	16	33	1	
—— Turkish imitation shawls and handkerchiefs ... do.	9,969	6,789	3,259	1,989
—— yarn ... poods	2,351	2,093	3,749	36
Wool, raw ... do.	3,185	1,158	1,379	354

COMPARATIVE List of principal Articles imported into St. Petersburg during the Navigation of the Years 1836 to 1842 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Cheese ... poods	7,379	7,951	9,174	8,652	8,447	9,714	12,440
Cocoa ... do.	2,475	1,799	1,169	3,503	1,630	1,190	2,291
Coals ... chaldrons	19,814	21,429	20,313	29,171	28,568	30,979	25,478
Coffee ... poods	67,431	114,709	77,323	91,634	137,113	122,254	117,071
Cork wood ... do.	25,090	4,132	1,574	3,933	19,957	9,991	10,559
Cork ... bales	923	570	527	840	97	891	1,027
Cotton wool ... poods	152,869	152,353	265,174	283,111	211,964	267,543	372,617
—— yarn, undyed ... do.	507,337	611,375	544,268	502,800	447,487	602,324	544,023
—— ditto, dyed ... do.	2,795	3,170	3,441	2,767	1,837	912	1,072
Cotton goods ... do.	5,470	5,091	5,406	6,895	6,761	3,660	1,303
—— white, cambrics ... pieces	64,767	38,072	17,359	71,000	73,697	31,472	33,051
—— cambric handkerchiefs, and the like ... do	....	5,016	1,068	74	1,115	1,000	465
—— coverlets ... do.	2,311	1,259	1,800	3,257	3,201	1,170	3,500
—— muslin and muslin handkerchiefs ... do.	33,535	29,471	31,069	30,043	16,009	14,006	13,104
—— printers' ... do	3,250	1,116	1,127	1,760	1,765	1,266	771
—— quiltings ... do.	1,176	1,027	1,030	1,793	2,511	1,401	944
—— velveteens and velvets ... do	396	779	65	314	14	....	8
Coloured stuffs, not transparent ... do.	....	169	769	1,316	2,765	4,214	5,039
—— handkerchiefs ... do	....	809	272	835	1,126	152	219
Embroidered stuffs ... do.	569	1,023	1,384	1,353	1,993	2,006	2,294
Gloves ... dozens	....	23,211	22,511	17,296	30,026	10,416	14,956
Stockings ... do.	13,164	22,506	11,427	15,711	10,121	14,105	10,074
Tulle ... pieces	11,751	36,917	31,252	29,561	23,941	15,677	17,252
Sundries ... do.	2,774	3,117	3,319	3,933	6,947	3,113	3,131
Drugs and Dyestuffs:							
—— aloes ... poods	117	755	397	340	379	404	1,575
—— alum ... do	65,662	47,154	39,829	40,919	38,024	43,516	62,059
—— annatto ... do.	1,476	1,255	1,072	3,270	1,935	2,118	5,172
—— antimony ... do.	1,027	1,617	1,138	2,101	922	559	804
—— argol ... do.	2,124	2,024	1,595	4,173	4,044	1,926	2,399
—— arsenic ... do.	7,727	4,125	3,010	7,654	5,102	2,963	6,753
—— bay-leaves ... do.	553	292	299	811	1,772	633	722
Borax ... do.	1,952	2,150	1,318	616	810	1,216	3,345
Brimstone ... do.	64,432	161,019	73,131	67,338	95,763	121,041	151,115
Camphor ... do	1,057	1,150	1,041	1,230	833	1,507	1,042
Cinnabar ... do.	102	75	140	67	101	76	91
Cobalt, smalts ... do.	671	514	445	775	321	712	404
—— zaffres ... do.	17	24	30	31	15	24	25
Cochineal ... lbs.	6,474	6,972	3,342	3,641	2,914	5,637	6,624
Crystal tartary ... do.	3,881	4,810	5,518	1,881	11,814	4,476	7,124
Cudbear ... do.	374	246	686	171	372	270	195
Dragon-blood ... do	51	24	24	24			
Dutch pink ... do.	465	476	456	14	325		
Emery ... do.	1,491	2,241	3,340	3,105	2,160	1,329	1,350
Gum, animi ... do.	41	307	89	572			
—— arabic and senegal ... do.	10,661	9,041	16,561	17,200	17,256	12,112	13,563
—— asafœtida ... do.	69	224	59	61			
—— benjamin ... do.	416	696	499	426	102	173	779
—— copal ... do.	234	1,440	841	214	471	837	1,484
—— elastic or India rubber ... lbs.	7,767	23,053	14,694	11,643	31,166	37,115	3,641
—— gamboge ... poods	19	201	240	370	97	114	347
—— olibanum ... do.	10,138	11,661	11,775	12,569	11,747	10,172	22,211
—— shell and seed lac ... do	3,721	3,814	6,090	7,569	10,045	6,126	7,393

continued.

ARTICLES.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Indigo ..... poods	33,091	30,311	33,132	33,757	31,215	36,316	39,331
Lemon-juice ..... pipes	58	177	248	38	96	129	102
Madder ..... poods	96,173	75,360	110,117	173,131	130,000	71,944	139,711
Magnesia ..... do.	642	781	283	1,010	171	704	908
Manganese ..... do.	21,616	29,061	27,935	26,931	29,945	29,329	11 112
Manna ..... do.	192	97	11	344	292	130	192
Minium ..... do.	313	344	751	914	234	1,612	66
Musk ..... lbs.	17½	10	27	13	3	10	20
Ochre ..... poods	10,379	17,431	11,739	10,919	13,222	6,123	11,372
Oil of vitriol ..... do.	30	83	124	40	92	63	32
Opium ..... do.	14	20	142	112	45	7	243
Orchilla ..... do.	284	199	721	191	126	209	477
Peel, lemon and orange ..... do.	921	2,031	2,241	511	299	1,276	492
Peruvian bark ..... do.	510	35	617	283	131	770	542
Pumice-stone ..... do.	4,544	7,654	4,130	1,991	11,914	6,513	3,359
Quercitron bark ..... do.	29,960	6,001	32,274	51,134	20,541	26,142	30,691
Red ochre ..... do.	6,725	5,594	17,751	16,716	8,720	6,368	6,464
Root, galangal ..... do.	417	3,230	1,003	392	543	1,331	6,407
—— gentian ..... do.	243	....	12	69	463	754	1,291
—— jalap ..... do.	249	174	184	299	151	229	299
—— ipecacuanha ..... do.	49	27	121	89	66	....	167
—— rhea ..... do.	80	142	222	371	529	102	520
—— salep ..... do.	141	36	76	102	141	65	301
—— sarsaparilla ..... do.	4,2 9	2,791	3,150	4,725	4,401	3,303	8,972
—— snake ..... do.	70	....	25	53	41	5	10
Saffiower ..... do.	3,170	2,438	2,193	3,501	2,723	2,793	3,078
Saffron ..... lbs.	320	1 100	1,428	1,659	273	271	709
Sago ..... poods	..	526	11	132	50	73	99
Sal ammoniac ..... do.	7,196	4,100	3,143	6,333	6,317	6,900	8,543
Senna-leaves ..... do.	716	1,214	1,5 6	1,214	516	487	442
Shumac ..... do.	17,140	17,013	14,554	10,154	4,115	4,912	17,235
Spermaceti ..... do.	131	71	170				
Star aniseed ..... do.	2,230	715	212	329	231	456	1,491
Sugar of lead ..... do.	6	....	....	107			
Turmeric ..... do.	8,044	9,139	4,701	4,747	12,025	9,830	11,336
Turpentine ..... do.	96	144	1,0 6	1,153	652	700	1,021
Verdigris ..... do.	2,952	3,143	3,051	2,515	3,590	3,010	4,329
— crystallized ..... lbs.	....	....	56				
Vermilion ..... poods	1,123	859	806	693	516	456	642
Vitriol ..... do.	112	311	617	183	606	467	800
Water, mineral ..... pitchers	100,335	99,148	151,329	158,117	147,917	227,961	93,179
White flake ..... poods	916	536	852	647	2 140	1,292	1,365
White lead ..... do.	512	1,114	1 018	979			
Wood, Brazil, Nicar., and St. Mart. do.	81,150	56,238	56,7 3	69,250	42,927	106,973	170,978
—— fustic ..... do.	47,969	33,596	37,651	73,155	54,771	31,561	59,631
—— logwood ..... do.	87,144	223,994	158,249	363,486	322,119	350,706	223,529
—— dye, rasped ..... do.	9,859	521	1,297	1,591	2,831	2,470	5,472
Elephants' teeth ..... do.	176	103	260	292	54	139	54
Prunes, almonds ..... do.	10,812	16,919	8,1 6	17,636	21,112	9,9 8	19,060
—— currants ..... do.	420	1,260	761	492	1,956	2 951	950
—— figs ..... do.	2	62	149	217	443	144	136
—— prunes ..... do.	17,210	14,946	23,9 7	39,914	12,122	5 367	17,127
—— raisins ..... do.	3,092	7,116	3,153	6,691	7 131	5,116	10 909
—— dry, other sorts ..... do.	8,749	8,014	13,902	24,761	35 951	25 249	32,542
—— capers ..... do.	237	74	141	326	932	1,191	861
—— olives ..... do.	517	231	214	113	1,149	1,958	1,193
—— lemons ..... boxes	15,230	21,342	21,091	20 439	30 336	27,460	30,850
—— oranges, sweet ..... do.	30,992	36,105	38,153	31,150	47,227	39,617	41,139
—— ditto bitter ..... do.	876	1,157	676	768	791	721	692
—— lemons, salted ..... pipes	7	16	10	9	16	13	22
Gloves, leather ..... dozens	5,577	9,790	4,251	9,309	11,760	11,035	12,471
Herrings, white ..... barrels	39,3 3	43,121	25,319	37,765	61,402	53,909	72,144
Linen Goods:							
—— cambric and cambric handkerchiefs ..... pieces	2,216	3,147	1,736	3,243	2,982	3 114	3,931
—— linen ..... do.	1 420	2,003	3,011	3,611	3,130	2,760	1,716
—— ditto handkerchiefs ..... dozens	1,016	1,375	1,821	1,661	1,073	1,131	547
—— tablecloths and napkins ..... piece	....	1,201	519	1,102	894	646	123
Metals, lead, pig ..... poods	193,959	117,674	328,566	254 333	131,127	140,137	209,202
—— ditto sheet ..... do.	11,572	38,310	31 402	52,292	37,411	23,010	16,910
—— bar ..... do.	1 672	6,345	19,163	2,516	1,906	5,500	14,900
—— quicksilver ..... do.	2,851	693	2 715	2,310	2,100	2,136	2,912
—— steel ..... do.	2,640	2,546	4,677	3 710	1,906	7,214	10,292
—— tin ..... do.	17,615	20,906	32,350	37,245	20 514	14,995	42,319
—— tinfoil ..... do.	171	266	167	276	411	256	281
—— tinplates ..... half-boxes	491	1,260	673	631	630	456	695
—— zinc ..... poods	21,910	46,531	32,349	25 127	13,979	26,543	34,014
Oil, olive ..... do.	191,765	218,550	153,411	170,114	245,194	87,060	302,142
Paper, coloured ..... reams	513	915	449	673			
—— drawing ..... do.	....	....	....	....	602	804	321
—— card ..... do.	9,240	11,272	9,117	7,969	5,913	3,307	8,451
—— writing ..... do.	....	3,843	7,959	2 521	4,394	4,863	779
Pencils in wood ..... dozens	50,872	27,344	10,731	22,006	20,958	33,174	27,646
Perfumery, oil ..... poods	211	185	96	123	112	64	57
—— waters ..... do.	272	281	170	131	174	212	166
—— eau de Cologne ..... dozens	3,720	3,7 0	2,6 0	1 161			

(continued)

ARTICLES		1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Porter	{ hhds.	805	1,092	1,127	1,216	1,444	1,729	1,836
	{ bottles	37,304	10,274	26,300	15,949	35,724	20,132	26,176
Rice	poods	4,474	12,576	24,261	39,314	63,262	29,917	37,508
Salt	do.	432,115	450,121	520,593	669,124	561,411	617,650	707,997
Silk	do.	1,724	3,143	2,254	3,275	3,579	2,744	3,160
Silk and half-silk goods	do.	1,425	2,732	2,354	2,346	3,011	2,145	2,500
—— ribbons	pieces	101,170	164,206	237,240	713,437	199,115	141,740	217,023
—— stuff, not transparent	do.	15,118	23,284	18,810	19,177	21,483	19,067	29,584
—— ditto transparent	do.	4,712	10,672	6,171	7,760	6,301	3,776	7,415
—— stockings	dozens	300	602	504	817	596	699	915
—— table-cloths and napkins	pieces	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
—— handkerchiefs	do.	....	....	20,112	26,421	51,477	34,463	45,979
—— gloves	dozens	....	11,660	10,126	4,427	10,679	5,393	3,500
Skins, bear	pieces	931	111	509	1,039	593	1,104	146
—— racoon	do.	41,660	26,056	73,284	90,849	101,139	111,316	54,131
Spices, cardamums	poods	121	139	79	49	113	87	111
—— cinnamon and cassia lignea	do.	1,260	660	695	1,160	809	904	1,214
—— cloves	do.	50	1,194	145	240	164	154	604
—— ginger, dry	do.	1,076	2,340	1,117	1,359	510	1,767	754
—— do. preserved	lbs.	1,098	1,503	1,852	1,254	1,660	36	2,192
—— mace	do.	703	840	496	1,214	1,093	....	....
—— nutmegs	poods	12	171	55	147	176	12	35
—— pepper	do.	6,111	5,827	3,367	4,594	14,162	4,954	7,217
—— pimento	do.	2,749	1,134	1,503	1,641	847	1,191	1,174
—— vanilla	lbs.	221	146	223	310	175	610	542
Spirits, arrack	ankers	61	12	....	39	12	64	34
—— brandy	do.	61	440	302	342	625	119	650
—— rum	do.	2,760	2,650	1,708	1,161	3,611	4,025	3,829
Sugar, Brazil	poods	32,715	44,234	41,083	31,177	31,176	....	19,800
—— Havanna	do.	1,353,125	1,180,130	1,519,070	1,2[illegible]	1,561,361	1,919,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
—— other sorts	do.	14,301	14,628	39,270	12,012	17,209	14,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Teazels	1000	20,350	30,321	11,701	9,253	5,140	7,[illegible]	14,142
Tobacco leaves	poods	37,464	40,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	35,40	31,169	37,131	07,[illegible]
—— stalks	do.	21,795	33,718	35,563	9,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	49,197	44,192
—— cut	do.	70	52	49	36	33	59	71
—— cigars	1000	1,401	3,107	4,711	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,351	3,013
—— snuff	poods	447	401	402	340	251	164	359
Tortoiseshell	do.	10	10	14	23	20	30	80
Vinegar	hhds.	35	53	18	20	33	10	35
Whalebone	poods	75	354	479	1,143	611	371	547
Wine, French	hhds.	12,8[illegible]	10,746	7,141	9,044	12,160	7,230	6,473
—— Portuguese and Spanish	pipes	2,410	3,775	3,647	4,[illegible]20	3,365	5,315	5,154
—— Rhenish	ankers	415	1,301	702	1,041	1,050	563	651
—— champagne	bottles	561,370	540,[illegible]5	469,[illegible]79	734,700	5[illegible],[illegible]91	611,521	643,134
—— other sorts, bottles	do.	97,641	90,552	91,110	[illegible],[illegible]42	73,[illegible]	72,127	82,330
Wood, mah gany	poods	55,123	74,[illegible]21	24,[illegible]2	77,[illegible]65	66,[illegible]24	57,[illegible]51	32,017
Wool, raw	do.	346	1,231	915	2,523	[illegible],603	972	1,303
Woollen yarn	do.	6,657	5,[illegible]1	5,[illegible]4	5,[illegible]37	5,[illegible]3	4,[illegible]79	7,277
—— goods	do.	11,790	12,177	12,572	16,572	17,022	17,[illegible]40	20,101
—— baizes	pieces	12	12	91	32	47	112	152
—— barracans	do.	2,[illegible]24	1,[illegible]21	1,[illegible]66	9[illegible]	1,171	3[illegible]6	2,[illegible]39
—— camlets	do.	32,701	29,[illegible]54	32,[illegible]66	40,176	57,[illegible]24	59,[illegible]71	59,015
—— carpets	do.	370	541	1,022	1,[illegible]4	615	416	711
—— cashmere	do.	67	41	56	116	97	82	39
—— cassinet	do.	56	23	....	....	95	9	....
—— cloth	do.	2,511	1,[illegible]24	1,[illegible]29	1,[illegible]11	1,[illegible]55	1,[illegible]15	[illegible]31
—— cords	do.	251	[illegible]4	21	....	4	7	392
—— coverlets	do.	[illegible]42	1,[illegible]62	[illegible]15	[illegible]6	175	66	244
—— flannels	do.	112	[illegible]42	[illegible]72	211	132	237	1[illegible]5
—— kerseymeres	do.	272	27[illegible]	291	127	114	252	287
—— louisa' cloth	do.	141	292	[illegible]6	64	32	[illegible]	[illegible]4
—— merinoes	do.	36	178	143	254	267	90	1,392
—— patterns	do.	12	4	2	14	....	....	....
—— stockings	dozens	241	177	350	377	302	162	127
—— tammies and shalloons	pieces	1,776	642	111	1,[illegible]1	113	3[illegible]5	2,119
—— toilenets	do.	490	414	617	564	1,[illegible]34	742	1,411
—— tycoons	do.	26	16	21	25	61	94	125
—— Turkish imitation shawls and handkerchiefs	do.	1,[illegible]08	2,[illegible]17	2,365	3,[illegible]61	4,617	2,[illegible]31	3,[illegible]84
—— all other kinds	do.	316	701	1,[illegible]42	1,[illegible]78	3,[illegible]34	1,[illegible]92	16,[illegible]28

COMPARATIVE List of Exports from St. Petersburg, in each Year from 1832 to 1835.

ARTICLES.		1832	1833	1834	1835
Bristles, cut	poods	464	247	722	1,323
—— Okatka	do.	5,764	6,613	2,837	5,964
—— 1st sort	do.	23,434	29,490	18,565	14,326
—— 2d ditto	do.	13,165	11,440	9,782	10,265
—— Suchoi	do.	15,071	11,835	10,217	14,698
—— all other	do.	.....	.....	1,102	3,115
Cantharides	do.	594	832	638	1,656
Castoreum, Russia	lbs.	31	22	16	37
Caviare	poods	594	463	198	149
Copper	do.	143,343	212,588	281,120	180,423
Cordage, new	do	87,601	149,580	89,640	63,217
—— old	do.	42,325	61,907	109,958	67,952
Down, eider	lbs.	14	.....	161	15
—— geese	poods	264	228	1,263	851
—— goat's	do.	3,887	4,160	1,428	3,119
Feathers	do.	18,505	24,077	35,839	31,759
Flax, 12-head	do.	20,507	7,521	5,703	697
—— 9-head	do.	265,993	137,164	150,546	85,755
—— 6-head	do.	185,075	102,826	107,201	76,010
—— codilla	do.	59,081	106,139	75,400	64,093
—— yarn	do.	16,857	8,562	13,330	9,812
Furs, ermine	pieces	.....	.....	.....	11
—— squirrel	do.	2,621	765	1,010	1,888
Galls	poods	384	154	.....	13
Glue	do.	4,124	3,112	1,561	1,536
Grains oats	chetwerts	.....	10		
—— rye	do.	59,800	3,226	4	
—— wheat	do.	142,560	13,334	.....	2
Gum, ammoniac	poods	29	22	.....	138
—— galbanum	do.	22	1		
Hair, camel	do.	23	10	379	
—— goat's	do.	76	.....	453	1,564
—— ox and cow	do.	.....	496	4,735	642
Hemp, clean	do.	907,254	1,050,454	878,017	896,029
—— outshot	do.	382,802	371,696	337,025	441,145
—— half-clean	do.	547,013	568,183	679,725	692,393
—— codilla	do.	46,326	11,319	28,527	19,775
—— yarn	do.	242	1,922	2,101	6,374
Hides, raw, cow	do.	107,462	63,136	116,697	73,670
—— ditto horse	do.	9,488	6,187	66,831	32,883
—— ditto ox	do.	14,900	3,597	10,808	6,812
—— red	do.	19,494	30,049	39,039	9,644
—— white	do.	2,591	1,947	3,533	2,161
—— black	do.	63	12	37	30
—— dressed	pieces	5	128	44	502
Horses' manes	poods	9,796	12,470	11,484	22,489
—— tails	do.	6,053	11,385	8,860	9,994
Iron, in bars	do.	1,203,786	828,315	490,445	796,468
—— in blocks	do.	1,775	4,886	1,243	9,096
—— in sheets	do.	36,304	64,521	13,613	62,089
—— old	do.	29,247	26,575	40,334	30,569
Isinglass	do	3,963	3,619	3,713	3,928
—— samovy	do.	2,052	1,910	1,840	2,025
Liquorice	do.	2,443	4,790	2,574	688
Manufactures					
—— flems	pieces	61,802	66,121	62,672	67,179
—— ravenduck	do.	66,897	75,465	68,461	81,328
—— sailcloth	do	50,299	62,150	56,179	66,446
—— diaper, broad	arshines	1,262,950	1,762,430	2,048,848	2,777,097
—— ditto narrow	do.	370,658	154,081	120,847	168,016
—— linen, broad	do.	110,558	57,261	2,082	
—— ditto narrow	do.	112,500	.....	3,000	191,703
—— drillings	do.	189,496	114,813	118,625	322,343
—— crash	do	1,210,101	1,491,806	1,005,844	1,700,332

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1832	1833	1834	1835
Meal, rye ..... chetwerts	20	5	1	470
—— wheat ..... do.	226	201	26	32
Musk, Siberian ..... lbs	74	52	174	10
Oil, aniseed ..... poods	39	1	.....	9
—— hempseed ..... do.	248,829	202,168	269,322	88,548
—— linseed ..... do.	3,885	356	526	230
Potashes ..... do.	408,994	464,873	3,677,771	345,297
Quills 1000	35,776	56,757	67,773	54,740
Rhubarb ..... poods	158	335	228	346
Seeds :				
—— aniseed ..... do.	2,861	3,384	1,488	2,217
—— cuminseed ..... do.	2,896	6,559	3,643	5,396
—— hempseed ..... chetwerts	123	155	40	12
—— linseed ..... do.	151,193	156,222	145,291	237,944
—— wormseed ..... poods	1,021	1,638	1,587	733
Skins, calf ..... do.	1,434	23,215	30,287	21,777
—— dressed ..... pieces	1,122	1,320	3,261	8,638
—— badger ..... do.	711	401	1,045	998
—— cat ..... do.	361	1,604	900	1,836
—— ermine ..... do.	2,190	16,757	55,190	49,500
—— hare, gray ..... do.	81,246	93,370	37,680	71,730
—— ditto white ..... do.	33,640	405,667	635,351	69,450
—— sable ..... do.	32	340	818	391
—— squirrel ..... do.	428,945	384,016	318,199	600,106
Soap ..... poods	7,131	7,695	1,875	12,178
Sole-leather ..... do.	3,366	911	878	603
Squirrel-tails ..... pieces	1,915,600	1,501,310	1,985,410	988,354
Tallow ..... poods	3,717,446	4,067,926	3,721,238	2,631,192
—— candles ..... do.	31,677	30,647	19,138	15,923
Wax, white ..... do.	3,690	6,711	106	2
—— yellow ..... do.	1,058	2,490	705	559
—— candles ..... do.	298	211	191	173
Woods :				
—— battens ..... pieces	115,848	90,294	81,109	161,715
—— beams ..... do.	151	10	14	204
—— deals ..... do.	514,349	608,640	754,866	574,332
—— lathwood ..... do.	154,065	57,635	99,842	123,657
Wool, sheep ..... poods	58,711	55,979	36,780	42,799
Woollen yarn ..... do.	1,019	2,881	2,465	2,184
Sundries, per value ..... rbls	1,047,718	1,028,438	1,839,071	4,298,976
Total value in roubles	113,543,825	116,954,950	119,449,815	107 030,066
.. sterling	£ 5,046,772	£ 5,197,999	£ 5,308,880	£ 3,845,781

Comparative List of Exports from St. Petersburg during the Navigation of the Years 1836 to 1842 inclusive.

ARTICLES	QUANTITIES EXPORTED						
	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Bristles, cut ..... poods	1,837	1,697	2,240	2,293	1,857	1,417	711
— Oberts ..... do	6,761	5,074	6,260	7,151	4,646	5,157	6,363
— first sort ..... do.	18,111	13,930	16,643	18,960	13,674	15,970	13,213
— second sort ..... do.	9,963	9,49	10,581	20,581	15,193	15,111	14,196
— Kuchs ..... do.	12,111	12,131	20,713	20,453	14,813	16,150	12,157
— all other sorts ..... do.	5,467	5,951	5,479	5,913	5,500	4,510	5,468
Caoutchouc ..... do.	691	727	143	206	113	1,200	1,171
Caviare ..... do.	230	273	250	143	233	147	213
Copper ..... do.	120,583	135,106	120,833	99,643	119,445	112,583	93,633
Corn, rye ..... do.	47,117	33,067	99,791	131,996	191,239	119,139	100,999
— bl ..... do.	50,063	36,956	92,471	64,583	51,256	23,090	23,471
Down, eider ..... lbs.	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	73	
— geese ..... poods	1,513	856	346	319	131	671	331
— goats ..... do.	3,116	1,908	4,940	3,217	2,961	3,940	3,417
Feathers ..... do.	30,971	22,894	31,123	27,660	20,681	23,913	17,737
Flax, thread ..... do.	6,837	10,047	31,060	23,647	22,851	12,806	13,273
—— thread ..... do.	225,453	273,116	303,936	113,391	200,261	206,303	206,150

Continued

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES EXPORTED.						
	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442
Flax & hemp, dressed ... poods	219,334	77,913	194,692	39,713	109,323	110,721	123,216
— codilla ... do.	141,892	56,675	134,343	46,732	80,733	59,901	68,191
— yarn ... do	10,263	10,907	5,984	7,220	2,769	1,441	440
Furs, ermine ... pieces	....	4					
— squirrel ... do	2,413	534	474	595	76	219	1,023
Galls ... poods	29	....	12	25			
Glue ... do	1,440	242	1,771	179	305	1,137	709
Grain, oats ... chetwts	....	56,849	2,166	32,785	27,540		
— rye ... do.	2,131	14,752	72,249	32,521	4	....	12
— wheat ... do	....	6,891	37,714	103,901	6,547	16,844	2,258
Gum ammoniac ... poods	....	46	37	....	79	13	136
Hair, camels' ... do	406	189	66	255	....	3	212
— goats' ... do	563	2	97	414	920	3,783	1,514
— ox and cow ... do	1,147	146	744	36	1,145	3,167	4,736
Hemp, clean ... do	1,102,464	1,032,476	1,341,809	1,173,387	1,104,170	423,472	540,487
— codilla ... do	351,141	341,463	327,372	309,467	363,299	257,313	227,500
— half-clean ... do	565,145	555,119	495,742	600,300	481,740	355,000	371,391
— codilla ... do	69,697	39,131	46,350	47,183	24,045	30,484	9,475
— yarn ... do	3,483	349	444	1,220	2,295	2,215	2,647
Hides, raw, cow ... do	75,716	24,561	54,340	62,101	101,846	83,141	101,792
— horse ... do	14,105	6,361	17,797	19,559	33,171	9,683	11,397
— ox ... do	2,846	1,353	1,815	373	1,129	2,167	2,344
— red ... do	27,950	13,547	13,736	21,717	21,963	29,581	13,512
— white ... do	2,435	346	471	1,302	2,572	1,323	753
— black ... do	18	....	10	....	29	27	6
— dressed ... pieces	....	151	....	....	50	1	4
Horse manes ... poods	11,64	7,413	11,581	13,229	15,111	10,017	13,474
— tails ... do	9,274	8,165	7,293	7,467	9,068	10,260	10,041
Iron in bars ... do	910,151	1,010,000	660,092	715,762	413,961	339,796	697,757
— in hoops ... do	6,812	1,981	449	4,168	....	6,350	
— in sheets ... do	33,119	40,250	32,317	75,471	64,308	60,941	45,580
— old ... do	42,069	42,141	36,809	29,509	37,941	33,017	39,202
Isinglass ... do	4,041	3,942	4,461	4,145	3,250	1,975	3,064
Isinglass, Sturgeons ... do	2,161	516	1,259	1,884	1,203	734	1,719
Liquorice ... do	1,104	2,131	1,142	1,298	3,647	2,017	2,545
Manufactures							
— Brass ... pieces	71,819	67,291	59,291	57,189	61,361	56,709	53,273
— cartridges ... do	47,447	36,506	27,659	73,296	63,203	61,968	53,140
— calicoes ... d	56,635	51,103	36,199	56,663	60,137	53,510	39,177
— paper, brown ... reams	1,017,157	1,043,560	2,347,241	2,351,146	2,243,392	2,321,419	813,103
— ditto, writing ... do	511,202	497,661	131,213	417,329	404,741	311,764	319,339
— linen, brown ... do	14,654	....	20,597	....	140	....	90
— ditto, narrow ... do	105,303	39,000	90	29,000	210	....	15
— ditto, long ... do	149,000	113,533	12,000	202,478	61,337	136,674	37,211
— sheets ... do	2,61,263	1,200,191	2,202,121	1,477,246	1,544,231	2,209,063	2,231,122
Meal, rye ... chetwts	5	2,615	4,281	3,930	7	3	7
— wheat ... do	65	63	136	2,474	30	97	21
Oil, seed ... poods	94	153	173	79	30	46	124
— hempseed ... do	178,918	240,541	60,333	314,283	10,674	133,566	21,200
— linseed ... do	4,260	61	23	12	61	23	
Parchment ... do	221,214	539,331	291,155	445,600	231,373	661,031	379,711
Quills ... 1000	48,000	53,670	100,739	68,313	73,561	53,166	36,191
Rhubarb ... poods	421	317	91	2,091	432	262	240
Needs, entered ... do	5,861	1,961	13,137	1,143	1,199	2,136	710
— cleared ... do	6,341	397	491	653	1,004	2,534	4,123
— hempseed ... chetwts	149	53	14	12	4	121	
— lin seed ... do	167,373	241,196	241,391	233,541	257,303	208,550	240,107
— wainscot ... poods	789	1,630	1,446	342	4,179	2,392	3,319
Skins calf ... do	29,713	1,219	749	9,833	2,751	1,464	1,311
— dressed ... pieces	60,469	131	1,269	41	351	1,111	10
— badger ... do		1,000	151	1,461	1,679	3,410	795
— cat ... do	3,050	2,500	121	1,164	1,296	....	1,536
— ermine ... do	29,725	4,000	65,730	56,000	10,192	65,130	141,647
— hare, grey ... do	99,911	71,650	61,650	91,659	129,610	39,167	69,313
— ditto white ... do.	27,150	1,000	4,000	....	6,000	27,130	1,537
— sable ... do	147	250	746	53	30	....	2,000
— squirrel ... do	997,296	1,007,171	239,660	1,959,766	660,000	1,054,444	713,971
Soap ... poods	2,847	1,046	2,301	3,592	1,319	1,000	2,323
Sole-leather ... do	2,000	19	1	....	222	186	136
Squirrel tails ... pieces	369,944	1,217,500	1,796,911	1,456,843	2,230,930	1,955,315	927,734
Tallow ... poods	3,439,150	3,430,131	3,042,337	2,880,660	3,079,142	3,210,000	2,742,510
— candles ... do	11,660	12,087	10,093	7,413	11,793	6,649	6,843
Wax, white ... do	30	156	147	134	2,923	701	196
— yellow ... do	47		787	923	30	307	849
— candles ... do	74	36	27	6	14	26	16
Wood, fathoms ... pieces	131,982	127,303	134,044	111,965	115,225	100,100	100,100
— beams ... do	134	300	175	326	412	300	615
Deals ... do	673,422	733,263	616,239	716,932	661,236	639,312	474,837
— lathwood ... do	147,113	97,302	31,675	21,793	60,313	61,737	36,943
Wool, sheep's ... poods	65,372	30,600	60,973	44,597	31,986	61,734	41,876
— woollen yarn ... do	1,306	1,319	2,216	2,741	2,070	4,350	4,794
Sundries ... value roubles	3,763,300	13,251,130	3,369,260	679,105	340,017	732,[illegible]	779,433
Total value roubles ...	139,691,401	136,510,541	127,313,430	30,733,757	36,536,410	37,300,[illegible]	33,630,341
sterling ... £	5,700,000	6,067,133	6,069,115	6,209,186	5,741,714	5,930,004	5,292,173

An Account of Goods exported from St. Petersburg in 1842, distinguishing the Exports by British and by Foreign Ships.

ARTICLES.	By 315 British and 11 Russian Ships.	By 14 American Ships.	By 64 French Ships.	By 173 Ships of other Nations	Total amount
Bar iron, C.C.N.D. ..... poods	53,733	....	....	....	53,733
—— P.S.I. ..... do.	13,717	93,015	....	....	106,732
—— K.I. ..... do.	31,300	....	....	....	31,300
—— K.S.K.E. ..... do.	60,305	....	....	....	60,305
—— H.C.H. ..... do.	....	39,110	....	....	39,110
Hemp, clean ..... do.	477,231	50,315	6,747	47,707	581,513
—— outshot ..... do.	114,727	67,936	51,061	90,561	323,345
—— half-clean ..... do.	134,730	7,070	29,412	142,170	313,382
—— codilla ..... do	451	672	303	410	1,736
—— tow ..... do.	174	....	....	....	174
—— yarn ..... do.	1,553				
Flax, 12-head ..... do.	5,220	3,356	1,763	3,170	13,709
—— 9-head ..... do.	247,216	2,731	1,911	1,972	253,220
—— 6-head ..... do.	116,316	11	1,907	212	117,516
—— codilla ..... do	42,011	....	111	5,011	47,112
—— tow ..... do.	10,150	....	....	....	10,150
Tallow ..... do.	2,270,013	37,511	220,113	127,667	2,761,304
Potashes ..... do.	5,000	4,197	54,137	113,977	183,311
Bristles ..... do.	29,000	1,520	10,511	3,017	51,378
Isinglass ..... do	1,500	30	771	1,309	1,870
—— Kamory ..... do.	1,367	....	....	....	1,367
Glue ..... do.	761	....	....	....	761
Feathers ..... do	1,253	8,235	1,961	10,201	17,516
Wool ..... do	41,853	511	6,201	....	50,573
Horse-manes ..... do.	1,870	600	3,667	1,746	13,143
Horse-tails ..... do.	4,163	170	2,150	1,136	11,319
Hides, tanned ..... do.	715	813	....	13,513	16,241
—— raw ..... do.	101,721	....	3,923	7,601	113,245
Cordage ..... do	29,413	29,767	4,711	94,172	157,063
Old rope ..... do.	17,017	1,000	....	3,100	21,117
Oakum ..... do.	6,534	715	....	3,010	10,259
Beans ..... do.	185,925	....	....	....	185,925
Tongues, reindeer ..... do.	39	....	....	....	39
—— neat's ..... do.	212	....	....	....	212
Linseed ..... chetwerts	10,081	6,571	9,535	20,171	226,358
Wheat ..... do.	2,200	....	....	....	2,200
Cranberries ..... sukers	1,003	....	....	....	1,003
Diaper, broad ..... archines	27,207	1,152,531	....	....	1,179,738
—— narrow ..... pieces	10,271	....	....	....	10,271
Crash ..... do.	1,891,352	943,500	1,000	5,000	2,840,852
Sailcloth ..... do.	303	25,270	911	13,330	39,814
Ravendeck ..... do.	772	16,451	2,911	32,810	52,933
Flems ..... do.	3,350	3,222	200	41,810	51,172
Quills ..... do.	4,041,000	350,000	....	....	4,427,000
Mats ..... do.	27,450	27,310	9,000	22,857	86,727
Lathwood ..... do	333,343	..	....	....	333,343
Deals ..... std. hundred	100,433	9,403	791	23,086	133,713

The following Miscellaneous Articles, exclusive of the foregoing, have been shipped from St. Petersburg during the Year 1842.

To London, chiefly by British Ships:		Wooden bowls..pieces	9,310	Salt beef ..... poods	707	White rope ..... do	157
Bar iron ..... poods	1,500	— skips ..... do.	28,219	Hemphards ... poods	319	Hogs hair ..... poods	1,411
Cantharides ..... do.	972	Squirrel-skin robes..do.	231	**To Archangel:**		Cantharides ..... do	119
Rhubarb ..... do.	50	Esparto matts ..... do.	1,000	**To Glasgow**		Soap ..... do.	72
Drugs ..... do	53	Sharping ..... arsh.	1,000	Bees' wax ..... poods	17	Iron hoops ..... do.	230
Sponge ..... do.	14	Drillings ..... do.	1,527	Cattle hoofs ..... do.	1,200	**To Jersey and Guernsey**	
Manna ..... do.	20	Skipping ..... pairs	600	Pig hair ..... poods	5	Liquorice wood.. do.	11
Bees' wax ..... do.	20	Boots ..... do.	200	**To Teneriffe**		Woven cruse ..... do.	10
Tallow candles .. do.	132	**To Hull, chiefly by British Ships**		Tallow candles.. poods	10	Brown rolls ..... pieces	7,500
Stearine ditto .... do	12			Stearine ditto ... do.	11	Felt ..... do.	2,100
Wax ditto ..... do.	111	Bar iron ..... poods	1,200	Drillings ..... arsh	119	Woollen lowlis .... do.	250
Portable soup .... do.	4	Rapeseed ..... do.	6,331	**To Cape of Good Hope:**		Cashmere cotton stuff ash.	1,951
Salt beef ..... do.	6	Mustard-seed ... do.	641	Tar ..... poods	300	Squirrel-skin robes pcs	7
Honey ..... do.	60	Shank bones..... do.	2,451	**To Elsineure.**		Reindeer tongues ... do	10
Caviare ..... do.	25	Silk waste ..... do.	711	Burnt bones..... poods	602	**By French Ships, to France, &c.:**	
Stearine ..... do.	16	Silk crude ..... do.	11	**To Copenhagen**		Copper ..... poods	17,721
Soap ..... do.	131	Flax - spinning		Ermine skins.. pieces	410	Bar iron ..... do.	39,416
White rope ..... do	207	waste ..... do.	649	Lamb ditto ..... do.	19,500	Stearine ..... do.	2,711
Goats' hair ..... do.	19	**To Liverpool, chiefly by Brit. Ships:**		Sheep ditto..... do.	600	Ox-tail hair..... do.	170
Tar ..... do	20	Bar iron ..... poods	6,300	twilleps ..... do.	21	Cow ditto ..... do.	1,700
Twine ..... do	222	Tallow candles... do.	331	Sailcloth ..... do.	36	Goats' ditto ..... do.	6,041
Hempbands ..... do.	9	Stearine ditto..... do.	22	Ravendeck ..... do.	270	Down ..... do.	270
Salted hides ..... do.	2.7	Bears' grease.... do.	6	Flems ..... do.	10	Calfskins ..... do.	301
Caraway-seed ... do.	1,041	Caraway-seeds...do	298	Quills ..... do.	10	Quills ..... do.	1,750
Silver coin ..... { do.	1	Boots ..... pairs	60	**By American Ships, to United States, &c. —**		Semen cynæ ..... do.	111
lb.	3	**To Leith**				Wormseed ..... do	270
Gold ditto ..... rolet.	10	Butter ..... poods	123	Sheet iron..... poods	30,491	Cantharides..... do	493

Tar ..... poods'	516	Copper ..... poods	74,319	Hare-skins ..... poods	633	Sole-leather ..... poods	136
Chroma'e salt ... do.	7,472	— in plates ..... do.	199	Calf-skins ..... do.	339	Boots ..... pairs	270
Stearine candles . do.	78	Scrap iron ..... do.	22,324	Elk-skins ..... do.	116	— tops ..... do.	300
Caraway-seed ... do.	113	Sheet iron ..... do.	5,672	Annseed ..... do.	639	— unmade ..... do.	2,236
— oil ..... do.	30	Hempseed oil .... do.	21,854	Caraway seed ..... do.	2,173	Eau de Cologne	
Annseed ditto .... do.	3	Flame ..... do.	4,313	Hempseed ..... chets.	3	doz. bottles	1,000
Silk ..... do.	49	Stearine ..... do.	733	Rapeseed ..... do.	17	Wooden bowls . pieces	11,110
— waste ..... do.	31	Tallow candles .. do.	3,847	Green peas ..... do.	29	Bricks ..... do.	9,770
Drugs ..... do.	76	Stearine ditto ... do.	677	Buck-wheat grits . do.	1	Drillings ..... arsh.	71,941
Tea ..... { ds.	7	Wax ditto ..... do.	11	Manna croup ..... bags	250	Diaper ..... do.	21,045
{ lbs.	21	Beer wax ..... do.	311	Wheat flour ..... do.	26	Cotton stuffs ..... do.	500
Butter ..... poods	1,202	Soap ..... do.	2,174	Rye ditto ..... cwts.	58	Silk stuffs ..... do.	140
Pitch ..... do.	104	Scum of bones ... do.	114,291	Tea ..... { poods	11	Cotton velvet .... do.	120
Boot-tops ..... pairs	300	Oxen horns ..... do.	240	{ lbs.	27	Half imperials ... pieces	9,000
Rye ..... chets.	10	Hemitripe ..... do.	1,328	Castoreum ..... do.	34	Dutch ducats .... do.	1,500
Gold coin ... { roubles	61,000	Horsemane combings ..... do.	84	Macaroni ..... poods	9	Silver snuff-boxes . do.	35
Platina .. { lbs.	15	Cow-hair ..... do.	1,356	Caviare ..... do.	84	Papier maché dr. do.	2
{ zolotniks	62	Goat-hair ..... do.	722	Drugs ..... do.	8,369	Sawn balks ..... do.	7,115
Reindeer tongues pcs.	50	Hogs' yarn ..... do.	100	Snuff ..... do.	5	Spars ..... do.	600
Hare-skins ..... do.	13,130	Quills ..... do.	916	Tobacco ..... do.	52	Hoop-poles ..... do.	120
Deals ..... do.	612	Hawsers ..... do.	139	Honey-wood ..... do.	277	Boat masts ..... do.	30
Masts and spars . do.	173	Wool and wool-combings ..... do.	31,256	Lignum vitæ ..... do.	84	Rickers ..... do.	2,116
By Ships of other Nations, in various Countries		Furs ..... do.	2,243	Tinplate ..... do.	7	Masts ..... do.	136
Berlin ..... poods	11,070					Balks ..... do.	914

An Abstract of the Foreign Trade of St. Petersburg during 1842, compared with the Trade of 1841.

IMPORTS.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Entered. 1841 Quantity.	Entered. 1842 Quantity.	Duties paid in 1842. On Quantity.	Duties paid in 1842. On Value.	Remains. 1841 Quantity.	Remains. 1842 Quantity.
				sil. rou.		
Gold and silver value rou.	....	....		561,093	....	....
Cotton twist poods	963,731	565,997	447,972	11,333,928	123,342	117,772
— raw ..... do.	392,562	372,617	377,943	2,965,300	72,791	69,611
Coffee ..... do.	122,154	117,974	111,139	2,177,361	43,046	19,345
Sugar, raw .. do.	1,532,486	1,530,661	1,760,976	12,953,749	677,150	730,436
Spices ..... do.	10,321	12,173	14,350	144,514	3,744	4,314
Manufactures:						
— cotton .. poods	3,709	6,303	3,411	703,720	532	856
— linen .... do.	752	792	841	193,415	201	14
— silken .... do.	2,743	2,730	2,736	2,149,716	34	39
— woollen .. do.	17,340	20,161	16,800	2,006,136	3,150	5,930
Wines						
— in casks ankers	193,670	170,256	187,990	2,635,963	18,963	31,909
— in bottles .. No.	72,127	97,530	79,826	148,720	26,254	29,014
— Champagne bottles	611,731	661,148	600,901	1,047,681	161,160	143,053
Spirits in bottles quarts, ankers	5,413	8,313	5,362	770,230	994	1,487
Other articles value roubles	....	....	....	12,994,636	3,172,644	4,830,967
			sil. rou.	92,040,831 *		
			£ sterl.	10,954,963		

EXPORTS.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Duties paid in 1841. On Quantity.	Duties paid in 1842. On Quantity.	Duties paid in 1842. On Value.
			sil. rou.
Gold and silver value rou.	....	....	53,870
Hemp ..... poods	1,198,717	1,200,704	2,917,663
Flax ..... do.	469,...	533,286	2,134,963
Potashes ..... do.	364,5...	379,701	1,133,308
Tallow ..... do.	3,110,...	2,763,...	11,068,847
Tallow candles do.	6,917	4,454	77,563
Leather (hides) do.	90,...	119,833	1,094,736
Bristles ..... do.	19,333	16,373	194,241
Cordage and cables ..... do.	59,...	51,...	2,099,...
Metals	143,644	123,504	336,749
— iron ..... do.	616,187	453,227	1,013,941
— copper ... do.	112,...	93,...	923,471
Sundries:			
Linen ..... pieces	164,...	147,...	1,615,133
Grain ... chetwerts	17,...	2,...	27,...
Other articles value roubles	....	....	7,647,853
			sil. rou. 23,130,...
			£ sterl. 3,...

* 10 gallons and 36 lb. 1 oz. 11 dr. averdupoise. † At average of exchange 30½d. per silver rouble.
‡ 5952 English bushels.

The Trade of 1842 compared with that of the preceding Year.

		£
Imports	Increase	782,731
Exports	Decrease	852,910
Total trade	Increase	70,811
Excess of imports over exports	Increase	1,303,831
Customs revenue	Increase	674,535

British Shipping employed in 1842 compared with that of the preceding Year.

YEARS.	ARRIVALS. No. of Vessels.	ARRIVALS. Tonnage.	DEPARTURES. No. of Vessels.	DEPARTURES. Tonnage.
1841	643	168,337	647	167,907
1842	393	117,793	317	113,338
Decrease in 1842	130	24,544	130	31,713

COMPARATIVE Recapitulation of the Trade of St. Petersburg during the Years 1841 and 1842.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Duties collected by the Custom-house.
	value £ sterling	value £ sterling.	value £ sterling	£ sterling.	£ sterling.
1841	9,177,130	6,015,731	15,337,973	3,366,563	2,351,086
1842	10,051,563	5,361,844	15,413,747	4,689,119	2,829,721

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1842.

	£
From Imports	2,653,551
From Exports	176,170
	2,829,721

The foregoing abstract of the total foreign trade of St. Petersburg, during the year 1842, gives the following results as compared with that of 1841:

Imports	Increase	£ 732,724
Exports	Decrease	652,910
Total trade	Increase	79,814
Customs revenue	..	474,535
Excess of imports over exports	..	£1,385,634

The same abstract shows,

"1. That there has been an improvement in the importation of some articles of British manufacture, and particularly of *cotton twist*.

"2. That there has been a great falling off in the consignments of Russian produce to the United Kingdom.

"3. That there has been an extraordinary decrease in the tonnage of British vessels employed in the trade.

"*The Tariff.*—By an imperial ukase of the 2d—14th—December last, a few modifications have been authorized in the Russian tariff, but so trifling in their nature and extent as to render special notice unnecessary.

"The only change from which British trade is likely to derive any benefit, regards the exportation of *bones* for agricultural purposes.

"*Restrictions on Foreign Merchants.*—No change whatever has taken place in the restrictions imposed on foreign merchants—although the only argument against their abolition, advanced by the department of foreign trade, is the inexpediency of touching, under present circumstances, the constitution of the mercantile guilds.

"However, by the recent concession to shipmasters in respect of customs entries *outwards*, more especially adverted to hereafter, the monopolizing privileges of these guilds have received a severe check, and there is every reason to believe, that this circumstance will, ere long, compel a revision of the guild laws.

"In anticipation of this probable change, the following demands might be put forth, with a view to placing British commercial men on an equal footing with the native merchants: namely—

"1. That foreign merchants should be received into the 1st and 2d guilds with the same rights and privileges as the native merchants—and without being compelled to take a temporary oath of allegiance.

"2. That foreign merchants being exempted from certain *civil services* to which the native trader is subject—the former should pay an additional *special rate* of 20 per cent on the amount of *guild taxes*, to be applied to the remuneration of native substitutes.

"Having on divers occasions submitted in detail my humble opinion on this highly important question, I need now only repeat my firm conviction that its favourable solution would materially improve our trade with this country, and bring it within the reach of *small*

capitalists who could traffic personally in the interior of the empire—from which profitable occupation they are at present virtually excluded, to the unquestionable disadvantage of the commercial interests of both nations.

" *Custom-house Laws.*—Some concessions have recently been made with reference to the vexatious regulations of the custom-house; namely—

" 1. Shipmasters have been admitted to make entries in their own name, of the cargoes of their vessels *outward*, which formerly could only be done through the medium of a resident merchant of the 1st guild, to whom a commission had to be paid.

" Besides the advantage which it affords to the shipping interest, this concession must lead to other indirect results highly beneficial to the export trade generally, though confessedly unfavourable to the 1st guild merchants, whose personal profits arising from 'commission,' will necessarily be reduced proportionably with the facilities gained by minor competitors.

" 2. Merchants or consignees have been authorized to rectify, by notice to the custom-house, errors or omissions in *bills of lading*, before the arrival of the vessels that carry the goods.

" This is a mitigation of the former rigour of the law, and in so far acceptable. But the *radical evil* remains; namely, the making a *fiscal document* of the bill of lading, instead of considering it as a simple receipt of the shipmaster, and proof of the ownership of the goods. So long as this regulation prevails, there will always be ample room for levying heavy pecuniary penalties, nor are the opportunities likely to be neglected by customs officers, to whose personal use a large share of the fines is appropriated by law.

" *The Warehousing System.*—An experiment has at length been sanctioned in regard to the bonding system; and by an imperial ukase of the 8th—20th—instant, the ports of St. Petersburg (including its shipping station at Cronstadt), Riga, and Archangel, have been declared warehousing ports for three consecutive years, commencing from the 1st of May, 1843.

" The term for the exportation of foreign bonded goods, free from any customs duty, is limited to eight months; but this limitation may be considered as merely nominal, because the minister of finance will scarcely refuse his sanction to an extension of time having for its ultimate object the clearing of the goods for consumption, and the payment of the import duties, which would be lost to the Russian treasury were the exportation enforced according to the strict letter of the law.

" *The Brack.*—From circumstances which have lately transpired, it would appear that the department of foreign trade is not favourable to the maintenance of the Brack law, while, on the other hand, it is strenuously insisted upon by a few influential foreign merchants, who apprehend that the removal of this obstacle would induce the native traders to engage personally in foreign commerce, instead of limiting themselves as most of them now do, to transactions on the spot, with resident foreign factors.

" It is generally believed that a special representation from the British government would effect the abolition of this vicious system, by which the hemp and flax trade in particular are greatly harassed and obstructed.

" *Charges on Shipping.*—In the present depressed state of the British shipping interest, the port and other charges on vessels demand an attentive examination, to which I propose devoting part of the ensuing navigation season, during which it is my intention to be present at Cronstadt (the shipping station of this port), in order to watch in person the working of the new warehousing law, and the carrying out of the provisions of the recent treaty of commerce and navigation."—*St. Petersburg, January* 31, 1843.

The following extracts from the circular of the house of Thomson, Bonar, and Company, a firm which has existed in that city since the foundation of St. Petersburg, gives a mercantile record of the export trade, which may be usefully introduced in this work.

" *Bristles.*—The shipments from the wharf in the present year have varied little in amount from those of 1841; but in consequence of about 3000 poods having been detained in the river by the ice, there is a decrease of some importance in the export from Cronstadt.

The following are the comparative quantities loaded off from the wharf in the two last seasons; Okatka, poods 6656 in 1842 against 5734 in 1841, first sorts 22,159 against 19,830, Suchoy 11,739 against 13,717, and second sorts 15,943 against 17,781; in all, poods 56,467 loaded off in 1842 against 57,062 in 1841. The supplies of the higher descriptions having been abundant, prices of them gave way to the extent of about 5 ro. per pood in the course of the past season, but the lower descriptions were steadily maintained, and in constant demand throughout.

"*Deals.*—The demand for Great Britain was checked in the early part of the season by the alteration in the timber duties, and for some months our export was confined to the continental ports. To these, however, an unusually large quantity was shipped, and prices were in consequence steadily maintained at 11½ to 12 for red wood, and 7½ to 7½ for white wood. About the beginning of October, shipments to Great Britain again commenced, and continued on an extensive scale to the end of the season, but from the cause above mentioned, our total export is much smaller than for many years past; being 107,168 doz. to Great Britain, and 33,536 doz. to foreign countries in this year, against 205,319 doz. and 8090 doz. in 1841, and 186,594 doz. and 8518 doz. to each in 1840. No contracts appear to have been yet entered into for next year.—12 ro. are demanded by Gromoff, for red wood, but 11 is the highest price yet offered him. Deals in less estimation might be bought at 11 ro. White wood at 7 ro.

"*Iron.*—The quantity remaining on the spot at the close of the navigation and expected early in spring, is as follows: TAD poods 61,000, CCND poods 100,000, KB poods 11,260, PSI poods 177,176, Gurieff's poods 154,714, in all poods 504,150. Prices have scarcely varied throughout the season from our annexed quotations. The total export, it will be observed, is about 60,000 poods short of that of last year, which arises from the great decrease in the shipments to the United States, as both Great Britain and the continental ports have taken more than in 1841. No new contracts are yet reported.

"*Copper.*—The shipments of this article have amounted to poods 103,108, against poods 120,305 in 1841, and there remain on the spot for sale, 8000 poods of N. N. Demidoff's for which 32½ are demanded, 6000 poods Pashkoff's held at ro. 34, and 6500 poods Jacovleff's, Laval's, &c., held at ro. 33. In the course of next season about 100,000 poods more private copper are expected down, of which about 40,000 have already been sold on contract at 32½ with ro. 7 down for Pashkoff's, and 31½ with 10 down for Demidoff's and Laval's. Crown copper, there is none for sale.

"*Grain.*—The business done in grain this season was confined to a few thousand chetwerts of wheat that were brought down early in it and taken for shipment to Great Britain, after which all demand ceased.

"*Flax.*—The quantity brought down by the dealers in the course of the past season amounted to 305,000 poods, and there wintered from previous years about 328,000 poods, so that the aggregate of our supply for 1842 was 633,000 poods, the buyers confining themselves exclusively to the wintering flax, and avoiding contracts for new, as the reports of its quality were, generally speaking, unfavourable; and Ardamatsky, whose flax justly stands highest in repute, alone succeeded in effecting sales of about a couple of hundred tons at 95 and 85. The shipments from the wharf extended in all to 13,775 poods 12-bds., 398,204 poods 9-bds., and 123,558 poods 6-bds., making poods 535,537—but of which about 10,000 poods are detained in the river by the ice—against 304,000 poods in 1841, and there remain over on the spot,

Carelia	.	.	12-bds.	6,300	9-bds.	1,000	6-bds. 800
Brack	1839	.	„	350	„	8,550	„ 1,400
„	1840	.	„	—	„	500	„ 750
„	1841	.	„	—	„	21,200	„ 4,200
„	1842	.	„	21,000	„	9,100	„ 7,650
			Total	27,910 poods.		40,650 poods.	14,800 poods.

"*Hemp.*—The quantity of this article brought down was 1,190,000 poods, which added to the 340,000 remaining over from 1841, formed a total supply of 1,530,000 poods. Small as is this quantity, it nevertheless exceeded the demand for exportation, only 1,295,635 poods, comprising poods 588,085 clean, 331,618 outshot, and 375,952 half-clean, having

been loaded off from the wharfs in the course of the season. The proportion exported to foreign countries has been somewhat larger than usual; but the principal market, Great Britain, has this year taken only 734,000 poods in all, being 280,000 poods less than the greatly diminished export of last season, and 550,000 poods less than in 1840. The numerous expenses to which the dealers bringing down this article are subjected by the regulations attending its preparation for export, operate as the principal check to supplies; while by the increase to the cost of the article, consequent upon these expenses, they exercise an equally prejudicial influence on the export of it.

"*Hides.*—Our shipments of Kips, Kazan, and Ukraine, in the course of the past season have consisted of 3050 9-lbs., 192,898 10-lbs., 111,680 11-lbs., 20,400 12-lbs., 13,791 13 to 17-lbs., 16,595 18 to 23-lbs., and 1150 31 to 34-lbs., making in all 389,564 kips, and have consequently been in advance of those of the preceding years. Of calfskins, on the other hand, the quantity shipped has only amounted to 21,015.

"*Linseed.*—Our shipments of this article from the wharfs amount to tchetverts 282,609, but in consequence of the detention in the ice of many of the lighters last laden, 276,628 are all that have left Cronstadt, against 368,294 in 1841.

		1841.		1842.
Hull	chetwerts	77,473		79,407
London	"	35,355		25,851
Newcastle	"	9,749		7,460
Liverpool	"	15,655		15,357

"*Tallow.*—The quantity of this article that passed the brack, was 106,699 casks of yellow candle, 3802 casks of white, and 2854 of soap, in all 113,355 casks, of which circ. 111,000 casks have been exported (the remainder being stopped by the ice). The decrease in the export of 1842, when compared with that of 1841, is 24,000 casks, with 1840, 28,000 casks, and with 1839, 40,000 casks. On contract for next year, about 6000 casks are supposed to have been already bought at 118 to 119 for Ukraine deliverable in June and July, 110 for Siberia, and 113 to 115 for common, deliverable in all August, with all the money down, and with only ro. 10 hand money, at 125 for June, and 123 for August delivery. The supply of next season is expected to be very large, advices from all parts of the empire concurring in reporting a great abundance of this article, and we are led to infer from them that the quantity for shipment may amount to from 160,000 to 170,000 casks, including that which remained over, provided the winter communication in the interior become good.

"*Imports.*—At the opening of the navigation, an unusual degree of activity prevailed in almost every branch of this trade, and large quantities of most articles were despatched to the markets and fairs of the interior. The business since done at the principal fairs, however, did not realize the expectations that had been formed of them. This was more particularly the case as regards the Nishney fair, and those immediately succeeding it, and the reaction on our markets of this untoward state of the inland trade has been sensibly felt.

"*Cochineal.*—The stock on the spot is estimated at about 350 barrels, and does not exceed that of last year at the same period.

"*Indigo.*—We estimate the quantity in importers' hands at about 2300 chests, or from 500 to 600 chests more than our stock at this period last year. The demand for Rostoff generally takes place about the opening of the year.

"*Lead.*—Our supply of this article is large, but the stock on hand, estimated at 125,000 poods, does not exceed what the consumption can take off, provided our winter communication be good.

"*Olive Oil.*—Of our supply of this article, nearly two-thirds were bought by the dealers in the course of the summer months, the sales between May and September, inclusive, having attained to the large amount of 200,000 poods. The stock on the 1st instant was 95,000 against 37,000 poods in 1841, and consisted of 77,000 Gallipoli, 7500 poods Genoa, 3500 poods Seville, Palermo 2000 poods, Malaga 2000 poods, Messina 2000 poods, and Boston 1000 poods. Ro. 27 for Gallipoli, and ro. 26 for all other descriptions are our quotations.

"*Sugar.*—Our importation of this article falls considerably below that of last year, but yet it has somewhat exceeded 1,500,000 poods. It has consisted principally of Havanna,

comprising only 48,000 poods of other sorts. Compared with that of the annual consumption, the amount of our importation appears extremely moderate, indeed insufficient, as, in the twelve months that have preceded the present date, upwards of 1,500,000 poods have been consumed. The redundancy of the importation of 1841, however, supplies every deficiency, and our present stock is estimated at fully 900,000 poods, or adequate to our wants up to the end of June next. We now quote white Havannas at 27 to 28¼, but hope soon to be able to advise some improvement in this article.

"*Exchanges* have during the latter part of the season kept steady, at a little below par, and without having experienced any important fluctuations.

PRICES at St. Petersburg, the 8th—20th—December, 1842, at the Exchange of 37¼*d.* per silver rouble.

EXPORTS.	Obatka.	1st Sort.	2d Sort.	Dried.	COST FREE ON BOARD.				
	roubles				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per
Bristles, Yaroslaff.....per pood	210	102	73	32 to 46	30 15 3	14 19 0	10 13 1	1 10 0	6 17 1	cwt.
— Moskatenoff, Saskhina... do.	200	83	52	30	29 2 2	12 10 0	7 14 6		1 10 11	do.
— Tepitzin, Kuberinoff's.... do.	140 to 150	83	52	30	26 1 4 to 27 13 3	12 10 0	7 14 6		1 10 11	do.
— Malkoff's..... do	175 to 140	83 to 83	54	32	25 9 11 to 26 1 4	12 1 0 to 12 10 0	8 3 0		1 16 0	do.
— Vekhalotzi..... do.	125	72 to 73	50 to 53	30 to 32	17 14 0	10 12 3 to 11 0 10	7 5 9 to 7 17 6		1 19 11 to 1 16 0	do. do.
— Siberia..... do.	190 to 200	90 to 100	53 to 63	30 to 35	27 13 3 to 29 2 2	13 1 2 to 14 11 1	5 3 1 to 9 12 0		1 19 11 to 3 3 4	do. do.
	On the Spot.		On Contract.							
Copper, in blocks..... do.										
— Laval..... do.	33		31½		97 5 1		92 3 6			two.
— Pashkoff..... do.	31		32½		93 16 0		94 15 0			do.
— Demidoff..... do.	32½ to 33		31½		94 15 0 to 97 3 1		92 3 6			do.
— Jacovieff..... do.	33				97 3 4					do
			On Contract							
Deals, red wood.....dar			11 to 12		3 9 7 to 3 19 1					stnd
— white wood..... do			7 to 7½		3 11 0 to 3 16 3					do.
	On the Spot and on Contract.									
Flax, 12-head.....bgt	115 to 120				30 13 10 to 30 3 7					ton
— 9-head..... do.	95 to 100				30 19 3 to 32 0 0					do.
— 6-head..... do.	63 to 68				29 3 9 to 30 0 0					do.
— codilla..... do	45				14 14 7					do.
— tow..... do.	20				22 1 10					do.
Grain, oats.....chet	4				0 11 10					qr.
— wheat..... do.	23				1 11 10					do.
	On the Spot.		On Contract.							
Hemp, clean, cut..... bgt.	83 to 85				26 9 0 to 27 0 9				demanded	ton
— ditto common..... do	73 to 80		80		23 7 3 to 25 11 6			25 11 6	do	do
— outshot, cut..... do.	78 to 75				23 17 3 to 24 3 3				demanded	do.
— ditto common..... do.	67 to 70		73		21 16 4 to 22 11 0			22 11 7	do	do.
— half-clean, cut..... do.	87 to 90				27 17 9 to 28 3 7				demanded	do.
— ditto common..... do.	54 to 60		83		19 3 3 to 19 16 9			20 4 9	do	do.
			On Contract.							
Hides, tips 16 lbs.....lb			63 to 65 cop			0 0 4½ to 0 0 5½				lb.
— ditto 11 lbs..... do.			61 to 63			0 0 4½ to 0 0 4½				do.
— ditto 13 lbs..... do.			58 to 60			0 0 4½ to 0 0 4½				do.
Iron, old sable CCND.....pood	500 cop.				17 4 2					ton
— ditto PSI..... do	430 to 450 cop.				13 9 5 to 13 4 4					do.
— new sable Gurieff's..... do	415 to 420				13 7 9 to 13 10 0					do.
Isinglass, patriarch ..... do.	515				0 13 5					lb.
— 1st sort { Ural, Astracan do.	420 to 415				0 11 2 to 0 11 9					do.
— 2d sort { and Belouga.. do.	340 to 350				0 9 7 to 0 9 4					do.
			On Contract.							
Linseed, rjeff.....chwt			21 rou.		1 0 11					qr.
— murska..... do.			23		1 15 6					do.
Manufactures, linens .....piece	26 to 30				1 3 6 to 1 9 2					prce
— ravenduck ..... do.	14 to 21				0 14 6 to 1 0 10					do
— sailcloth..... do	60 to 34				1 17 8 to 1 10 4					do.
— drillings..... arsh	53 to 62 cop.				0 0 11					ell
— diaper.....100s	200				0 0 3½					do.
— crash..... do.	145 to 205				0 0 2½ to 0 0 3½					do.
Oil.....pouds										tun
	On Contract.									
Potashes.....bgt.	73 to 74				22 14 0 to 23 3 0					ton
	On the Spot.		On Contract. Cash with handm							
Tallow, yellow Candle Ukraine..... do	125 to 126		119	123	30 4 10 to 30 14 9		37 13 9	30 4 10		do.
— ditto common..... do	122 to 124		115 to 116	124	30 17 3 to 30 3 9		36 10 4 to 36 14 3	36 3 9		do.
— ditto Siberia..... do			116 to 117				36 16 3 to 37 3 0			do.
Wax, yellow..... do										cwt.
— white..... do.										do.

Prices at St. Petersburg, the 8th—20th—December, 1842, at the Exchange 37½ per silver rouble.

IMPORTS		Price in Roubles.	NET PROCEEDS, exclusive of Freight, Sound Dues, Delcredere and Discount.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cochineal, black	pood	220 to 230 paid	0 1 0	to 0 1 7	lb.
grey	do.	250 demanded	0 3 6		do.
Coffee, fine	do	50 to 51	1 3 6	.. 1 4 7	cwt.
middling	do	46 .. 48	2 4 1	.. 2 11 9	do.
ordinary	do.	35 .. 39	1 19 7½	.. 1 14 8½	do.
Cotton, Georgia, and Orleans	do.	72 .. 73½	0 0 6	.. 0 0 8½	lb.
good middling	do				
Surat	do.	16	0 0 1½		do.
Indigo, fine	do.	315 .. 350	0 6 11½	.. 0 7 9	do
middling	do.	265 .. 300	0 5 6½	.. 0 6 7½	do
ordinary	do	225 .. 260	0 4 1½	.. 0 5 4	do.
Madras	do	160 .. 200	0 3 3	.. 0 4 1	do
Java	do.	285 .. 335	0 5 4½	.. 0 7 5	do.
Lead, in pigs	do.	70 .. 72	17 5 0	.. 17 15 10	cwt
in sheets	do	82½ .. 83	29 14 9		do
Oil, olive, Spanish	do	30	31 0 3		ton
ditto Gallipoli	do	27	33 14 4		do
Quicksilver	do.	17½			lb
Sal ammoniac	do.	28			cwt.
Sarsaparilla, Lisbon	do	60 .. 65			lb.
Honduras	do	60 .. 70			do
Vera Cruz	do	11½ .. 15			do
Spices, Cassia lignea	do				do
ditto in buds	do	65			do
cloves	do	185			do
pepper	do.	21 .. 23			do
Sugar, Havanna, white	do	27 .. 28½	1 14 0	.. 1 16 4	do
Sumach	do.	5½ .. 6½	3 6 6	.. 3 7 10	do
Tin, in bars	do.	27½ .. 28			2 cwt
in blocks	do	27 .. 27½	3 3 3	.. 3 6 6	do
Woods, fustic	ton	30 .. 32	5 11 6	.. 6 12 10	ton
logwood, Campeachy	do	36 .. 41	8 1 9	.. 9 5 3	do
ditto Jamaica	do	28 .. 33	4 19 5	.. 6 16 11	do
Nicaragua	do	61 .. 70	11 7 0	.. 13 13 10	do
Guiac, officinum	pood	101 .. 81½			do

Exchanges 8th December, 1842.—London 37 5-16 ℔, Amsterdam 3 mo. 150, Hamburg 3 mo. 33½ ℔, Paris 3 mo. 299 300.
Stocks 5 per cent. silver and bank notes 127 per cent.
„ 5 ditto ditto 1 and 2 service 187½ 187 ditto.
„ 5 ditto ditto 3 and 4 ditto 193½ ditto

Comparative Table of the total Exportation in the Years 1841 and 1842.

Where to		Copper.	Iron.	HEMP. Clean	Outshot.	Clean Codilla.	Codilla.	FLAX. 12-bds.	9-bds.	6-bds.	Tow & Coil	Tallow.
		poods	poods.	poods								
London	1841		73,500	733,662	19,956	62,345	...	376	3,803	1,231	....	1,547,350
	1842	....	43,011	152,257	17,000	30,963	....	....	1,117	315	....	1,509,930
Out ports	1841	....	109,291	449,300	91,079	94,613	1,391	3,663	237,400	187,[illegible]	44,111	997,291
	1842	....	223,157	333,065	103,310	102,276	3972	6,220	240,160	115,[illegible]	30,463	439,781
Foreign ports	1841	130,305	69,405	31,191	62,772	169,277	1965	2,047	6,500	791	....	547,921
	1842	183,800	191,815	47,793	141,470	222,102	3540	2,133	2,657	1,220	0,745	350,965
United States	1841	....	336,411	77,970	50,750	73,721	2917	4,070	3,156			
	1842	....	176,253	50,316	64,291	6,056	3713	6,956	5,405			
Total exports	1841	130,305	588,607	824,719	223,614	329,959	6854	11,756	241,359	189,942	44,111	3,136,954
	1842	183,800	510,236	583,431	316,371	360,401	9966	14,901	249,315	117,432	37,208	2,753,687

Where to.		Hides	Cordage	Wool	Wheat.	Linseed	Sail-cloth	Ravens. and Flems.	Deals	Bristles	Tallow	Isinglass.
		poods.			chets		pieces		p. deals			
London	1841	13,500	3,436	19,650	9,711	41,215	500	611	70,511	32,750	....	2572
	1842	23,731	16,005	29,650	1,967	25,511	963	1,229	15,665	31,500	3,000	3016
Out ports	1841	71,971	10,010	14,410	5,005	142,515	32	1,111	300,224	1,250	....	61
	1842	68,000	20,000	11,681	....	122,230	137	3,259	500,114	1,075	....	22
Foreign ports	1841	11,200	10,211	33,674	....	107,665	14,274	31,665	95,274	13,750	504,555	1611
	1842	31,687	14,172	30,070	....	92,755	14,600	51,112	107,656	12,207	275,575	1179
United States	1841	31	51,525	100	....	6,361	11,750	53,915	1,561	9,061	....	37
	1842	15	26,061	....	....	8,000	23,162	71,600	39,511	1,215	....	30
Total exports	1841	96,661	196,810	67,315	15,576	356,606	26,656	106,700	366,177	68,556	504,555	4281
	1842	131,656	181,152	71,151	1,967	261,607	38,866	127,100	353,755	53,779	281,575	4266

CHAPTER XIV.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE BALTIC, EXCLUSIVE OF RIGA.

THE Russian trade in the Baltic is chiefly carried on from St. Petersburg and Riga. Other ports have, however, for a long period shared a considerable commerce.

The coasts of *Finland*, especially the south coast, is flanked by rocky islets,—the climate is foggy, and the trade is of little comparative importance. The principal ports are, Wiburg, Abo, and Fredericksham; and formerly, Tornea.

FREDERICKSHAM.—Before the annexation of Finland to Russia, the river Kymene formed the boundary betwixt the latter and Sweden. Fredericksham was soon made a fortified town, although only a small village when taken from the Swedes by the Russians. It has an inconsiderable trade chiefly in timber and deals.

WIBURG, on the gulf of Finland, is the capital of the province of that name and a fortified town. It lies about twelve miles from the sea, from whence the navigation is intricate. At the town there are from 10 to 12 feet depth of water, and large ships must moor about nine miles below.

Its principal trade is in the exportation of deals, battens, and wood; and its imports are salt herrings, &c.

Its negotiations and money transactions are done at St. Petersburg: its weights and measures are regulated by those of the capital in all commercial concerns.

The following statement exhibits its trade and navigation during the last five years of the 18th, and the first four of the present century, compared with its present trade and navigation.

STATE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, &c.

Years.	Exports. Roubles.	Imports. Roubles.	Ships arrived.	Of which English.
1795	70,344	113,034	50	22
1796	138,159	179,310	73	34
1797	154,132	95,799	78	34
1798	104,625	124,967	2	25
1799	16,988	25,895	—	—
1801	121,402	71,607	50	24
1802	171,665	82,872	64	44
1803	196,583	128,545	58	65
1804	—	917,629	59	29

See table hereafter of the value of the rouble at different periods.

Trade and Navigation of Wiburg in 1841 and 1842.

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1841						
British	98	13,132	504	56	13,132	504
Russian	11	1,726	83	10	1,700	81
American	1	300	12	1	300	12
Swedish	3	159	13	3	159	13
Norwegian	1	344	31	1	344	31
Danish	12	1,521	82	12	1,521	82
Lubec	1	736	34	1	736	34
Prussian	2	360	22	2	360	22
Spanish	11	11,220	471	16	12,616	583
Total	131	31,599	1251	130	33,272	1323
1842.						
British	65	12,662	110	65	12,662	115
Russian	16	2,310	132	16	2,310	132
American	2	643	21	2	643	21
Swedish	9	1,295	73	9	1,295	73
Norwegian	13	2,811	139	13	2,811	139
Danish	10	1,010	61	10	1,010	61
Prussian	9	1,324	65	9	1,324	65
Lubec	5	932	37	5	932	37
Mecklenburg	5	1,001	95	5	1,001	95
Neapolitan	3	570	43	3	570	43
Hamburg	2	340	19	2	340	19
Bremen	1	140	19	1	140	19
Finnish	11	10,676	183	11	9,924	179
Total	146	35,759	1511	161	35,011	1501

The British vessels, during both years, arrived all in ballast, with the exception of two with salt. The whole number departed were loaded with deals and battens.

Trade of Wiburg for the Years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842. Average Exchange 38*d.* per silver rouble—10⅓*d.* per paper rouble.

IMPORTS

YEARS	Salt. Liverpool	Salt. Troppaue	Salt. Cadiz	Terra Verchia.	Cadiz.	Lisbon.	Ydria.	Total Weight	Currency. Roubles Paper.	Sterling. £ s. d.
	Tons of 4½ pouds							Pouds.		
1837	33,076	5977	3651	1135	6,915	...	...	431,937	597,919	17,127 7 2
1838	29,113	...	...	...	11,945	1239	...	319,156	771,212	22,181 16 9
1839	31,713	...	...	...	12,115	...	...	333,750	617,161	17,677 1 7
1840	14,721	4640	...	...	10,933	...	...	230,081	354,166	11,259 14 1
1841	23,171	2171	...	1330	10,931	...	3113	452,200	625,171	19,185 4 4
1842	25,551	7849	3566	2115	10,932	...	1570	472,916	631,217	19,307 5 10

YEARS	Herrings	Rye.	Barley.	Wheat.	Oats.	Iron.	Anker.	Rum.	Cognac.	Wine	Champagne.	Treacle.	Total Value of Imports	Sterling. £ s. d.
	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	pouds.	kans.	kans.	kans.	kans	bottles.	pouds		
1837	1213	6,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837	13,277 14 7
1838	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1838	16,631 4 6
1839	...	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839	19,617 1 7
1840	1570	...	3060	6243	...	9100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1840	66,812 6 7
1841	2121	22,830	...	...	6870	10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1841	57,320 17 1
1842							193	6931	115	1006	3063	689	1842	24,811 13 3

Note.—A Swedish tun of grain = ⅛ Russian chetwert = 5⅓ Winchester bushels. 1½ kanne = 1 gallon.

continued

Arrack, rum, and cognac, 2 silver roubles per kanne = 9*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
Wines to the amount of 5000 silver roubles = 791*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*
Champagne, 2 to 2½ silver roubles per bottle = 9*s.* to 11*s.* 1*d.* per bottle.

EXPORT OF DEALS

YEARS.	England.	France.	Spain	Sundry.	Total dozens.	Sterling.
	dozens	dozens.	dozens.	dozens.		£
1817	165,720	10,000	....	11,231	186,951	83,316
1818	130,761	33,340	....	16,705	180,816	117,398
1819	121,570	18,100	....	15,200	154,770	102,654
1820	92,660	24,000	....	25,870	142,530	97,163
1821	91,011	7,021	....	7,600	105,632	69,111
1822	60,814	27,020	19,031	19,402	126,151	56,292

10 dozen of the above equal to 1 standard hundred; average price, 4*l.* 15*s.*

NARVA is situated upon the river Narova, about 9 miles from its mouth, which falls into a bay in the gulf of Finland, where a bar is formed by a sand-bank. Large ships anchor in the roads to load and unload by means of lighters. Small vessels, drawing about 7 feet water, may load near the town; in the road-stead is tolerable anchorage, except when the wind is northerly.

This place was one of the Hanse Towns, and was that by which a part of their trade was carried on to Novgorod. There is a waterfall a little above the town, in the centre of which are sawmills for cutting deals and battens. The timber is floated down the river, and not taken out of the water until it comes under the saws.

The obstacles thrown in the way of the interior trade, by the cataract in the Narova river at the city, and likewise by the bar below it, were always unfavourable to its commerce. It enjoyed, however, a considerable share of trade until the building of St. Petersburg; but no sooner was the foundation of that city laid (from whence it is about 105 miles), than it lost nearly all its former commercial importance.

At present its principal imports are salt, herrings, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other articles of trifling importance, for its own consumption, and for its limited interior trade.

Its principal exports are now confined chiefly to deals, battens, and balks, and a little flax and hemp.

Its money negotiations are all transacted at St. Petersburg.

The following table will show the amount of the trade from 1789 to 1804, compared with its present trade.

Years.	Ships.	Imports. Roubles.	Exports. Roubles.	Years.	Ships.	Imports. Roubles.	Exports. Roubles.
1789 ...	— ...	421,872 ...	421,872	1797 ...	107 ..	121,016 ...	526,284
1790 ...	— ...	177,302 ...	541,274	1798 ...	— ...	150,222 ...	631,459
1791 ...	— ...	137,631 ...	721,375	1799 ...	— .	61,922 ...	556,540
1792 ...	— ...	165,196 ...	536,966	1800 ...	— .	101,883 ...	1,130,739
1793 ...	71 ...	152,934 ...	238,554	1801 ...	—	116,409 ...	807,239
1794 ...	119 ...	104,935 ...	437,315	1802 ..	— .	101,701 ..	765,378
1795 ...	33 ...	111,589 ...	321,401	1803 ...	—	155,940 ...	924,417
1796 ...	79 ...	148,526 ...	688,158	1804 ...	74 .	43,478 ...	527,332

The imports in 1816 amounted only to the value of 88,990 paper roubles, and the exports to 356,925 paper roubles.

Navigation and Trade of Narva in 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	47	7,346	404	47	7,346	404
Norwegian	40	11,146	502	40	11,146	502
Dutch	33	4,821	190	33	4,821	190
Prussian	9	2,330	98	9	2,330	98
Hanoverian	5	360	32	5	360	32
Danish	2	208	9	2	208	9
Bremen	2	130	7	2	130	7
Swedish	1	148	5	1	148	5
Mecklenburg	1	244	8	1	244	8
Oldenburg	1	100	5	1	100	5
Russian	5	901	32	5	901	32
Total	146	27,740	1202	146	27,740	1202

Of the British Ships there Arrived—
From the United Kingdom:
with salt 18
„ coals 4
in ballast 16
— 38
From Swinmunde in ballast 2
„ Wolgast with rye and barley 1
„ Callundborg in ballast 1
„ Cronstadt „ 3
„ Copenhagen „ 2
— 47
Total with cargoes 23
„ in ballast 24
47

Of the British Ships there Sailed—
To the United Kingdom;
with flax and codilla 2
„ codilla 1
„ deals, &c. 10
— 13
To Elsinore „ flax and codilla 17
„ „ „ deals, &c. 7
„ „ in ballast 1
— 25
„ Cronstadt in ballast 6
„ Wiburg „ 1
„ Ghent with deals 1
„ Dantzic in ballast 1
47
Total with cargoes 38
„ in ballast 9
47

Navigation and Trade of Narva in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	44	7,545	344	43	7,323	336
Russian	3	762	34	3	762	34
Prussian	8	1,778	73	7	1,608	68
Norwegian	42	10,698	414	42	10,698	414
Dutch	27	4,102	168	20	3,902	161
Swedish	1	126	9	1	126	9
Danish	2	304	15	2	304	15
Mecklenburg	10	1,426	78	10	1,426	78
Hanoverian	1	46	6	1	46	6
Total	138	26,847	1141	135	26,285	1121

Of the British Ships there Arrived—
From the United Kingdom:
with salt 23
„ coals 3
in ballast 14
— 40
From Riga in ballast 1
„ Copenhagen „ 1
„ Ystad „ 1
„ Stettin „ 1
44

Of the British Ships there Sailed—
To the United Kingdom:
with flax, mats, codilla, &c. 31
„ deals 1
— 32
To Cronstadt in ballast 8
„ Antwerp with deals and spars 2
„ Memel in ballast 1
43

Reval (in Russian Kolivan), is said to have been founded in the year 1219, and is situated upon the south shore of the gulf of Finland, about 260 miles west of St. Petersburg. It is strongly fortified.

This city was once the emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade to Novgorod, but it was removed in 1558 to Narva. Its harbour ranks amongst the best in the gulf, and was greatly improved in 1820. It has a government

dockyard for laying up ships of war. There is a sufficient depth of water near the town for the largest ships, which may work into the roads with almost any wind. Reval, too, has this advantage over most of the Baltic ports; that, when they are choked up with floating ice, or fast altogether by it, its harbour is not so soon frozen, on account of having no fresh-water river falling into it, and having a sufficient depth of water. From these advantages, at the close of the year, vessels, with cargoes intended for St. Petersburg, have put into Reval; and, when the winter sets in, they have had their merchandize conveyed by sledges at a reasonable rate to St. Petersburg, Moscow, or other places.

The trade of the port has greatly diminished. In the year 1790 the amount of the duties on imports amounted nearly to 4,000,000 roubles. In the year 1792 about 200 ships arrived, chiefly loaded with merchandize for the interior, as very few procured freights: the principal exports have usually been barley, oats, flax, tow, distilled spirits, &c. The imports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, and wine, salt, cheese, lead, tools, dyestuffs, &c. The restrictions issued in 1793, and the tariff of 1797, greatly diminished the import trade.

As Reval has no interior navigable communication, grain is chiefly brought to market by sledges in winter, and by ordinary land-carriage in summer. The grain shipped from this place is chiefly sent to Sweden and Denmark for food, and to Holland for the distilleries. Very little grain, from its inferior quality, has at any period been shipped to Great Britain.

There is a wool fair held here. (See fairs and Riga hereafter.)

The road, or anchorage, at this place has deep water; but the most commodious harbour is the Baltic Port, situated about 35 miles west of Reval, where ships sometimes resort for shelter; and it is capable of being made one of the best ports for men-of-war in the Baltic. It has for some time been resorted to for sea-bathing. It has warm-baths, a theatre, and casinos.

At Reval many of the old customs prevail; but their monies, weights, and measures, may be considered the same as at St. Petersburg,—where, or at Riga, they must have their bills negotiated, and from either or both places receive their money. There are several manufactures still carried on at Reval, chiefly cannons, earthenware, glass, woollen stockings, starch, pins, &c.

The amount of the Imports and Exports in the following years were,

Years.	Ships arrived.	Exports. Roubles.	Imports. Roubles.	Customs. Roubles.	Years.	Ships arrived.	Exports. Roubles.	Imports. Roubles.	Customs. Roubles.
1793	71	109,897	1,477,260	297,823	1799	—	417,108	795,775	68,651
1794	90	152,000	1,747,403	259,723	1801	—	313,955	1,105,959	136,109
1795	70	417,349	1,765,294	250,875	1802	—	341,826	1,417,697	140,006
1796	155	657,468	1,887,979	270,930	1803	—	307,665	2,214,789	308,855
1797	118	359,533	1,506,814	207,773	1804	—	283,840	1,700,619	485,939
1798	—	346,589	1,046,234	105,779	1817*	—	545,541	6,155,950	1,481,434

* In depreciated paper roubles. (See table of the value of paper roubles hereafter.)

NAVIGATION and Trade of Reval in 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	7	931	51	7	931	51
Russian	28	5,954	309	25	3,103	172
Danish	21	1,274	108	21	1,274	108
Norwegian	9	649	54	9	649	47
Bremen	2	204	14	2	204	14
Prussian	4	1,370	58	5	1,263	59
Lubec	7	712	57	8	926	51
Mecklenburg	1	106	8	1	106	7
Dutch	2	326	15	3	438	21
Oldenburg	1	100	7	2	172	12
Swedish	1	92	8	1	92	7
	83	11,718	689	84	9,158	549

Of the British Ships there Arrived—
From the United Kingdom:
with coals 1
„ salt 3
in ballast 3
— 7
Total with cargoes 4
„ in ballast 3
7

Of the British Ships there Sailed—
To the United Kingdom:
with flax 4
„ ditto and codilla 1
— 5
To the North Sea with codilla and flax 1
„ St. Petersburg in ballast 1
7
Total with cargoes 6
„ in ballast 1
7

Of 70 vessels of all nations, which arrived in 1842, there were only 7 British, which were loaded with salt, coals, &c., and 4 which departed loaded with flax, tallow, &c., and 2 with ballast.

ARENSBURG.—The capital of the island of Oesel, which is comprised within the government of Reval. The trade of this place is chiefly carried on to Lubec, Sweden, and Holland, in small vessels, of which from 20 to 30 arrive annually; they anchor at about 5 miles from the town, at a place called the Kettle; their cargoes are loaded and unloaded by smallcraft or prams, to and from the town.

The trade of this island is chiefly in grain, producing annually for exportation 1000 to 1400 lasts of rye and barley (principally the former), and some little wheat. The quality of the rye is reckoned nearly equal to that shipped from Riga, and the barley superior.

It has long been the custom in this island for the farmers to pay their rents on the 1st of March; at which time there is a general settlement made of all their accounts, for paying mortgages, bonds, promissory notes, and interest. To meet their respective engagements at this period, their produce is all sold, either for ready money, or to be paid for on that day throughout the islands,—at least by those whose necessities make it expedient.

Of what little hemp or flax is bought, the payments, either the whole or part, are made in December and January, though sometimes on the 1st of March. The negotiation of their bills and money transactions are chiefly done at Riga, and Pernau.

PERNAU is situated in the government of Riga, on an arm in the north-east of the gulf of Livonia; the town stands upon the river Pernava, near where it

falls into the bay. Vessels drawing not more than 6 feet water can come up to the city; but those of a larger size must anchor in the roads, from one to two miles below the town, and have their cargoes loaded or unloaded by smallcraft.

The produce exported from Pernau is chiefly brought from the interior on sledges, and consists principally of grain; which, as well as the hemp and flax, and other articles, are not, in their qualities, reckoned equal to those from Riga or St. Petersburg.

This port formerly had a considerable import trade, but the severe regulations of 1797 and of 1799 put nearly an end to it.

Account of Goods imported at Pernau, 1804.

	Roubles.
Cottons	2,800
Linens	3,500
Silks	11,900
Woollens	13,000
Hardware	2,200
Salt, English	27,000
Herrings	10,100
Sugars	17,000
Coffee	3,600
Paper	2,800
Tobacco	1,500
Clocks, watches, &c.	1,800
Wine, brandy, and rum	23,800
Fruit	8,500
Rice and pearl barley	2,500
Spice	500
Porcelain, &c.	800
Mathematical instruments, &c.	1,900
Books, &c.	700
Drugs, &c.	6,400
Total	142,300

Account of Goods exported from Pernau, 1804.

	Roubles.
Corn and brandy	6,500
Flax	547,044
— codilla	8,000
Corn	26,500
Hemp	27,000
Wood	11,300
Chamois leather	550
Sowing linseed	10,000
Sailcloth	260
Tea	40
Wax, yellow	3,660
Sundries	33,045
Total	673,899

Customs collected on Exports and Imports, Roubles 99,776 43½.

Ships arrived in all 61

„ sailed 59

The imports and exports are of much the same kind in 1842 as in 1804, but the imports of woollen goods has decreased.

NAVIGATION of the Port of Pernau in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of exports.
							£ s. d.
British	22	1586	161	22	1586	161	55,189 4 0
Russian	37	2115	236	26	1560	182	28,468 18 8
Hanover	8	282	33	8	282	33	4,000 0 0
Denmark	5	195	24	5	195	24	1,147 19 6
Norway	2	59	8	2	59	8	127 19 0
Prussian	11	731	59	11	731	59	11,755 12 0
Dutch	1	38	4	1	38	4	2,326 5 0
Total in 1842	86	5006	525	75	4451	471	103,015 16 2
„ in 1841	82 of which 10 were British.						

WINDAU stands at the mouth of the river of that name, which runs through Courland, but is not navigable for any other purpose than that of floating timber down, in the export of which its trade chiefly consists. In the two following years the trade of this port stood thus:

Years.	Ships arrived.	Imports. Roubles.	Exports. Roubles.	Customs. Roubles.
1796	69	104,628	642,471	25,346
1797	53	92,774	299,993	22,143

In 1839 there arrived 68 ships, importing goods to the value of 3868*l.* only, and the same number carried away goods to the value of 35,000*l.* Of the ships 2 only were British. In 1840, out of 86 ships there were 10 British.

NAVIGATION of the Port of Windau in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1842.		lasts.		£ s. d.		lasts.		£ s. d.
British	5	533½	43	148 0 2	5	533½	43	2,900 8 1
Russian	11	380	55	....	10	345	49	557 14 1
Bremen	1	39	5	139 9 9	1	39	5	7,076 8 10
Danish	23	879½	100	112 16 6	23	879½	100	2,951 5 8
French								
Dutch	20	970½	93	138 10 6	20	970½	93	29,109 7 8
Hanoverian	8	239½	34	35 18 7	8	239 5-6	34	658 19 1
Lubec								
Mecklenburg	9	629½	66	3505 7 2	9	629½	66	1,932 4 9
Norwegian	6	179½	28	....	6	179½	28	
Oldenburg	18	647½	79	....	18	647½	79	
Prussian	5	485	40	....	5	485	40	
Swedish								
Total	106	4084 7-12	543	4080 2 8	105	4949 7-12	537	45,186 8 2

Of the 5 British arrivals 4 vessels were in ballast and 1 with salt. — 5

Of the 5 departures 4 were loaded with deals and ballast and 1 with corn. — 5

	Vessels.	Lasts.	£
Arrivals in 1841 were	7	861	Invoice value unknown.
" 1842	5	533	148
	2	328	
Departures 1841	7	861	1726
" 1842	5	533	2900
	2	328	1174 increase and with less shipping.

LIEBAU has no interior communication, by navigable rivers or canals. It is, however, the principal place of trade in Courland. Vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet, English measure, can at all times pass the bar at the mouth of the harbour. Heavy gales of south-west wind sometimes accumulate the sand on it, which is again taken away by the current from the springs in the lake and the rivulet which runs into it.

The harbour of Liebau, though it may now be called a lagoon, was formerly an arm of the sea. In the year 1680 its formation was begun by sinking prams filled with stones; an annual revenue was raised to complete this work by the then dukes of Courland, sometimes amounting to near 40,000 dollars, but afterwards it was chiefly applied to other purposes, leaving but sufficient to keep the harbour in repair.

Vessels which cannot enter the harbour anchor in the roads, 1 to 2 English miles below it, where they are loaded or unloaded by lighters; but they are much exposed to the winds.

Ship-building is carried on with some activity at Liebau.

The Navigation and Trade of Liebau during the year 1796, when it became possessed by Russia, and for 1797 and 1803, are stated as follow:

Years.	Ships.	Imports. Roubles.	Exports. Roubles.	Customs. Roubles.
1796	267	958,681	2,231,420	159,388
1797	268	904,422	1,825,621	222,951
1803	262	875,493	2,310,697	

NAVIGATION and Trade of Liebau in 1830.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.		
				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
British	21	1,206	125	2,194	0	8	21	1,026	125	28,049	16	8
Russian	40	2,407	208	9,329	11	0	40	2,369	270	30,791	16	0
Bremen	4	171	18	....			4	171	18	2,215	18	4
Danish	67	2,241	311	1,960	15	8	66	2,152	303	30,985	0	0
Dutch	22	1,174	104	216	5	4	22	1,174	104	15,110	9	11
Hanoverian	27	1,285	118	1,410	12	4	27	1,285	118	15,895	15	4
Lubec	1	37	6	67	3	9	1	37	6	461	7	1
Mecklenburg	18	1,236	114	577	16	3	18	1,236	114	14 081	6	10
Norwegian	38	1,003	157	9,295	2	8	38	1,003	157	8,849	5	3
Oldenburg	34	1,115	121	264	9	0	34	1,115	121	13,991	11	7
Prussian	16	800	80	1,836	8	8	18	800	80	12,971	3	11
Swedish	4	185	24	559	12	8	4	185	24	1,296	10	2
Total	294	12,800	1446	27,711	18	0	293	12,553	1410	175,603	2	1

NAVIGATION and Trade of Liebau during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.		
				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Total in 1839	153	7,732	854	22,085	2	8	157	7,845	879	125,342	9	1
Total in 1840	170	8,327	915	25,275	12	4	173	8,696	946	153.563	13	9
Total in 1841	197	9,677	1075	27,781	5	3	209	10,430	1161	200,686	19	11
1842.												
British	13	730	74	1,263	10	8	13	730	74	29,234	0	0
Russian	53	2,367	289	9,728	6	9	55	2,747	330	33,000	8	9
Bremen												
Danish	32	1,216	164	2,784	19	8	32	1,216	164	21,785	3	6
Dutch	38	2,243	193	279	13	2	38	2,243	193	37,382	10	10
French	2	83	9	32	5	2	2	83	9	1,221	4	2
Hanoverian	28	940	125	802	14	0	28	940	125	19,535	13	11
Lubec	4	131	22	1,156	10	8	4	131	22	3,114	17	10
Mecklenburg	20	1,294	146	1,569	2	3	20	1,294	146	22,956	13	0
Norwegian	22	755	110	8,553	19	10	22	755	110	9,194	1	5
Oldenburg	2	63	8	737	14	0	2	63	8	264	15	6
Prussian	2	225	19	419	15	6	2	225	18	1,806	4	10
Swedish	7	355	42	155	6	6	7	355	42	4,418	16	11
Total	223	10,402	1201	27,483	18	2	225	10,762	1241	184,914	10	8

"The commerce with Great Britain has been tolerably animated during the year (1841), and although only few English vessels visited this port, a great number of cargoes have been shipped for the United Kingdom in Russian vessels.

"Trade generally has been more animated this year than last; 6 vessels of 1200 tons have been built here, and 3 of 800 tons are on the stocks.

"All manufactures are carried on with the greatest zeal; in Russia, however, a long time must elapse before they attain to English perfection, particularly in regard to quality. The stocks of salt (particularly Portuguese), and of herrings, are more than sufficient for the winter.

"Of the 13 British arrivals in 1842, 6 vessels were in ballast, 4 had coals, and 3 coals, millstones, and machinery.

"Of the 13 departures, 2 vessels were loaded with flax, 4 with flax and codilla, 1 with flax, codilla, calfskins, and oats; 2 with crushing linseed; 1 with linseed, flax, codilla, and hides; 1 with flax, codilla, and bristles; 1 with codilla, bones, timber, and deals; and 1 with animal bones."—*Consular Report.*

TRADE OF RIGA.

Riga is said to have been founded early in the 12th century. In the year 1198 it is noticed in history as a place of importance. In 1200 the Bremeners are stated to have planted themselves in Livonia, and in order to secure their power, erected mounds, or fortifications, around Riga, which they named the new city: from which time it increased in power and wealth, kept the *Pagans* in awe, and exerted great influence in civilizing them. In 1498 the arch-prefect, proconsuls, and consuls, of Riga, negotiated with great solemnity a treaty with King Henry VII. of England.

In 1704 no less than 359 ships were loaded and despatched from Riga. In the year 1710, in consequence of the war, only 15 ships arrived at Riga.

Vessels even of a small size can go no higher than 4 or 5 miles above the town.

In spring by the melting of the snow, and in autumn by the fall of the rains, barks, or rafts of masts, and timber descend with the current of the Dwina, or Düna, and bring down at the same time grain, hemp, flax, and other produce. Boats then return back to Witepsky, loaded with salt and other articles. Flax is also brought from the interior in winter on sledges.

The articles of export at Riga consist chiefly of corn, hemp, flax, wool, linseed, masts, &c., the qualities of which have been always held in higher estimation than from any other quarter of the Baltic. This may arise from the greater attention originally paid to the Brack at Riga than at any other port in Russia.

The hemp and flax, when brought down, on passing the Brack, are sorted. The hemp as Rein, or clean, Drujana, Outshot, Drujana Polish Pass, Pass, Drujana Codilla, and Codilla, which comes chiefly from Lithuania, Courland, and Russia.

Flax is assorted under the following names:

Rakitzer is a general name here for the finer sorts of flax, and probably derived from Rakischeka, a district in Lithuania, from whence all the fine flax used to come.

Drujana Rakitzer, which comes from the district of Drujana.

Tiesenhauren Rakitzer takes its name from a family which formerly brought down the best flax, and is now picked from that which comes from the duchy of Lithuania.

Marienburg Clean, or Crown, comes from a remote part of Livonia, and from the estates Marienburg and Marjenhausen.

Marienburg Cutt is the outcast of the above in bracking.

Badstub Paternoster is the outcast of Lithuania and Rakitzer.

Drujana Cutt is the refuse of Drujana Rakitzer.

Eisten Three Bands is the refuse of Drujana Cutt.

Hoffs Three Band is the best Livonian Three Bands, both grow in Livonia.

The Crown or best kinds remain in their original binding, of about 25 lbs. each bundle; but that cast-out is bound over again in bundles of about 10 lbs. each; and, when packed for shipping, made up in bales of about a quarter of a ton.

The linseed from Riga has generally been of superior kind, especially as sowing seed. It chiefly comes from Livonia, Courland, and Lithuania, in autumn, before the shipping season closes, being the growth of the same year: what remains behind is called Over Sowing Linseed, expressive of its laying over the winter, and is not sold as sowing seed, but for crushing. Drujana linseed comes from the district of that name, and is only used for extracting oil, as are the supplies from Polotski, Witepsky, and the adjacent interior provinces of Russia. It is illegal and punishable to sell any article that has not passed the *Brack*.

The grain and most other articles shipped from Riga is the produce of White Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Courland, Livonia, Esthonia, Smolensk, Minsk, Mohilev, Vitepzk, and Lithuania; masts were formerly brought from these countries to Riga; the forests of these countries being exhausted of late years, masts have chiefly been brought, since 1805, from Volhynia; but are now scarce, and have for the last thirty-five years been brought by water communication as far as from Austrian Galicia, and are now brought, at great expense, from the banks of, and up, the Dnieper, and by canal to the Düna, and thence down to Riga. They are often two years on the way from the forest where cut, to Riga.

The city of Riga stands upon the eastern bank of the Düna, about 10 English miles from its mouth. Like most of the rivers falling into the Baltic, it has a bar, varying according to seasons and circumstances, from 12 to 15 feet water. Vessels not drawing more than from 8 to 9 feet water, may in general load at the city. The anchorage in the road is good, but exposed and attended with danger. There are, however, lighters of different sorts, covered over when conveying merchandize to and from the town to the ships which load either in the roads, or at the Boldero harbour, near the mouth of the river.

NUMBER of Ships which have arrived at Riga at different periods in the Eighteenth Century, and for the Years 1800 to 1819 inclusive.

Years.	Ships.	Years.	Ships.	Years.	Ships.	Years.	Ships.	British Ships.
1703	292	1790	729	1800	867	1810	400	380
1709	225	1791	796	1801	1006	1811	360	
1712	76	1792	856	1802	1128	1812	600	217
1720	188	1793	897	1803	1180	1813	630	311
1730	414	1794	898	1804	1147	1814	977	
1740	597	1795	704	1805	2084	1815	900	
1750	447	1796	1032	1806	2011	1816	950	
1760	622	1797	846	1807	1141	1817	1761	
1770	597	1798	913	1808	286	1818	1400	
1780	889	1799	920	1809	752	1819	1300	

The countries to which the ships belonged, of the arrivals of 1803, were,

Russia	88	Munster	56
England	311	Holland	15
Prussia	143	Hamburg	12
Mecklenburg	63	Portugal	2
Bremen	13	France	1
Denmark	187	Spain	0
Sweden	249		
Lubec	40		1180

The imports into Riga have always been unimportant in value when compared to the exportation.

The proportion of the British trade to the whole of that at Riga with other nations was, in the year 1793—

	British. Roubles.		All other Nations. Roubles.			Roubles.
Imports	219,466	...	1,577,908	...	Total amount of imports	1,797,374
Exports	3,003,956	...	5,981,972	...	„ „ exports	1,985,928

The importations from England have been in

Years.	Roubles.	Years.	Roubles.
1796	535,686½	1800	715,860½
1797	301,683	1801	563,656
1798	948,149½	1802	573,830
1799	842,646½	1803	509,624

IMPORTATIONS and Exportations in the Year 1803.

FROM AND TO	Imports. roubles.	Exports. roubles.	FROM AND TO	Imports. roubles.	Exports. roubles.
England	509,624	4,828,958	Rostoc	3,056	27,093
France	239,443	79,033	Bremen	2,387	84,420
Italy	18,730		Sweden	189,361	740,884
Holland	75,952	2,405,685	Denmark	201,730	1,242,664
Spain	110,508	1,088,415	Prussia	10,622	449,319
Portugal	181,137	675,015	Germany	284,976	
Lubec	640,383	407,673	Elsinore	.....	195,175
Hamburg	28,166	216,985	Total	2,499,087	12,531,324

The gross amount of the exportation, in 1804, was 12,166,912 roubles.

Money imported into Riga by sea in 1803:—76,700 ducats, 464,614 dollars; ships arrived 1170, sailed 1180.

The importations of specie in Dutch ducats, and in imperial or Albert dollars were, in the

Years.	Ducats.	Albert dollars.	Years.	Ducats.	Albert dollars.
1766	235,052	789,965¾	1770	222,734	517,816¾
1767	372,890	578,648	1771	370,979	890,135½

The money imported has been generally to make advances to contractors for masts and hemp, both being always considered essentially the best for the navies of Europe.

IMPORTS of Specie into Riga during the following Years:

YEARS.	SPECIE.		YEARS.	SPECIE.	
	ducats.	rix dollars.		ducats.	rix dollars.
1783	439,111	1,200,722	1794	187,393	1,051,936
1784	447,689	1,780,744	1795	729,220	877,006
1785	198,232	1,408,665	1796	539,676	1,195,416
1786	358,826	822,024	1797*	2,400	51,790
1787	442,610	930,758	1798	8,652	330,477
1788	629,107	1,003,430	1799	2,000	461,606
1789	132,638	656,404	1800	86,286	814,272
1790	307,798	1,359,972	1801	265,732	679,338
1791	209,545	1,251,638	1802	130,604	744,741
1792	149,400	1,135,819	1803	76,700	464,614
1793	81,923	787,844			

* From that time, by sea only; no account has been given of what came by land.

MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

THE monies are legally those of the empire; but Riga rix-dollars, value about 3*s.* 1½*d.*, are still current.

The weights for heavy goods are, shippounds, lispounds, and pounds, whereof 20 lbs. is a lispound, and 20 lispounds a shippound. The weight at Riga is calculated about 9 per cent lighter than the English weight. The lesser weight is 32 loth to a pound. 6 one-sixth ship lbs. are about a ton, or 2466 lbs. Riga make, at 9 per cent, 2262 lbs. English.

45 lbs. Riga give 46 lbs. Russian.	38 lbs. Riga give 35 lbs. English.
13 lbs. „ 11 lbs. Amsterdam.	22 lbs. „ 19 lbs. Hamburg.

The measures for grain are, wheat and barley, 48 loops,* or loofs, to a last, equal to about 11¼ quarters Winchester measure. Of rye 45 loops, of oats 60 loops are reckoned to a last. Of salt, the measure is larger, and goes by lasts and barrels, of which latter, 18 are to a last, and about 2½ tons Liverpool white salt produce here a last.

2 Riga ells = 1 yard English; 13 Riga ells = 10 Russian arshines; 5 Riga ells = 4 Brabant ells; 34 Riga ells = 27 Amsterdam ells; 35 Riga ells = 27 Flemish ells in Amsterdam; 23 Riga ells = 22 Hamburg ells; 12 Riga feet = 11 feet English.

The customs regulations, clearances, &c., are the same as at St. Petersburg. Pilots are always taken on board in the Gulf, by vessels bound for Riga, and no ballast is allowed to be discharged, except at Poderague, the particular place for that purpose.

The businesses of the *stauen* who stow ships' cargoes, and of the *brackers* who inspect merchants, are carried on by persons specially appointed for both purposes.

* A loof is reckoned = 1⅛ Winchester bushels.

TOTAL in Quantity of the principal Articles exported from Riga to all Places, in the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1790	1793	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803
Hemp, rein.. sh.pds.	72,332	50,210	61,423	62,051	48,268	68,252	61,708	53,318	96,430	61,414	75,417
— outshot .....do.	2,286	5,998	7,831	12,498	7,142	14,470	11,142	8,000	12,549	9,397	6,161
— pass.....do.	9,107	18,847	13,027	13,587	12,535	15,520	20,247	14,700	20,211	13,920	13,493
— codilla .....do.	21,549	13,561	19,462	22,648	21,755	27,559	26,470	26,218	22,588	27,150	17,497
Flax, 1st sort ...do.	37,097	40,426	34,642	45,326	53,719	50,526	54,441	52,300	36,508	34,138	50,516
— 2d sort .....do	6,444	11,559	7,495	11,276	7,994	11,286	11,195	13,979	10,321	8,410	6,321
— 3d sort .....do.	1,658	3,429	3,137	3,048	2,204	3,018	3,726	2,417	2,613	3,670	2,017
— codilla.....do.	492	530	987	697	548	678	1,065	956	928	1,859	1,011
Wax .....do.	49	88	113	68	63	24	15	45	130	187	24
Ashes, pearl crown .....do.	1,198	2,152	2,115	708	1,662	1,789	1,387	1,684	1,470	1,893	991
— brack .....do.	226	46	10	19	31	...	...	...	...	11	3
— weed .....brls.	60	788	455	531	795	903	643	525	1,395	2,095	26
Tallow ..... sh.pds.	3	91	647	1,053	195	580	710	944	1,288	2,333	1,962
Wheat ..... lasts	1,957	3,623	3,790	7,204	4,222	3,088	3,755	3,555	8,138	3,325	2,008
Rye ..... do.	11,724	15,833	4,887	18,596	12,771	10,949	17,277	1,978	18,144	25,601	27,157
Barley..... do	1,120	3,082	686	3,415	3,557	1,883	3,668	50	1,330	6,342	4,949
Oats..... do.	...	260	389	997	...	413	276	...	2,286	2,456	1,891
Iron ..... sh.pds.	75	4,292	16,206	1,630	700	3,125	3,130	1,262	2,191	2,368	537
Leaf tobacco ... do.	532	22	825	1,548	7,030	14,690	10,241	8,806	7,221	1,306	1,746
Leather ..... do.	272	484	848	1,067	591	168	139	80	158	175	23
Oil ..... do.	103	690	941	231	265	130	610	747	1,760	1,845	1,445
Sowing linseed..brls.	41,691	90,601	49,645	63,479	68,201	41,988	34,695	11,730	29,783	57,411	58,200
Crushing linseed.do.	96,755	81,077	96,545	61,860	78,876	99,697	79,338	95,099	66276	57,894	111,244
Hempseed ..... do.	31,322	21,250	21,345	19,412	11,473	7,765	15,161	17,081	6,503	21,923	30,806
Wainscot logs..sock.	198	442	206	293	249	401	11	414	139	300	321
Pipe staves ..... do.	210	237	506	510	927	709	...	655	298	1,041	499
Deals ..... pieces	706	820	1,723	447	1,308	359	...	600	224	1,053	2,403
Balks, 22 to 50 feet ..... do.	39,863	65,708	21,246	36,950	51,742	30,377	4,246	40,930	23,484	2,966	30,088
— 51 to 57 feet.. do	3,208	2,542	1,116	2,015	1,572	925	203	1,737	1,066	2,352	3,013
Masts ..... do.	764	739	1,865	1,790	1,962	867	250	2,109	635	927	1,116
Bowsprits ..... do	137	74	259	306	250	196	...	259	116	137	243
Yards ..... do.	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	22	11	8
Spars ..... do.	3,349	2,120	3,454	3,971	3,693	2,695	321	7,471	440	4,898	4,329

VALUE of Exports from Riga to the following Places reduced into Roubles.

COUNTRIES.	1790	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Great Britain	2,103,756	4,850,810	6,497,392	3,053,420	4,922,213	6,115 149	5,480,780	5,908,906	2,424,265	4,828,959	5.320,522
Holland	1 885,072	....	....	....	....	....	....	840,708	3,179,713	2,405,185	1,558,470
France.....	238,789	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	165,149	768 094	79.033	414,875
Spain	344,155	583,156	901,042	1,576,334	9 5,941	322,543	....	302,229	1,202,656	1,088,416	1,550,611
Portugal	335,303	508,210	615 332	1,025,403	1,137,982	1,005,663	561,126	1,590,632	727,434	675,015	827,135
Italy	241,593	873,043	172,056	192,396	7 364	....	93,031	78,480	50,748	....	74,200
Prussia	72,942	449,813	1,185 346	1,038 158	1,235,955	940,751	866,642	441,652	254,506	440,320	417.559
Sweden	82,340	402,396	992,498	749,081	1,329,101	1 097,5 9	746,137	1,050,959	947 733	740,885	654,029
Denmark ...	675,710	2,421,855	3,094,987	1,350,275	1,161,176	1,751,768	1,223,571	2,004,361	1,476,035	1,437,809	1,078,165
Hamburg	77,200	29,677	186,149	66,788	81,777	305,262	151,819	112 908	102,729	216 685	
Bremen.....	110,612	77,697	90,089	122,498	132,162	320,488	46,019	66,733	250,619	84 421	61,100
Lubec	289,021	785,121	575,445	626,216	628,020	624,903	701,735	1,072 058	358,480	497,673	348,029
Dantzic	....	4,012	8 679								
Rostoc.....	12,148	4,542	5,991	12,008	6,491	3,399	4,170	26,133	16,577	27,093	70,520
Flanders	56,181										
Exports.....	6,525,714	11,050 332	14 321,997	10,112,384	11,849,185	11,251,409	9,881,036	14,323,905	11,880,240	12,531,003	12,175,908
£ sterling ..	826,590	874,817	1.734,062	824,313	938,060	890,736	782,248	1,133,975	940,514	1,790,143	1,521,963
Imports.....	1,828,112	1.520,446	2,166,838	2,419, 09	3,366,316	280,339	....	2,551,933	2,681 537	2,499,087	2,456,287
£ sterling ..	199,894	120,368	171,541	191,544	266,500	22,193	....	202,027	212.288	357,012	307,036

Some hemp and flax were exported to France, but not to any great value during the same period.

ARTICLES exported from Riga to Great Britain and Ireland, in the following Years.

ARTICLES.	1790	1793	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803
Hemp rein ....sh.pds.	33,500	26,280	43,095	41,374	25,947	38,681	41,685	36,587	62.147	15,217	47,430
— outshot..... do.	1,426	4,287	4,851	9,451	3,459	9,711	8,169	5,684	7.955	1,431	4,010
— pass ..... do.	4,127	11,643	7,695	8,721	4,343	9,997	14,993	10,839	10 054	5,421	9,346
— codilla..... do.	4,062	1,514	7,167	12,060	5,552	8,475	11,232	7,352	8,436	8,996	10,536
Flax, 1st sort ... do.	19,719	21,911	19,615	21,259	17,643	25,142	39,610	33,805	15,603	15 446	28,657
— 2d sort ..... do.	749	2,483	2,012	2,849	514	5,763	7,677	6,480	3,583	2,943	2,558
— 3d sort ..... do.	130	1,320	1,093	859	1	1,369	3,032	1,140	916	1,413	1,087
Tow..... do.	8	...	9	1	10	276	302	58	354	1,320	507
Wax..... do.	2	3	16	...	16	5	...	...	17	5	4
Ashes, crown pearl..... do.	705	358	204	354	397	727	455	422	263	140	404
— weed.....brls.	...	...	...	42	1	30	...	...	12	...	7
Iron .....sh.pds.	...	1,239	93	901	63	1,636	2,387	520	925	407	12
Tallow..... do.	...	67	42	1,013	91	558	658	726	555	1,200	1,816
Linseed, sowing.brls.	2,071	1,534	3,855	11,552	3,753	10,172	12,743	23	1,876	6,701	14,318
— crushing..... do.	13,547	7,659	16,049	13,631	9,047	14,514	15,117	21,304	28,265	28,874	40,916
Wheat.....lasts	19	26	491	3,867	887	34	585	1,570	3,175	30	
Rye..... do.	70	...	26	2,637	70	...	...	...	560	...	82
Barley ..... do.	...	137	...	162	...	...	1	...	2		
Oats..... do.	...	69	...	941	...	75	276	...	203	226	
Hempseed.....brls.	24	41	30	60	...	...	2	102	30	48	105
Wainscot logs...shoc.	188	391	204	293	227	368	11	409	134	260	321
Flatwood..... do.	102	211	96	192	188	135	...	190	62	108	
Pipe staves ..... do.	155	10	15	195	125	71	...	185	121	167	253
Deals ..... do.	53	24	14	24	491	21	....	129	189	194	1,511
Timber, square ..pcs.	14,392	10,456	15,445	20,039	13,584	11,206	4,246	30,216	16,220	10,672	25,718
— round ..... do.	1,448	1,693	725	1,668	1,155	684	203	1,458	763	213	775
Yards..... do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7
Burtills ..... do.	7	30	98	66	34	18	...	65	16	13	17
Bowsprits ..... do.	10	17	55	266	189	11	...	78	70	27	54
Spars ..... do.	1,372	1,228	2,638	2,592	172	1,262	321	7,042	3,427	1,180	2,219
Masts..... do.	69	77	483	1,387	10,563	252	250	1,020	408	637	125

A LIST of Goods exported from Riga in 1804, to all Countries.

NATIONS.	Rein and Drujana Hemp.	Outshot ditto.	Pass ditto.	Codilla.	Rakitzer and Clean Marienburg Flax.	Cut Paternoster and Hoffs 3 band ditto.	Risen and Livonia 3 bar d ditto.	Flax Tow.	Tallow.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sowing Linseed.	Crushing ditto.	Hempseed.	Square Balks.	Masts, Spars, and Bowsprits.	Wainscot Logs.	Deals.
	sh.pd.	sh.pd.	sh.pd.	sh. lb.	sh.pd.	sh.pd.	sh. lb.	sh.pd.	sh.pd.	lstz.	lsts.	brls.	brls.	brls.	pcs.	p s	pcs.	shk.
England	51,517	3703	9855	4145	34,889	8975	1951	364	2141	300	..	23,320	38,106	130	29,729	5,206	15801	1631
Holland.....	658	135	613	1959	65	5	..	6	127	113	1576	12,012	92,777	15,959	9,257	5	102	29
France.....	6770	..	437	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,975	11,882	..	1,563	7,251	..	180
Spain	2152	463	295	55	17,035	2459	295	7	..	3090	..	..	..	..	..	327	..	220
Portugal	3907	1372	1135	247	3,706	1356	566	4	..	1665	97	..	..	..	2,070	694	..	76
Italy	..	..	..	..	623	1095	12											
Sweden	5433	884	355	227	1,534	622	92	171	17	28	28	2,031	1,088	228				
Denmark	6079	1597	2524	4708	3,104	2206	301	616	..	397	173	1,385	2,021	202	1,190	922	76	10
Hamburg and Bremen.....	..	..	60	..	11	59	..	..	..	..	..	2,602	118					
Prussia	1540	765	1623	1763	49	7	..	..	169	..	30	12,806	13,810	1,954	449	4,111	..	170
Lubec and Rostoc	522	118	377	2687	697	696	14	12	44	10	30	9,763	..	77	..	3	..	2
Total.....	78,038	9037	17274	6052	61,713	17,480	3231	1180	2818	5603	1931	72,894	159 802	18,550	44,258	12,510	16159	2320

Exported to all places exclusive of the above,—Iron, 94 sh.lbs.; sailcloth, 3018 pieces; ravenduck, 2670 pieces; flems and other linens, 1254 pieces; Dutch and French ware, 451 shocks; tobacco, 1575 shippounds; hempseed oil, 338 shippounds; potashes, 2264 shippounds; pipe staves, 404 shocks; rye, chiefly to Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Rostoc, 5603 lasts.

List of Goods imported into Riga in 1804.

ARTICLES.		ARTICLES.	
Alum ..... lbs.	47,025	Spice, cloves ..... lbs	185
Arrack and rum ..... bottles	7,754	—— mace ..... do.	123
Brandy, French ..... hhds.	117	—— pepper ..... do.	58,210
Brimstone ..... lbs.	9,579	—— saffron ..... do.	367
Bricks ..... millions	420	—— cardamom ..... do.	419
Cottons, printed ..... arshines	1,193	—— pimento ..... do.	9,630
—— pique ..... do.	2,141	Saltpetre ..... do.	5,557
—— chintz ..... do.	52,020	Salt, Liverpool ..... poods	345,411
—— calico ..... do.	12,137	—— rock ..... do.	126,450
—— muslin ..... do.	10,724	—— Portuguese ..... do.	159,887
—— plush ..... do.	3,858	—— French ..... do.	10,098
—— fustian ..... do.	1,280	—— Spanish ..... do.	310,702
—— satinet ..... do.	1,80	—— Luneburg ..... do.	71
—— nankin ..... do.	12,987	Silk, spun ..... lbs.	1,486
—— muslin handkerchiefs ..... dozens	138	Silks ..... roubles	9,031
—— cotton, ditto ..... do.	701	Soap ..... lbs.	3,621
Clocks ..... pieces	834	Steel ..... do.	9,004
Coals ..... lasts	81	Stockings, silk ..... dozens	28
Coffee ..... lbs.	403,170	—— common ..... do.	404
Cheese, common ..... do.	242,075	Sugars, refined ..... lbs.	433,028
—— parmesan ..... do.	1,058	—— molasses ..... do.	1,037,261
Corks ..... do.	22,825	—— lump ..... do.	583,128
Copper ..... do.	18,885	—— candy ..... do.	34,071
Chocolate ..... do.	680	—— raw ..... do.	546,794
Fish, herrings ..... casks	16,370	—— syrup ..... do.	22,152
—— stockfish ..... lbs.	23,497	Tiles ..... millions	265
—— anchovies ..... do.	5,147	Tar and pitch ..... casks	13
Fruit, lemons ..... poods	673,635	Tea ..... do.	104
—— oranges ..... do.	57,225	Tobacco, canaster ..... lbs.	333
—— ditto, Seville ..... do.	5,475	—— common ..... do.	112,313
—— apples ..... do	591	—— roll ..... do.	52,314
—— pears ..... do.	329	—— rappee ..... do.	4,309
—— plums, dried ..... lbs	108,749	Tin ..... do.	6,904
—— apples and pears ditto ..... do.	2,438	Thread ..... do.	27
—— almonds ..... do.	48,230	Toys and trinkets ..... roubles	2,864
—— raisins ..... do.	48,653	Watches ..... poods	63
—— currants ..... do.	25,387	Wines, Spanish ..... hhds.	501
—— capers ..... do.	4,709	—— Portuguese ..... do.	259
—— olives ..... do.	4,527	—— Rhenish ..... do.	117
—— figs ..... do.	4,688	—— Moselle ..... do.	71
—— cherries ..... do.	8,452	—— French ..... do.	3,478
Furniture ..... roubles	24,005	Woollens, tammies ..... arshines	315
Glass, window ..... chests	185	—— shalloons ..... do.	5,706
Hops ..... lbs.	30,533	—— serge ..... do.	163
Hardware ..... roubles	58,010	—— camlets ..... do.	64
—— tinplates ..... sheets	110,585	—— calamancoes ..... do.	1,113
—— wire iron ..... lbs	13 797	—— baize ..... do.	28,723
—— nails ..... do.	13 255	—— kerseymeres ..... do.	5,797
—— scythes ..... poods	169,010	—— cloths ..... do.	16,511
Indigo ..... lbs.	6,026	—— everlastings ..... do.	384
Lead ..... do.	35,899	White lead ..... lbs.	466,854
—— shot ..... do.	51,452	Vinegar ..... hhds.	661
Linen ..... arshines	5,066	—— champagne ..... bottles	5,546
—— cambric ..... do.	1,087	Vitriol ..... lbs.	23,402
—— lawn, French ..... do.	271	Foreign Coin imported.	
—— ditto handkerchiefs ..... dozens	136	Ducats	20,590
Meat, salt ..... lbs	4,613	Rix-dollars alberts	196,500
—— pork ..... do.	5,288		
—— sausages ..... do.	3,486	Total value imported ..... in roubles	2,450,267
Oil, olive ..... do.	50,309	Ditto, ditto ..... in £ sterling	307,036
—— Florence ..... do.	8,091	Ships Arrived.	
Oysters ..... ankers	126	British	336
Paper ..... reams	1,918	Swedish	201
Pearl barley ..... lbs.	143,288	Prussian	170
—— grits ..... chetwer's	134	Danes	153
Rice ..... lbs.	169,114	Russian	110
Spice, ginger ..... do.	11,759	Foreign of different nations	181
—— cinnamon ..... do.	618		
—— nutmegs ..... do.	231		1,153

In 1816 the value of imports into Riga was officially declared to be 8,288,905 roubles, or at the then value of the rouble = 345,371*l.*; the value of exports was declared to be 27,759,893 roubles = 1,156,662*l.* The value of imports in 1817 was 13,908,728 roubles = 695,436*l.*; the value of exports was 65,764,226 roubles = 3,288,211*l.* sterling. In 1816 the average exchange was 24 roubles per pound sterling; and in 1817 the exchange rose to 20 roubles per pound sterling.

Ships arrived and departed at Riga in 1837.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	365	62,991	3009	365	62,991	3009
Russian	180	30,203	1358	166		
Belgian	14	2,064	98	14	2,064	98
Bremen	7	872	46	7	872	46
Danish	71	5,916	407	71	5,916	407
French	7	868	63	7	868	63
Hanoverian	77	6,470	452	77	6,470	452
Dutch	133	15,342	698	133	15,342	698
Kniphausen	1	60	5	1	60	5
Lubec	23	2,182	161	22	2,072	154
Mecklenburg	158	19,726	948	158	19,726	948
Oldenburg	11	908	68	11	408	68
Portuguese	1	260	11	1	260	11
Prussian	39	5,938	214	39	5,938	214
Swedish	145	15,888	860	144	15,672	851
Spanish	7	810	54	7	801	54
Total	1239	170,498	8452	1223	139,460	4378

Trade of Riga during the Year 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
								£
British	543	89,374	3,034	Cannot be given.	The same as arrived.			1,546,566
Russian	138	21,704	1,206					
Mecklenburg	228	30,896	1,652					6,524
Dutch	100	22,760	1,029					558,880
Hanoverian	159	14,176	788					11,881
Norwegian	121	16 576	888					
Swedish	84	9,350	499					113,170
Danish	84	8,120	503					77,443
Prussian	78	12,428	529					86,354
Oldenburg	37	3,032	173					
Lubec	23	2,622	168					43,570
French	12	1,778	97					62,536
Spanish	10	1,321	114					43,009
Belgian	10	1,648	75					201,595
Bremen	10	1,080	58					68,249
American	3	838	36					41,525
Hamburg	2	222	12					14,424
Total	1732	239,940	11,761		1732	239,940	11,761	2,875,736

The ships and tonnage of Portuguese vessels are not given—but the value of exports to Portugal for 1839 is stated at 57,913*l.*

The exports have exceeded in value, this year, as compared with the last year, 479,403*l.*

Hemp and corn have been the chief articles in which the increase has occurred. The *export* of flax has fallen off this year as compared with 1838, from 7322 tons, to the United Kingdom.

The *imports*, according to the custom-house valuation, are 644,040 roubles, B.N., less this year than in 1838.

The principal articles of *export* to the United Kingdom from Riga are hemp, flax, tallow, hides, corn, linseed, deals, and timber.

The chief *imports* consist of raw sugar, herrings, salt, coals, wines and porter, and colonial produce. A railway is in contemplation from the Niemen to Liebau.

Trade of Riga during the Year 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£ s. d.
British	387	64,364	6111		387	34,364	3061	1,295,270 7 0
Russian	210	34,348	1080		204	33,472	1632	
Mecklenburg	145	20,338	870		145	20,338	870	
Dutch	57	7,652	456		57	7,652	456	
Hanoverian	108	10,036	648		108	10 036	648	
Norwegian	96	12,378	480		96	12,378	480	
Swedish	41	6,002	205		41	6,002	205	
Danish	65	5,532	330		65	5,532	325	
Prussian	32	4,618	160	871,405	32	4,618	160	812,012 0 0
Oldenburg	2	158	14		2	158	14	
Lubec	22	2,586	110		22	2,586	100	
French	6	906	48		6	906	48	
Spanish	7	944	56		7	944	56	
Belgian	3	586	24		3	586	24	
Bremen	7	726	49		7	726	49	
American	6	1,060	60		6	1,660	60	
Hamburg	1	82	7		1	82	7	
Total	1195	172,916	8308	871,405	1189	172,040	8195	£2,107,282

The value of cargoes inwards and outwards can only be stated in gross. The return made by the Imperial Custom-house at Riga being solely the amount of importations to and from each country, without any reference to the amount of the trade carried on by the particular vessels of each foreign country.

The gross amount stated, can be relied on as correct—any subdivision for each nation would only be uncertain, as it would not be based upon any ascertained calculation.

The value of the exports in 1840 were less than in 1839 by 840,181*l.*, of which Great Britain's share was 258,000*l.*, and that of Holland 333,000*l.*

Return of the British Navigation at the Port of Riga during the Year ending 31st of December, 1841.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.	
From the United Kingdom:			For the United Kingdom:	
with coals	7		with flax	190
„ salt	17		„ hemp	90
„ sugar	2		„ seed	43
„ herrings	5		„ oats	7
„ general cargoes	24		„ timber, masts, and deals	56
		55	Total	386
From Dantzic:				
with rye	1		Number of crews	2,875
„ Matenzas, sugar	1		Tonnage	64,227
„ Sweden, herrings	2			
		4		
Total with cargoes		59		
From the United Kingdom:				
„ in ballast	278			
From other countries:				
„ in ballast	43			
		321		
Total of British ships		380		
Number of crews	2,776			
Tonnage	62,542			

Note.—11 British vessels remained in Riga during the winter of 1841, which accounts for that number over the arrivals.

British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Riga during the Year 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Vessels.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Value of Cargoes.
British	380	£847,658	391	£2,327,596
Russian	226		234	
Belgian	1		1	
Danish	70		71	
French	11		11	
Hamburg	2		2	
Hanoverian	104		104	
Dutch	67		67	
Lubec	23		26	
Mecklenburg	172		172	
Oldenburg	6		6	
Portuguese	1		1	
Prussian	35		40	
Swedish and Norwegian	116		116	
Spanish	6		6	
Total	1223		1251	

Statement of the principal Merchandize exported from Riga during the Year 1841.

ARTICLES.	England.	Germany.	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Spain, Portugal, and Italy.	Denmark.	Sweden & Norway.	Prussia.	TOTAL.
Flax ..... shippounds	146,603	201	64	141	7,217	5,550	3,322	2,224	55	165,283
Hemp .. .. .do.	64,570	3,469	5,319	2,842	850	4,051	4,433	8,989	1,815	97,345
Tow ..... do.	2,617	507	485	30	240	708	5,484	280	189	10,109
Quills ..... do.	92	15	8	60	24	....	....	....	....	201
Wool, raw ..... do.	214	9	49	....	....	34	....	11	....	318
Hides ..... pieces	22,420	24,834	....	....	7	483,219	587	560	7,850	88,928
Tallow ..... shippounds	....	....	48	....	7	....	....	30	....	85
Potash ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	28	....	45
Leaf tobacco ..... do.	....	825	....	....	....	....	3,091	181	....	4,108
Oil ..... do.	....	373	....	....	....	2	380	801	682	2,239
Feathers ..... do.	....	4	52	....	....	....	81	102	6	248
Iron ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	317	317
Rye ..... lasts	....	35	832	....	....	....	....	456	....	1,323
Barley ..... do.	179	....	504	121	....	....	....	....	....	804
Oats ..... do.	472	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	477
Sowing seed ..... tons	43,625	24,654	6,674	44,320	12,058	....	745	6,154	22,518	160,754
Crushing seed ..... do.	72,206	3,558	126,453	103,289	53,831	....	1,223	757	....	361,495
Turnip-seed ..... do.	....	....	617	140	....	....	....	....	....	757½
Hempseed ..... do.	2,257½	....	10,764	122,080	4,020	....	10	9	....	139,746½
Sailcloth ..... pieces	....	506	8	....	....	402	628	929	208	2,741
Ravenduck ..... do.	....	177	....	....	....	315	128	955	63	1,638
Oak ..... do.	2,412	....	365	176	23	....	10	20	....	3,026
Bark wood ..... do.	73	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	121
Clap board ..... do.	....	....	193	....	....	....	....	....	....	193
Staves ..... do.	980	....	25,899	6,130	97,434	26,737	43,230	....	....	200,460
Boards ..... do.	171,431	....	5,296	116,169	17,918	5,070	2,183	....	....	318,677
Beams ..... do.	17,651	313	27,499	17,008	6,803	510	370	81	....	70,740
Masts & spars ..... do.	392	....	424	67	517	257	231	59	....	1,947
Value in silver roubles ...	9,400,175	372,041	1,255,408	1,504,255	800,842	387,059	473,800	505,338	257,654	13,965,576
„ in £ sterl.	1,400,029	62,006	209,234	250,709	134,973	64,510	78,966	84,223	42,942	2,327,596

FAIR AND TRADE OF RIGA IN 1841 AND 1842.

Extract of a Statement, dated Riga, August 6-18, 1841.—"It appears that the better condition of the wool of this season, tended more to command high prices than the small supply; the quantity brought to market during the present fair not exceeding 6000 to 7000 poods (120,000 to 140,000 lbs. British): whereas, in 1840, it amounted to 9000 poods (180,000 lbs.); many of the Lithuanian sheep proprietors, dissatisfied at the prices which they obtained in Riga, last season, preferred disposing of their present produce to purchasers on the spot, to forwarding it to Riga.

"Among the best parcels of wool exhibited, was that from 'Tricatiu,' an estate situated in Livonia, which was purchased by the nobles for the purpose of improving the breed of sheep. No Esthonian wool was brought to Riga; the produce of that province having been sent to the fair at Reval, which took place a few days previously to that of Riga. In quality it is not so good as that of Livonia and Courland; it is however from

Lithuania that the inferior kinds of wool are sent to market, both as regards staple and indifferent cleansing.

"The small competition which existed among the few buyers, chiefly manufacturers, and who had already purchased part of their stock at Reval, forced holders to reduce their limits as to prices. The pood (=20 lbs. British) of inferior wool sold for 33 roubles silver (5*l.* 10*s.* sterling); fine and good, from 28 to 26 roubles silver (4*l.* 13*s* to 3*l.* 10*s.* sterling); middling, 21 to 16 roubles silver (3*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*); and ordinary, from 15 to 12 roubles silver (2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*). In 1840 the prices were, for fine, 25 to 30 roubles silver (4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*l.* sterling), per pood; 18 to 22 roubles silver (3*l.* to 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) for middling; and from 15 to 16 roubles silver (2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) for ordinary. Nearly the whole of the superfine wool exhibited this season, came from the beforementioned estate of 'Tricatiu.' Of the 6000 to 7000 poods brought to Riga, about 2000 poods (40,000 lbs.) remained unsold, which the holders intend shipping to England. About 500 poods (10,000 lbs.) were purchased for account of foreign merchants, and the remainder by domestic manufacturers, who commonly mix Russian wool with that which they receive from Dresden, Breslau, and Königsberg, as they find that although Russian wool is of equal fineness and condition as the foreign article, yet the staple is not of sufficient strength to resist the acids of some of the dyes made use of, and which affects it more than German wool.

"At the fair at Reval there was 4261 poods (185,220 lbs.) of wool; 4032 poods of Esthonian, and only 229 poods from Livonia:—3990 poods (79,800 lbs.) were sold for 88,611 roubles silver (1476*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* sterling), which will give an average of about 22 roubles silver (3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) the pood or 20 lbs. The prices were from 1 to 3 roubles silver higher than those of 1840. Superfine was sold at from 26 roubles silver (4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) to 36 roubles silver (6*l.*) the pood. The whole of these purchases were for Messrs. Hohrman, Ungern, Sternberg, and Schramm, proprietors of cloth manufactories in these provinces. These sales were made on a credit of from 8 to 14 months, which it is supposed will in future induce holders of wool to prefer sending their stock to Riga.

"The only three foreign merchants present at the fair at Reval, made no purchases. Although the wool at Reval was superior to that of last year, yet it still presented a manifest inferiority to that from Courland and Livonia. This is now attributed to the lime water in Esthonia, as the present season has been peculiarly favourable for wool."

Extract of a Statement, dated Riga, January 25, 1842.—"The navigation of the past season, which has been of unusually long duration from the openness of the weather, finally closed on the 19th of December. The number of vessels arrived is 1220, of which 380 were British;—sailed, 1249, of which 404 were British.

"The value of goods exported to the end of November, old style, is 13,902,932 roubles (or 2,317,155*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) compared to 12,609,831 roubles (or 2,101,605*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) during the same period in 1840. The proportion to the United Kingdom is 8,350,525 roubles (or 1,391,754*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) in 1841, compared to 7,737,563 roubles (or 1,288,593*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*) same period in 1840. Flax and linseed both for sowing and crushing, have principally contributed to this small excess in 1841.

"In corn and hemp there has been a falling off compared to 1840.

"Of flax there have been shipped 159,132 shippounds (26,522 tons), besides 6020 shippounds (1100¾ tons) of codilla, compared to 139,442 shippounds (23,240 tons) of flax, and 6810 shippounds (1118 tons) of codilla, exported in 1840.

"Of flax exported to the United Kingdom, the quantity in 1841 amounted to 141,382 shippounds (22,563 tons), and of codilla 5091 shippounds (848 tons); compared to 125,325 shippounds (20,889 tons) of flax, and 5828 shippounds (971 tons) of codilla, exported in 1840. The contracts for the delivery of flax on or before the 31st of March next, commenced about the middle of December last, at the following ready money prices:

Silver Roubles.			Per Ton, Free on Board. £ *s.* *d.*
29	per shippound,	for P. T. R., equal at present exchange .	34 16 6
31	"	Superior ditto	36 17 8
25	"	D. C.	30 11 11
21	"	R.	25 19 0

"On which terms about 1000 tons have been purchased. The want of sledge-roads now keep back supplies which later will become more plentiful, and probably prevent any advance in price, although the rates above stated are but barely remunerated to the growers, more especially as grain is now so high in price."

"The crop of flax has been abundant, the quality various, but the preparation of the raw flax has been much facilitated by the unusual mildness of the winter, which, together with the circumstance that none of it has been buried under the snow, is materially in favour of its average quality.

"The French spinners have imported largely in 1841. The quantity being upwards of 7000 shippounds (1167 tons), compared to only 600 shippounds (100 tons) in 1840. France has consequently taken in 1841, nearly 2000 shippounds more than Spain and Portugal together.

"The flax to France were chiefly of the finest sorts, that to Spain chiefly white P. T. R.

"*Hemp.*—There have been exported in 1841, 96,955 shippounds (16,159 tons), and codilla 10,110 shippounds, (1685 tons); and in 1840, hemp, 110,578 shippounds (18,429 tons), and codilla, 13,198 shippounds (2,199 tons).

"Of these, hemp, 64,170 shippounds (10,861 tons), and codilla 2,177 shippounds (362 tons), were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1841.

"In 1840, were shipped to the United Kingdom, hemp, 59,547 shippounds (9924 tons) and codilla, 4,607 shippounds (768 tons).

"Next to Great Britain, Sweden and Norway have taken the largest quantity.

"The reports on the subject of the new crops are more favourable than were expected last autumn.

"*Crushing Linseed.*—The exportation of this article shows an excess of rather less than 189,158 barrels compared to that of 1840. There have been shipped in 1841, 356,134 barrels against 166,976 in 1840. Of these 65,600 barrels went to the United Kingdom, compared to 58,629 in 1840.

"The greatest importers were Holland which took 129,698 barrels; Belgium rather less. Then comes Great Britain.

"*Sowing Linseed.*—The exportation considerably exceeded that of the preceding year, especially to the United Kingdom. There have been shipped to all countries, 158,914 barrels compared to 127,642 in 1840. Of these, 43,625 barrels compared to 27,576 in 1840, were shipped in 1841 to the United Kingdom, principally to Ireland.

"*Hempseed.*—An article of comparatively little importance to the United Kingdom, although the exportation to Holland and Belgium in 1841 was very extensive.

"The quantity shipped to Great Britain in 1840 was 916 barrels; in 1841, 2257. The excess of the total exportations in 1841, compared to 1840, was 73,283 barrels. Corn (there has been no wheat exported), of barley only 865 lasts (9803 quarters) compared to 3792 lasts in 1840. Oats 478 lasts compared to 3736; rye, 1324 compared to 1173.

"The proportion to the United Kingdom was—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1841	438 lasts (4964 qrs.) ...	180 lasts (2040 qrs.) ...	473 lasts (5,360 qrs.)
1840	———	... 277 ditto (3135 qrs.) ...	3736 ditto (52,304 qrs.)

"There is no probability of an increase in the exportation either to the United Kingdom, or anywhere else during 1842. The trifling stock of grain on the spot is confined to rye, which is the only description of grain in which any contracts have taken place for spring delivery by the markets. These contracts, to the extent of above 400 lasts (4000 qrs.), have been made for account of Friedland, Sweden, and Norway, and partly with a view to St. Petersburg, which took a great deal of rye from this port during the shipping season, not included in the amount of exports. There are no transactions on the Riga exchange in any other kinds of grain. Owing to the unfavourable result of the wheat crop in the provinces that supply Riga, it will barely suffice for home consumption. Spring corn has turned out well; but rye is the species of grain principally cultivated throughout the empire.

"*Tallow.*—Exported in 1840, 1568 shippounds (261 tons); 1841, 85 shippounds (14¼ tons).

"Great Britain has taken none in 1841, while in 1840 she took 161 tons.

"The St. Petersburg markets, by the greater advantages which it affords the tallow dealers of the interior, has monopolized the supply of this article.

"*Horse Hides and Kips.*—The exportation is annually decreasing. There have been shipped during 1841, 20,963 hides, against 48,052 hides in 1840. Of which 13,940 pieces went to Great Britain, compared to 33,339 pieces in 1840. The extension which the manufacture of these articles has acquired in the interior, and the circumstances that the orders from abroad are at too low limits (compared to prices in the markets of the interior), prevents Riga from now receiving the same supplies as formerly.

"*Wool.*—Riga receives its supplies from the province of Livonia, and from Courland and Lithuania, at the time of the annual fair in July; but the produce as yet does not suffice for the demands of the woollen manufacturers of these provinces; and there is besides a want of proper assortment to meet a foreign demand.

"However, in these were shipped in 1841, 39¼ tons; and in 1840, 53 tons.

"*Wood Goods.*—There were more deals and less timber and spars shipped to Great Britain in 1841, say 171,441 deals in 1841; in 1840, 136,502; square fir timber, 15,888 in 1841; 17,431 in 1840: round logs, 1768 in 1841; 3141 in 1840: spars, 330 in 1841; 576 in 1840: wainscot logs, only 2412 pieces in 1841, and 4920 in 1840.

"Freights were 40*s.* per ton for clean hemp and flax to the east coast of England until after July, but advanced later in the season to 45*s.*, and closed at 47*s.* Other goods in proportion, and 5 per cent additional to London, Leith, and Hull.

"The freight for sowing linseed to Ireland, 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per barrel."

NAVIGATION of Riga during the Year 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	446	70,461	3657	442	69,878	3621
Russian	215	40,850	.....	199	37,818	
American	5	1,386	.....	5	1,386	
Belgian	2	504	.....	2	504	
Bremen	6	516	.....	6	516	
Danish	77	6,970	.....	77	6,970	
French	12	1,658	.....	12	1,658	
Hanoverian	143	12,206	.....	143	12,206	
Dutch	65	7,536	.....	62	7,206	
Lubec	32	4,096	.....	32	4,098	
Mecklenburg	224	32,952	.....	224	32,952	
Oldenburg	9	942	.....	9	942	
Prussian	41	7,320	.....	41	7,320	
Swedish	111	14,278	.....	111	14,278	
Spanish	1	150	.....	1	150	
Total.....	1389	201,827	3657	1366	197,882	3621

BRITISH Ships which arrived and departed: viz.—

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
From the United Kingdom:			To the United Kingdom:		
with general cargoes	22		with flax	198	
„ salt	22		„ seed	86	
„ coals	29		„ timber, deals, &c.	54	
„ in ballast	313		„ oats, barley and wheat	16	
		386	„ oilcakes	3	
Bergen with herrings	3		„ flax and hemp	78	
Stettin „ herrings	1				435
All foreign places in ballast	28		To Elsinore seed (orders)	2	
		418	„ ballast (do.)	4	
					6
					441

Value of all imported cargoes, 841,045*l.* Value of exports, 2,618,274*l.* sterling.

WOOL FAIR OF JUNE, 1842.

"THE whole of the stock was purchased on the first day at an advance of 5 silver roubles (16*s.* 8*d.*) per pood of 36 lbs. English ordinary wool was much in demand.

"The total amount of wool offered at the late fair may be estimated at 6000 poods (180,000 lbs. British), which, compared with the amount in 1841, will show a falling off in the present year, of about 1000 poods (30,000 lbs. British.) It is to be observed, however, that a large quantity of wool which was expected to arrive in Riga from Livonia and Courland, provinces which furnish the best, had been previously disposed of to local manufacturers, and on speculation for the British market:—also that Lithuania, from which province the inferior quality of wool is chiefly obtained, sent none to Riga this season. The high prices of grain have likewise determined many farmers to reduce considerably their stock of sheep.

"During the late fair the wool was found to have been better cleansed; but the very unsatisfactory way in which it was prepared and packed, caused some sales at lower prices than the quality of the wool appeared to warrant.

"The wool from the model farm at Trikaten has fully supported its previous well-merited reputation, and produced much higher prices than any other.

"Fine wool was sold for 23 to 27 silver roubles (3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*) per pood of 30 lbs. British; middling quality 18 to 22 silver roubles (2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*) per pood. A few bales of remarkably fine staple sold as high as 35 roubles 70 copecs silver (5*l.* 19*s.*) per pood.

Extracted from a Report for the Year 1842, *dated January* 17, 1843.—"The value of merchandize exported in 1842, compared to 2,327,596*l.*, in 1841, making an increase of 290,677*l.* during the late year. The proportion of the United Kingdom is 1,527,710*l.* compared to 1,400,029*l.* in 1841, being an increase of 127,681*l.* during the year 1842, thus showing that the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to more than one-half of the whole. Unusual caution was observed by the merchants in the early part of the season in making purchases, but the number of vessels in port, low rates of freight, and reasonable prices of the chief articles of Russian produce, induced purchasers to enter the market freely. The advices from England had, latterly, become more encouraging. France also imported double the amount of Russian produce during the year 1842, as compared with 1841. Of flax alone there were shipped to France, exclusive of codilla, 2428 tons against 1183 tons in 1841.

"*Flax.*—There have been shipped 29,171 tons, and 824 tons of codilla, compared to 26,544 tons of flax, and 1003 tons of codilla in 1841. Of the above, the exportation to the United Kingdom was,

"In 1842, 23,566 tons of flax, and 706 tons of codilla. In 1841, 22,948 tons of flax, and 826 tons of codilla. Increase of flax in 1842, 618 tons; decrease of codilla 120 tons. This excess of flax to Great Britain satisfactorily proves that the high import duty on British yarns in France has not depressed this branch of British manufacture. The exportation of flax to Spain is on the decline, being only 500 tons, 170 tons less than in 1841. Portugal, however, took about 767 tons, nearly double what she took in 1841. The flax still on hand is of the new growth, the quality of which, especially the Livonian, is generally approved. The last prices for fresh flax were,

"*Parthiegut*, or superior P. T. R., 35*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; D. C., 31*l.* 10*s.*; R. T., 26*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; crown M., 36*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; superior H., 31*l.* 11*s.*; H., 33*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

"The future condition of the flax market will chiefly depend on the accounts received from the British manufacturing districts: should these be discouraging, Riga prices must decline; but any improvement would undoubtedly have the contrary effect in a much greater degree, as the above stated prices are based on the unfavourable state of trade and manufactures, and also leaving but little profit to the grower.

"*Hemp.*—There have been exported, in 1842, 17,644 tons of hemp, and 2165 tons of codilla. In 1841, 16,224 tons of hemp, and 1685 tons of codilla, showing an increase in 1842 of 1420 tons of hemp, and 480 tons of codilla. Of these were shipped to the United Kingdom, in 1842, 9758 tons of hemp, and 1099 tons of codilla. In 1841,

10,471 tons of hemp, and 355 tons of codilla. Deficiency of hemp in 1842, 713 tons, and excess of codilla 746 tons with reference to the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the shipment of 600 tons of hemp on account of a British government contract. The United States government which had taken no hemp in 1841, took 578 tons last year. The Swedish government received nearly 400 tons, and about 1241 tons went to France, being 917 tons more than in 1841. The last prices of hemp were as follows:—R. H. 27*l.* 14*s.*, O. H. 26*l.* 5*s.*, P. H. 25*l.* 8*s.* per ton, free on board. It may be well to mention that the hemp shipped for the British navy contract, in many instances, with a view to superior quality, cost 48*s.*, and even 100*s.* per ton more than the common R. H. as above quoted.

"*Sowing Linseed.*—There have been shipped to all countries 172,291 barrels, compared to 160.754 barrels in 1841. The proportion to the United Kingdom (principally Ireland) was 48,629 barrels compared to 43,625 barrels in 1841. Next in importance was the exportation to Belgium 41,905 barrels; Prussia 26,423 barrels; Lubec 19,537 barrels, and France 16,168 barrels. The quality was good, but the supply, latterly, not free from the mixture of hay-seed, and which has been too generally the case with the late year's crops of linseed. The last quotation of price was 20*s.* 5*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per barrel, exclusive of bags.

"*Hempseed.*—The total exportation in 1842 was 164,331, compared to 139,747 barrels in 1841. Only 3665 barrels went to the United Kingdom. compared to 2257 barrels in 1841. Belgium took 128,849 barrels; Holland 22,238 barrels; France 9507 barrels. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom, trifling as it is, has augmented during the last three years, but the demand for the countries above named is so considerable that this article forms an important branch of the Riga trade.

"*Corn.*—There has been no foreign demand to animate the corn trade, nor would the result of the harvest in 1841, and the smallness of the stocks here, and in the interior, have permitted any considerable exportation. There has, however, been a slight increase this year, the shipments amounting in 1842, 2852 quarters wheat, 36,818 quarters rye, 15,889 quarters barley, 20,886 quarters oats; in 1841, 13,514 quarters rye, 7943 quarters barley, 13,243 quarters oats. Of the wheat 2777 quarters, the whole of the oats (20,886 quarters), and of barley 2779 quarters went to the United Kingdom. There has been no rye shipped to Great Britain either in 1842 or 1841. In 1841 spring wheat alone was an average crop, but was required for home consumption. In 1842 the harvest was generally good. The wheat in Courland has proved particularly fine, and averages in weight 63 lbs. British per imperial bushel. The prices of grain in Riga are at present quite nominal.

"*Tallow.*—This branch of Riga trade, at all times inconsiderable, has for the last two years been quite at a stand, the demand for Great Britain being so exclusively directed to the St. Petersburg market. Riga is not unfavourably situated for the supply of this article from the interior; and the earlier opening of this navigation, and arrival here of the barks from the interior, than at St. Petersburg would give the importation of tallow from Riga, if properly encouraged, a great advantage.

"*Kips, Horse-hides, and Calfskins.*—Of late there has been a yearly decrease in the exportation of every description of hides and skins, domestic prices having too much augmented in consequence of the increased demand for the purposes of the Russian manufactories, and to check the foreign demand. The exportation was in 1842, 17,717 kips, and horse-hides, and 30,614 calfskins, compared to, in 1841, 20,963 kips, and horse-hides, and 67,995 calfskins. Of which to Great Britain, in 1842, 4770 kips, and horse-hides, and 6180 calfskins, compared to, in 1841, 13,940 kips, and horse-hides, and 8480 calfskins.

"*Wool.*—The exportation in 1842 only amounted to 41,216 lbs. British, compared to 116,656lbs. in 1841, and no part of it went to the United Kingdom. The quantity brought to the annual Wool Market of Riga, in July, was about the same as in 1841. More than three-fourths of this supply was purchased for the interior woollen factories. It will be some time before the supply of wool will be much more than sufficient for the home consumption. There is a great improvement going on in the breed of sheep, and in the washing and sorting of the wool.

"*Wood.*—The exportation to the United Kingdom was, in 1842, 2343 wainscot logs, 198 half-logs, 2516 staves, 116,422 deals, 17,134 square timber, 1705 round timber, 439

spars and bowsprits. In 1841, 2412 wainscot logs, 73 half-logs, 980 staves, 171,441 deals, 15,888 square timber, 1768 round timber, 392 spars and bowsprits. The total exportation was for 1842, 2950 wainscot logs, 242 half-logs, 373,561 staves, 313,834 deals, 79,999 square timber, 4220 round timber, 1619 spars and bowsprits. 1841, 3206 wainscot logs, 121 half-logs, 200,160 staves, 318,677 deals, 67,388 square timber, 3407 round timber, 1947 spars and bowsprits. The quality of timber denominated 'Crown Fir Timber' has, since the last two or three years become very scarce, so that the greatest part of the Riga exports consists of the second quality, or what is called 'Verschiffungs' Brack Timber.' There is no essential difference in the quality of crown timber and timber of the second quality, except that the latter has more knots than the former.

"*Salt.*—Of salt about 20,000 tons were imported in 1842; 6250 tons of fine Liverpool, and 1620 tons of Rock salt. The quantity of salt in Riga at the present time is estimated at about 30,500 tons, of which about 12,500 tons will be sold during the winter; therefore not less than 18,000 tons will probably remain over.

"*Freights.*—There was throughout the business season of 1842 more ships than goods, so that although freights were from the first very moderate, yet a further reduction took place towards the close of my season. This bore very severely on the British shipping interest, as, from the present Russian tariff, vessels are unable to bring cargoes to Riga, and are compelled to arrive in ballast, thus relying on the homeward freight solely for remuneration. The ruling rate of freights in 1842, I regret to state, afforded but little profit to shipowners, and in many instances they have unfortunately encountered heavy losses.

"Exchange in London has varied very little in the course of 1842. It opened at 38⅛*d.* per silver rouble, and fell to 37¾*d.* in the autumn.

"The only articles of importation that come to Riga market, and of which prices can be correctly stated, are salt and Norwegian herrings. The sugar imported was almost entirely for the refiners. Coffee and other colonial produce for account of the grocers and retail traders."

CHAPTER XV.

RUSSIAN TRADE AND NAVIGATION ON THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOF.

THE importance of the trade of the Black Sea, will be understood by the extensive inland navigation, and rich and varied productions of the extensive regions through which the Danube and its great tributaries, the Dniester, the Bug, Dnieper, Don, and several lesser rivers flow into this second Mediterranean.

The extreme length of the Black Sea, or Euxine, is about 700 geographical miles; extreme breadth nearly 360 geographical miles. The Sea of Azof, connected by the narrow strait of Kertch or Yeni-Kalé, and the great outlet and inlet for these seas, and the great rivers falling into them, being the deep straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Although its shores have numerous places of shelter, it is less indented than most seas, the gulf of Perekop after the Sea of Azof, and the inlet of Kherson being the only arms of consequence, exclusive of rivers and the Bosphorus branching from the Black Sea. This sea is deep, and scarcely any rocks or shoals off or along its shores. Its navigation was formerly considered dangerous. This opinion was founded altogether upon ignorance,

and it is to be regretted that we have no regular scientific survey of its coasts. Those who have for some years past navigated it, consider its navigation quite as safe and free of dangers as the broad parts of the Mediterranean.

TRADE OF ODESSA.

Odessa is situated on a bay formed by the Black Sea, thirty miles distant from the mouth of the Dniester, and sixty from that of the river Dnieper, called by the Turks, when in their possession, Koadjabeg,* and, so late as 1792, its shores were a waste plain; and Odessa was no more than a wretched village, inhabited by Mahomedan Tartars. It is a secure and convenient bay, with a great depth of water. It is seldom closed by the frost, which accommodation first attracted the attention of the Russian government after it came into their possession.

Catherine II. founded Odessa early in 1792, in accordance with a plan drawn up in 1790 by Ribas and General Valant. Its progress was opposed by the merchants of Kherson, although they received some countenance from the Emperor Paul. In 1795 a few houses only were built, and it had then very little regular trade. In the autumn of that year its regular traffic commenced; 35 small vessels arrived, 30 sailed, and the customs revenue amounted only to 4360 silver roubles. In 1796, 87 vessels arrived, and 63 sailed. During the following three years its progress was so rapid, that in 1799 it contained the following buildings, constructed chiefly of a soft easily-worked stone: viz.—5 churches, 1 chapel, 1 synagogue, 506 houses of stone, 233 earth pits (*semlankie*), 591 huts, 111 cellars with passages to streets, 36 warehouses, 3 brick-kilns, 4 lime-kilns, 6 windmills, 18 wells in houses, 12 public wells, 13 fountains, 6 distilleries, 5 breweries, 5 soap manufactories: the population increased to 4873 inhabitants.

Great activity was then exercised in the construction of moles, lazarettoes, and public buildings; large sums of money were granted by Alexander for that purpose. The two moles are each extended to 315 fathoms, and are raised seven feet and a half above the surface of the sea. The port formed by them will shelter 200 ships. The port has good anchorage, the bottom being fine sand and gravel. The depth of water within the port is sufficient to admit the largest ships of war.

The Dniester has been rendered navigable, and by it the produce of Galicia comes down to the Black Sea and Odessa.

In the year 1803 there arrived at Odessa, before the 1st of November, 502 ships, of which 472 sailed with cargoes; viz., 96 Russian, 6 English, 18 French, 4 Spanish, 5 Neapolitan, 278 Imperialist, 56 Turkish, 21 Ragusean, and 18 Ionian Islands.

In November, 1804, the population amounted to 15,000 inhabitants, and above 2000 houses were in a habitable state, and numerous other buildings were erected.

* Or Gadschibeg.

After the first French revolution, the government was intrusted to the Duke de Richelieu, to whose care and services, Odessa, the surrounding country, and the Crimea owe much of their existing prosperity. The following ukase was issued, March 5, 1804:

"It is well known how much *we*, for the benefit of the state, wish to bring forward the commerce of Odessa. Experience shows how its flourishing state answers *our* expectation; and, for the sake of still further extending the same, we most graciously order,

§ 1. "That from the date hereof, there shall be established in the town of Odessa, an entrepôt for five years.

§ 2. "The goods warehoused in the entrepôt, may remain in the warehouse or magazine, one year and a half from the date they were warehoused.

§ 3. "From the beginning of the opening of the navigation the ensuing year, all the articles of import that arrive by sea at Odessa, and whose importation is not prohibited by the present existing tariff, may be stored in this entrepôt, under the following regulations, &c. &c." (which extend to 27 articles).

"As the transito trade is beneficial in all its parts to the empire, it has long had the attention of government. With the general tariff of the year 1782, was published, at the same time, a transito regulation, for such goods as passed through Riga to Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and with the tariff now in force, even the rules and regulations are mentioned, for the guidance of the Russian merchants who carry foreign goods through Russia; but as neither the place, nor the roads have been named, through which the transito trade was permitted to be carried on, this regulation had not the desired effect. As experience now shows how the trade of Odessa is increasing from the privileges granted to the place; we think proper, for the still further encouragement of its commerce, to establish the transito trade on the following principles, and command,

§ 1. "All Russian and foreign merchants, who have the knowledge of carrying on trade *en gros* (or wholesale), to foreign countries, shall have liberty to carry all goods, (those excepted which are prohibited by the tariff), that shall arrive by sea, or other Russian towns, at Odessa, as transito goods, to Moldavia, Walachia, the states of the Emperor of Germany, and Prussia. It shall likewise be permitted to import goods into Odessa from the abovementioned countries for re-exportation.

§ 2. "In those places, where, according to the tenour of the present regulation, the transito trade is permitted, the commanders of the provinces are to inspect the roads, and make their report of the same to the minister of commerce.

§ 3. "Those goods that are carried as transito from Odessa to Moldavia, are only to pass through the custom-houses of Dubossar and Mohileff; those that go to the states of the Emperor of Germany must pass through the custom-house of Radzivil, and those that are destined for Prussia, must pass through the custom of Krinky."

"UKASE TO THE DIRECTING SENATE.

"The emperor orders the port of Sebastipol to be the principal port for men-of-war, and that the custom-house there shall totally finish its business, within six months after the date of this ukase, and then be broken up; after the expiration of that time, merchantmen are prohibited from entering into the harbour of Sebastipol, except they are driven in there by storm, or by other misfortune, or for the sake of being repaired; but not to trade, or carry on any commerce. As soon as the danger is over, and the repairs are finished, they must not remain any longer in port. "(Signed) ALEXANDER."

At an early period, a considerable trade was carried on with various parts of the Black Sea, by the Venetians and Genoese, who were driven out of it by the Turks, even before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; previous to which, the trade with India was carried on, in part, by the Caspian and this sea. After its coming into the possession of Turkey, its natural advantages were totally neglected, and the miserable traffic carried on by them was of very unimportant

value. Peter the Great soon appreciated the advantages to be derived to his empire, by acquiring the navigation of this sea, and although in 1711, he was obliged to surrender the country, yet he did not lose sight of one day acquiring possession, and the free navigation of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. This object was, however, accomplished by Catherine II. Below is a table of the imports and exports, with a few historical observations, tending to exhibit the whole at one view.

TABULAR View of the Russian Trade to and from the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, from 1756 to 1802.

Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	REMARKS.
	roubles.	roubles.	
1756	.....	.....	A trading company was established this year at Temernikow.
1758	52,077	34,914	This is the first year of their trade from that place.
1759	61,603	37,848	
1760	85,085	42,283	
1761	116,069	52,631	
1762	128,906	41,315	In this year the trading company of Temernikow was dissolved.
1763	59,652	43,369	
1764	44,020	59,097	The exports exceed the imports.
1768	.....	.....	The war broke out between Russia and Turkey, which totally interrupted the trade.
1774	.....	.....	This year the peace was concluded, by which Russia obtained a complete navigation of the Black Sea; and by the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, and had the Sea of Azof ceded to her.
1776	87,148	369,823	Beginning of the trade at Taganrog.
1777	83,246	242,118	
1778	.....	.....	A suspension to the trade, in consequence of a dispute between Russia and the Porte, relative to the independence of the Crimea, but which was settled the 21st of March, 1779.
1779	90,645	161,690	
1780	105,471	130,187	Five Russian-built vessels manned with Russian seamen, passed through the Dardanelles.
1783	.....	.....	The conquest of the Crimea made by Russia.
1784	.....	.....	A pacification concluded between Russia and the Porte.
1785	448,970	735,117	The Austrians for the first time commence a trade on this sea.
1786	517,238	519,811	
1787	.....	.....	War broke out between Russia and Turkey.
1791	.....	.....	Peace concluded at Jassy, by which Russia secured her present possessions.
1793	665,711	1,295,563	
1794	977,513	1,265,682	
1795	544,498	930,434	
1796	438,166	919,296	
1797	778,759	1,929,198	
1802	2,054,789	2,986,096	

TRADE of the principal Ports in the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, from 1793 till 1797, both inclusive.

PORTS.	1793		1794		1795		1796			1797	
	Impts.	Expts.	Impts.	Expts.	Impts.	Expts.	Impts.	Expts.	Catms.	Impts.	Expts.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Taganrog	156,410	428,087	347,581	605,119	275,213	659,966	182,744	553,583	42,704	378,788	693,204
Otchakoff	244,310	209,321	305,299	181,152	128,123	17,024	65,845	60,990	8,913	38,564	33,740
Eupatoria	91,878	334,397	74,281	254,128	30,565	136,511	31,279	107,067	7,247	85,343	214,478
Kherson	....	147,821	....	68,701	....	47,095	....	48,755	1,178	....	35,233
Theodosia	77,898	54,280	80,248	30,462	4,689	20,887	24,007	35,231	4,074	50,578	69,470
Nikoloff	....	106,515	....	95,400	....	8,802	....	18,609	305	....	37,341
Sebastipol	88,103	857	87,856	7,828	47,218	2,656	22,255	3,224	4,619	63 458	4 583
Kertch	2,063	9,959	6,390	8,419	11,726	2,942	13,795	9,751	903	14,193	12,680
Yeni-kale	4,116	4,322	5,853	14,469	3,894	12,573	5,679	2,500	847	4,188	13 399
Odessa	....	....	....	....	43,065	24,821	92,559	79,422	11,530	129,492	79,095
Ovidiopol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	4,150	5,675

STATE of the Trade of Russia, on the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, in 1802.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Necessaries of Life.	Worth in Roubles.
Wine	359,984
Brandy	11,226
Corn, rice, &c.	17,763
Sugar	126
Coffee	4,672
Cheese	977
Vinegar	5,908
Salt	3,804
Meat	5
Fish	565
Dry fruit, &c.	321,990
Honey	503
Nuts	65,465
Fresh fruits, &c.	57,728
Preserved ditto	3,781
Jelly from fruit	15,155
Oysters	22
Total.....	869,694
Therefore the exportation of this sort of goods exceeds the importation by	1,409,061
Metals.	
Gold in foreign coin	78,109
Silver ditto ditto	81,648
Copper	24,232
Total.....	183,989
The exportation of metals exceeds the importation by	150,201
	334,190
Raw Materials.	
Cotton	70,627
Silk	74,552
Wool	12,248
Raw sugar	43
Shamoys	90
Aquafortis, alum, verdigris, &c.	12,454
Sweet scented and mineral waters	321
Tobacco	28,360
Soap	5,141
Cork	90
Furs	1,424
Lemon and orange peel	1,025
Resin of different kinds	18,106
Frankincense and other articles	228,323
Salad oil	275,089
Sulphur	1,518
Unwrought wood	11,813
Juice of fruit	24,912
Marble and other stone	541
Apothecaries' drugs	5,320
Total.....	771,972
Foreign Goods and Manufactures.	
Cotton goods	120,180
Silk ditto	41,937
Woollen ditto	21,013
Toys	775
China, earthen, and glass ware	2,945
Carried forward.....	186,850

EXPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOODS.

Necessaries of Life.	Worth in Roubles.
Wheat and rye flour	2,039
Wheat	1,754,880
Rye	28,235
Barley	2,335
Other kinds of corn	29,765
Salt	48,721
Meat	30
Fish	18,076
Butter	169,491
Honey	632
Caviare	224,561
Total.....	2,278,755
Metals.	
Iron	334,190
Total.....	334,190
Raw Materials.	
Wool and hair	22,389
Potashes	3,222
Shamoys	13,513
Tar	460
Wax	2,992
Raw hides	27,506
Timber	420
Soap	23
Tallow	7,680
Fur	52,178
Total.....	130,383
The importation of this article of commerce exceeds the exportation by	641,589
Russian Goods and Manufactures.	
Gold twist	6,724
Sailcloth	10,264
Ravenduck	2,204
Linen, fine and coarse	5,558
Tablecloths and napkins	1,173
Carried forward.....	25,923

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Foreign Goods and Manufactures.	Worth in Roubles.
Brought forward	186,850
Writing-paper	79
All sorts of artists' instruments	684
Musical instruments	261
Statues and other carved work	992
Printed books	212
Chimney-pots	310
Needles	9
Razors	9
Total	189,406
The exportation of this branch exceeds the importation by	35,144
	224,550
Pearls	314
All other goods	39,414
The whole importation is	2,054,782

EXPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOODS.

Russian Goods and Manufactures.	Worth in Roubles.
Brought forward	25,923
Printed linen	19,582
Felts	39,309
Rope and cordage	51,773
Copper vessels	465
Iron ditto	4,525
Tanned leather	6,418
Yufts	72,152
Mats	545
Candles	5,861
Total	224,550
All kinds of goods	18,218
The whole exportation is	2,986,096
The exportation of goods from the Euxine, or Black Sea, exceeds the importation by	931,307

NAVIGATION of the Russian Ports in the Black Sea, in 1802.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				SAILED.			
	Laden.	Lastage.	Unladen.	Lastage.	Laden.	Lastage.	Unladen.	Lastage.
Russian	122	7,988	13	818	134	10,889	1	30
French	1	70						
Austrian	70	6,925	73	7,018	137	14,992		
Republic of the Seven Isles	17	1,040	4	235	13	1,046	1	27
Turkish	199	7,181	207	5,325	379	12,942	4	77
	409	23,204	297	13,396	663	39,869	6	134

Russian vessels engaged in 1802 in the coasting trade and in the fisheries in the Black Sea. 38 Russian vessels for transport, 822 lastage, and 266 smallcraft that go to sea. 6 Turkish vessels, 147 lastage.

The numbers employed in the fisheries are not stated.

During the seven years from 1805 to 1812, the trade of Russia on the Black Sea, and the navigation between the latter and the Mediterranean, although at times carried on with rather important activity, were, as far as returns of trade and navigation, altogether uncertain. When an open trade could not be carried on, the contrabandists, by various routes, supplied at high prices, it is true, the wants of the surrounding countries, at least, according to their ability to pay for the commodities which they respectively used, and which they did not possess among themselves.

Odessa, and the Russian establishments on the Black Sea, continued, however, to extend, and the number of inhabitants to increase.

In 1814 the population of Odessa amounted to nearly 35,000 inhabitants,

and in 1840 estimated at 70,000. Kohl says, in 1838 only 50,000 to 60,000. It has numerous public institutions, and although its situation has been repudiated, and although good water is only to be procured at some distance, it would have, it is now believed, been difficult to have found elsewhere in the Black Sea so convenient a port with deep water, for communication, at the same time, with the interior and with the sea. From the latter, the view of white houses, cliffs, and town of Odessa, resembles the view of Brighton from the sea. The latter, however, wanting the port and shipping.

In 1834 M. de Hagemeister, who was long previously in the employment of the Russian government, was directed by the governor of *Little Russia*, to proceed in collecting information and to draw up a report on the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, to the Danube. M. de Hagemeister appears to have fulfilled his instructions with great care, and his tables are clearly arranged; from these, as well as from the text of his report, we have extracted and translated the most useful information we possess up to the year 1834. Since that period Mr. Yeames, the British consul at Odessa, has supplied us with detailed statements of the trade of that port, and of the general commerce of Little Russia.

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE TRADE OF THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOF.—Extracted and translated from M. de Hagemeister's report, drawn up for the Russian government.

"It may be said, that about half a century back the Black Sea was not known commercially in Europe; nor was its geographical position correctly described. The Turks excluded all foreign vessels. The treaty of *Kainardy*, in the year 1774, opened the navigation of the Black Sea to the Russians, who have since made themselves masters of the whole of the northern coast. By keeping the command of the Bosphorus, however, in their own hands, the Turks retained the power of opposing its entrance to whomsoever they pleased, notwithstanding the treaties which extended its navigation to several nations.

"In 1778 the Russian government chose for a military and commercial port, Kherson, (situated at the mouth of the Dnieper), on account of the great facility its situation afforded for the transport of wood necessary to the construction of ships of war. The unhealthy situation however of Kherson, the inconveniences of its port, which is only navigable during seven months of the year, and which does not admit ships drawing more than six feet of water, has always rendered its commerce expensive and tedious.

"The subsequent conquest of the Polish provinces by Russia, rendered necessary the opening of an eastern port, and the government accordingly, after the peace of Yassy, in 1792, fixed its attention upon the Tartar village *Kadijbei*, well known to have a good roadstead for ships. And thus Odessa came into existence.

"The good choice of this port was felt in the very first years of its creation. In 1795 the value of the imports and exports did not exceed 68,000 roubles. In 1796 they amounted to 172,000 roubles; and in 1797, to 208,000 roubles.

"The imports and exports at Kherson, Nicolaieff, and Ochsakoff, which in 1793 had been valued at 147,000 roubles for Kherson, 106,000 roubles for Nicolaieff, and 453,000 roubles for Ochsakoff, diminished, in 1797, to 35,000 roubles for Kherson, 37,000 roubles for Nicolaieff, and 72,000 roubles for Ochsakoff; and finally, the intercourse of those three places with foreigners ceased altogether; the whole of the trade passing from them to Odessa.

"The advantages derived from the situation of Taganrog, at the extremity of the Sea

of Azof, were also discovered, which from its advanced civilization, and from being near the centre of Little Russia, gave it great importance, especially as a place for importations

"The imports and exports of Taganrog, for the five years 1798 to 1802 inclusive, were as follow: viz.—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1798	400,000	800,000
1799	500,000	1,149,000
1800	2,090,000	1,800,000
1801	1,600,000	1,416,000
1802	866,000	839,000

"The ports of the Crimea, particularly Theodosia, confined their trade to the mere exchange of the produce of their peninsular, for the articles necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants, and did not therefore keep up any intercourse whatever with Turkey.

"The whole of the Crimea was declared free by the Empress Catherine, and had no custom houses until Paul established them. Between the years 1800 and 1822, the trade of Theodosia increased rapidly; but the value of the imports has in general exceeded that of the exports; as will appear from the following table: viz.—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1800	37,141	23,688
1803	273,241	161,929
1806	86,783	58,754
1809	121,417	121,058
1812	449,671	686,033
1817	3,592,782	4,047,586
1819	3,998,895	2,662,992

"The ukase of the 1st of May, 1803, reduced the customs duties to 2·5 per cent, *ad valorem*, on imports into all the ports of the Black Sea, and the order of the 5th of March, 1804, granted to Odessa, a bonding warehouse for five years, which term was prolonged until the establishment of a regular free port.

"The same privilege was extended to Taganrog by the ukase of the 3d of March, 1806; the merchants thereby obtained the advantage of being allowed to deposit their goods in bond, for the term of a year and a half without payment of duty. It was not until the year 1801, that the English, French, Dutch, and Prussians, obtained permission to enter the Bosphorus, and, in 1803, 530 ships entered the port of Odessa, the population of which at that time amounted to 8000 inhabitants. 600,000 chetwerts of corn, valued at 5 silver roubles the chetwert, were exported in that year. The exports in 1804 amounted to 538,000 chetwerts, valued at 6 roubles 16 copecs (silver). This epoch was very favourable to the trade of Odessa. The French revolution had annihilated the commerce not only of France but also of Italy; which caused all traffic to pass from the Levant to Trieste. Agriculture and industry were in those countries forsaken; the hands of the people were required for war. The importation of foreign grain necessarily augmented, and no markets for purchase were cheaper than those of the Black Sea. But when Trieste fell into the hands of the French, the Levant trade lost this last outlet, and directed its course by land, crossing either Turkey in order to reach Austria or Russia by the way of Brody or Odessa.

"The war which broke out in 1806 between Russia and the Porte, arrested for some time the direction of even trade; but during the truce which followed the peace of Tilsit, it assumed new vigour. The recommencement of hostilities with Turkey, and the French invasion, paralyzed anew the commerce of the Black Sea until the general peace.

"The Turkish pavilion was then borne by all Greek vessels, which at that time animated the Archipelago, and which entered the Black Sea in great numbers. The English also began to frequent the Black Sea soon after the peace, but more on account of merchants settled in the Mediterranean than for those of Great Britain.

"The sum total of imports into the Black Sea has always been inferior to that of the exports; although they have always depended one upon the other.

"There has been a very marked increase of trade within the last five years (1829 to 1834), in all the ports of this sea, and at the Sea of Azof; but this increase has not advanced equally in all the ports. At Odessa, imports have increased sixfold during the last 20 years, whilst the exports have only increased fourfold. The imports have advanced steadily; the exports have undergone great variations; for the former consist of articles which in the actual state of society are indispensable to Russia, and which cannot be replaced by any product of the country: whilst the latter consists in articles which the country produces; so that the quantity which Russia exports depends upon the quantity grown, particularly as concerns corn. Except in times of war the maximum of the quantity of grain exported has never surpassed 2¼ times the minimum of the general exports, but the prices have varied from 7 to 45 roubles per chetwert. Other articles have varied less, their sale being more certain. Iron and copper (for example) arriving by the Don at Taganrog, have ranked first, after the various kinds of grain in the list of exports from the Black Sea. Furs have contributed a very considerable portion of the trade of Odessa, and their value had formerly risen to upwards of 500,000 roubles; that of metals exported has been as high as 1,200,000 roubles; whilst during the last few years there have been exported of these articles to the value of only the half of that sum.

"The export of furs in 1830 has only been one-twentieth of the above value; and in 1832 not more than one-tenth. Many articles exported by the Black Sea, have been re-transhipped to the ports of the Baltic, which route can furnish them cheaper; but the commerce of the Black Sea has been indemnified for this loss of trade by a considerable number of products which are brought from the southern and western provinces of of Russia, such as wool, wax, cordage, flax, linseed, hempseed, and different seeds fit for the manufacture of oil. According to the custom-house entries the value of these articles exported (with the exception of cordage), which in 1815 amounted at Odessa to the value of 250,000 roubles, rose in 1832 to more than five millions, and in 1833 and 1834 they formed the chief value of the export trade. One may look forward with certainty to the period when corn will not be considered as one of the principal export articles, for until now, the demand for other articles has always been greater than the quantity at the time on the spot.

"The impulse given to the commerce of the Black Sea, by the port of Odessa, ought to have reanimated also the other ports. One can only account for the almost stationary commerce of Taganrog, by the want of enterprise in the spirit of its inhabitants; for in proportion as the quantities of corn and skins which were exported had augmented, the export of other articles, such as iron, butter, and cordage, considerably diminished. On the other hand, the merchants of Odessa strive to attract buyers, by the easy way in which they enforce payment. It is only of late that foreign merchants established at Taganrog have formed permanent connexions beyond the Archipelago; formerly mercantile business was carried on through houses at Constantinople; the Taganrog merchants being principally Greeks. The corn trade at Marioupol (also carried on by Greeks) was paralyzed by the Greek revolution, and did not revive until the peace of Adrianople.

"As there cannot be any thing stationary in the world, and what does not advance generally retrogrades, the commerce of Theodosia must be looked upon as dying away. For although this port is opposite to Anatolia, from whence it receives the merchandize suitable to the taste of the Crimean Tartars, its trade has failed on account of the poverty of the inhabitants. Its commerce with Turkey was carried on by barter, and the exports have always been strictly regulated by the imports. In all the ports of the Sea of Azof and the Eastern Crimea, the export of the products of Siberia has in general diminished, and the advantages which Odessa offered has attracted more attention than Theodosia, as a market for iron and copper, which was not saleable at Taganrog. The less deserted port of Kosloff has accumulated greater capital. The export trade from it has always been greater, with the exception of the article of iron, than that from Theodosia in the extent of its import trade. The ports of Bessarabia, Ismailoff, and Reni, have lost much of their importance since 1830, when the sanitary cordon was transferred from the Dniester to the Pruth; and since the extension of the Russian European tariff, in 1824, to the eastern confines of Bessarabia, where, until then, the only duty paid was 3 per cent.

"As soon as the general peace of 1814 allowed the Black Sea trade, previously confined by the war to the seas of the Levant, to extend itself westward, the successive bad crops of 1816 and 1817 in Europe, augmented the demand for corn to such an extent, that the surplus corn of Russia could scarcely supply the demand. Prices rose at Odessa as high as 45 roubles per chetwert, and corn arrived thither from 600 versts' distance. This extraordinary price naturally influenced the price of all other articles. A journeyman received from 3 to 4 roubles per day. For the use of a cart drawn by two oxen, 8 roubles were paid; and for one drawn by one horse, 10 roubles. The price of all kinds of provisions rose in the same proportions.

"At the close of the year 1817, although the markets of Europe were fully supplied, the sudden impulse given to trade could not be as suddenly abandoned. The merchants of Odessa, therefore, instead of supplying corn ordered by those of foreign countries, exported corn on their own account, the consequences of which were ruinous. Prices in 1818 fell suddenly at Odessa down to 20 roubles the chetwert, and during the next year, to 13 roubles per chetwert. The consequent losses paralyzed all speculations in corn, and from that time the exports have chiefly been made on account of Genoese and Greek merchants, and by the masters of vessels belonging to the Archipelago and the Ionian Islands, for the sole purpose of procuring freights at very moderate profits, to the shipping which had been built in consequence of the demand for the corn trade in 1816 and 1817.

"Odessa was, *de facto*, made a *porto franco* (in 1819),* and the transit trade revived, in some degree, the trade of Odessa; while the decline in the corn trade was followed by other branches of commerce coming into operation. The decline in the price of corn having reacted in creating a greater demand for other articles, and although the number of ships which arrived in 1820 was less than the year before, the value of the merchandize exported was notwithstanding greater, although the bulk was much less.

"The disastrous consequences which followed the revolution in Italy, and the insurrection of the Greeks, which provoked the rigorous measures of the Porte, destroyed all security to navigation; and, during the year 1822, the trade of Odessa was greatly injured. The amount of capital employed by the merchants of Odessa, which in 1821 had risen to 10,760,000 roubles, fell in 1822 to 7,190,000 roubles; in 1823 they were reduced to 5,804,000 roubles, and in 1824, to only 4,668,000 roubles. From that period, however, and up to 1832, the trade of the port, and the capital employed have successively improved.

In the other ports of the Black Sea and at Taganrog, commerce had never been in such a flourishing state as during the years immediately preceding the Greek revolution. The great activity in the commerce of corn seemed also to have animated other branches, and importations had never been so great as in 1819 and 1820; but the more these ports were connected with Greece and Turkey, the more did they suffer by the war which broke out. The active trade of the port *Eupatoria* ceased altogether; so that, instead of 180 ships which sailed from it in 1817, there departed in 1824 only 21, and in 1825 but 8. Theodosia, which in 1817 had exported to the value of 4,000,000 roubles, exported in 1825 only to the value of 100,000 roubles. Taganrog, which, on the contrary, had less connexion with Greece and Italy, sustained itself, and its losses were small.

"The Porte closed, in 1822, the Bosphorus against all Genoese ships, of which more than 300 returned from Constantinople in ballast. The price of corn fell in 1823 so much that a great many farmers, in Little Russia and the interior, turned their cornfields into pasture-lands. The Porte extended the decree of interdiction to Neapolitan vessels; the lading of corn, &c., by Swedish and Danish vessels, was also stopped at Constantinople. The Spanish, as well as the Greeks and the Turks, were arrested in their trade on account of the war; so that English and Austrian vessels only were allowed to pass through the Bosphorus to and from the Black Sea. The number of Russian vessels employed in the Black Sea increased, in the year 1824, in consequence of Sardinian and other ships placing them-

* The privileges of a free port, accorded to Odessa by the ukase of the 16th of August, 1817, were not put into execution until the 15th of August, 1819. All merchandizes except brandy were allowed to enter the town without paying duty. The exports into the interior to be made only through the two barriers established in the line of the Porto-franco, and by paying the duties imposed through the whole empire.

selves under the Russian flag. In general the high price of freights, caused by the employment which the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt gave to all neutral vessels, and which, for a chetwert of corn, equalled its price, on the spot (10 roubles), would have probably diminished the arrival of vessels in the Black Sea, if there had not been in the Mediterranean ports an apprehension of a bad harvest during the spring; which caused an increased demand for corn at Odessa and Taganrog; demands, which although, for the greater part, afterwards countermanded, caused an increase in the navigation of those ports.

Notwithstanding the bad harvest, the exportation in 1825 was a third greater than during the preceding year, not only in grain, but in tallow and wool. This last article of export was unimportant from the ports of the Black Sea until the year 1825.

"In the course of the year 1826 the activity of the port of Odessa varied considerably, owing to the influence of the season. These circumstances influenced the sale of corn, the price of which had held up in the beginning of the year from 12 to 14 roubles per chetwert. In July the suspension of navigation by contrary winds, and the corn in store, greatly accumulated by the last harvest, advanced the rent of warehouses to an extraordinary rate. The price of corn fell accordingly to $5\frac{1}{2}$ roubles. At the end of the year the price rose from 13 to 15 roubles, and even as high as 18 roubles. All other articles experienced the same decrease in price, in consequence of the great failures which happened this year all over Europe, and which shook commercial credit all over the world. Although the quantity of merchandize exported was as great as in the preceding year, yet its total value was diminished by 5,000,000 roubles.

"The year 1827 began under the most brilliant prospects: a great number of vessels arrived in the summer; the warehouses of Odessa, emptied by the exportations of the year before, did not contain a sufficient quantity of corn to lade them, which caused a rise in the price from 11 to 16 roubles. But when, in the months of April and May, the corn from the interior arrived, the price fell from 14 to 8 roubles. Notwithstanding this, the demand was so great, that the corn bought on the spot was embarked immediately. The events in Turkey suspended commerce altogether before the close of this year; but still there was exported in the course of this year more than 1,600,000 chetwerts of corn from the Black Sea, and from the Sea of Azof 1,200,000 chetwerts through Odessa, and there would have been probably expedited nearly 200,000 chetwerts more, if the war between the Ottoman Porte and Russia had not taken place. The trade in articles which could only be exported in the autumn, such as tallow, skins, &c. &c., was attended with considerable loss in 1828, and the whole trade was reduced in 1829 to *one-fourth* what it would have been had there been no interruption to it by the recent war.

"The merchants of Odessa endeavoured to repair their losses by establishing relations with the coast of Turkey, which had become the theatre of war, and supplying them with provisions for the army. Nearly 300 Austrian vessels and 400 Genoese, formerly employed in the Black Sea trade, were, in consequence of the war between Turkey and Russia, lying unemployed at Trieste and Genoa; and more than 100 English ships were at the same time obliged to abandon the Black Sea. While the price of corn at this time in the Russian Baltic ports was as high as 32 roubles, the same might have been purchased at Odessa for 12 roubles; and 10 and 11 roubles was paid in the Baltic for the tallow which at Odessa might have been purchased at from 7 to 8 roubles. During the war more than 500 vessels, destined for the Black Sea, were sent back at Constantinople: others, which arrived with cargoes, were stopped and subjected to extraordinary duties and exactions. Other misfortunes befel the south of Russia during these years: clouds of grasshoppers devastated the fields and meadows for the seven years 1822—1829. On the 20th of July, 1829, the plague broke out at Odessa, and continued, although without causing great ravages, until the following year. The only compensation which the Turkish war offered to navigation, had reference to such vessels (Russian and others) as were at that time in the Black Sea. The Russian government employed them as transports for the use of the army. The coasting trade in consequence increased, so that the number of vessels employed in this species of navigation had a beneficial influence on the future. The peace concluded between Russia and the Porte in September, 1829, *opened, for ever*, the passage of the Bosphorus to all flags, and secured to Russia the future commerce of the Black Sea. The same year there entered the port of Odessa a great many foreign vessels

which could not depart until the following year, thus increasing the number of ships which left in 1830, to 956; although 860 vessels had only entered in the course of that year. The ports of the Crimea profited also at the same time by the opening of the Bosphorus; but the advanced season did not allow any vessels to enter the Sea of Azof.

"The merchandize accumulated in the storehouses having found an outlet, the value of the exports of all the ports of the Black Sea, and of the Sea of Azof, rose to above 50,000,000 of roubles. The price of soft corn, which in the beginning of the year had only been 15 roubles at Odessa, rose in the autumn to 24 roubles; and the quantity of corn exported amounted to 2,000,000 chetwerts, or 400,000 chetwerts greater than in 1827. This price of 24 roubles continued until the spring, and fell successively in the course of the year 1831 to the low price of 16 roubles. In 1832 it even fell to 14 and 15 roubles. In 1831 the war with Poland diminished greatly the quantity brought to Odessa from the interior; but the hopes which the year 1832 had brought with it were frustrated by the famine of 1833, and by nearly a failure in the harvest of 1834. The stagnation of the corn trade was, however, counterbalanced by the progress of other branches of industry; and in proportion as the relations between Odessa and England revived, the commerce of Odessa with the ports in the Mediterranean, was reduced to the single article of skins."

AKERMAN, is situated near the Black Sea, on the lagoon, or liman of the Dnieper. It has a population of from 10,000 to 12,000. The trade is of no great importance, owing to the difficulties of navigating the Dnieper; although that river brings down grain, wood, &c., from Galicia, Podolia, and Bessarabia.

The liman yields a large quantity of salt, the export of which is considerable: it is said to produce 7,000,000 poods annually; but thisquantity depends on the season. Vessels drawing more than seven feet water cannot ascend to Akerman.

KILIA, in Bessarabia, is only a port for small vessels, in consequence of the Kilian branch of the Danube having but a few feet depth of water over the bar.

KHERSON, on the Dnieper, was formerly a place of considerable trade. It has a dockyard cut out of the rocks, and the ships of war built there have been floated down over the bar by means of the machine called a camel.

ANAPA, in Circassia, claimed by Russia, is merely a roadstead, with a fortress, and inhabited by Circassians, Armenians, Russians, Greeks, Turks, Tartars, and Jews. It exports tallow, butter, grain, hides, skins, bees-wax, &c.

NICOLAYEF contains 15,000 inhabitants, is regularly built, and founded about 42 years ago; intended for a naval depot and admiralty, having its entrance without the bar of the Dnieper. *Bala Klava* was given by Catherine to a colony of Greeks. It has little trade, but a small well-sheltered harbour, deep enough for the largest ships.

SIMFERAPOL, the present capital of the Crimea, is modern and handsomely built, has many German families, who are carpenters, mechanics, tailors, saddlers, &c.

SEVASTAPOL has more than 10,000 resident inhabitants, 30,000 troops, and great activity at the fortifications, &c. Every thing looks new and handsome,

churches, houses, dockyards, 40,000 to 50,000 human beings always in activity at the fleet and docks. This long narrow deep bay has its docks, constructed of snow-white limestone, interspersed with granite; the bottom of the port is free of rocks. Merchant-ships are excluded from Sevastopol.

KERTCH, in the Crimea, is the quarantine station for the sea of Azof, has 9 to 11 feet water close to the shore, 14 feet in the harbour, and 6 miles below, 19 feet. Trades in corn, salt, hides, skins, &c.

"Since the opening of the commerce of the Black Sea, during the present century, the quantity and varieties of the exports have greatly increased.

"Whilst the countries surrounding this sea were under Turkish rule, the territories of the sultan alone drew their supplies from those localities, but in consequence of their now having passed under Russian government, the passage of the Bosphorus has been opened to all nations, and the vast plains of New Russia have become peopled as by enchantment; whilst those provinces which formerly belonged to Poland are now enabled to get rid of their abundant surplus through this new outlet.

"The states which principally imported foreign grain were England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, and Turkey: they usually drew their supplies from North Germany and the Russian ports of the Baltic, the Two Sicilies, the United States of America, and the Barbary States.

"Of the total amount of exports from all countries in 1815, which equalled 15,000,000 chetwerts, two-thirds of that quantity were furnished by Poland and North Germany. In 1814 England imported corn to the value of 25,000,000 francs, and in 1818 this value rose to 100,000,000 francs, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the English corn laws of 1815.

"The ports of France and Spain may be equally viewed as closed against the admission of foreign grain, and the only countries which can be regarded as those from whence a constant and steady demand may be expected, are Italy, Turkey, Portugal, and occasionally the southern ports of France.

"The production of grain in the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia has recently developed itself to such an extent, that those states might now easily afford sufficient supplies for the Turkish empire, and the whole of the Archipelago.

"Upon an average of years the total quantity exported to the Mediterranean ports annually, may be considered as 900,000 chetwerts. Of this amount Marseilles took 200,000; Trieste, 75,000; Leghorn, 220,000; Genoa, 275,000; and Malta and the other ports of the Mediterranean, 150,000 chetwerts. Viewing the consumption of Turkey and the Archipelago at 500,000 chetwerts, the total amount would be 1,400,000 chetwerts, of which 1,000,000 chetwerts were furnished by Southern Russia.

"During ten years there have been exported from the Russian ports on the Black and Azof Seas, upwards of 10,000,000 chetwerts; of which 6,600,000 were shipped from Odessa, and 1,860,000 from Taganrog. Marioupol, becoming important since 1830, has exported in four years 600,000 chetwerts. See table of monies, weights, &c.

"The average price of soft wheat, has been as follows, for the undermentioned periods:

From 1814 to 1818	26 roubles	58 cops.	per chetwert.
„ 1819 „ 1824	20 „	32 „	„
„ 1825 „ 1829	12 „	5 „	„
„ 1830 „ 1832	17 „	35 „	„

"The highest price during the above period, was 45 roubles per chetwert in 1817, and the lowest 7 roubles per chetwert in 1829. In reckoning the expense of transport for a distance of 150 to 300 versts, at 2 or 3 roubles per chetwert, the average price of the last three years would not have afforded to the producer more than 13 or 14 roubles.

"Soft wheat is only raised in the southern part of Bessarabia, it is generally sold at Odessa. The better descriptions come from Podolia and Kiew. These two places may be viewed as the main support of the Odessa corn trade.

"The soft wheat of the Crimea is by many preferred to its hard wheat. In the districts bordering upon the Sea of Azof, the German colonies alone cultivate soft wheat; of which they annually sell upwards of 80,000 chetwerts. In the neighbourhood of Marioupol a third description of corn, called red wheat (*blé rouge*) is cultivated; it is sown in the spring, and its quality is between the hard and soft wheats.

"As regards foreign commerce, all other kinds of grain are of minor importance.

"Many hundred thousand chetwerts of rye flour are brought by the Don yearly from Voroneje to Rostow, both on account of the government as well as for individual speculation; but the latter supply is usually purchased by the Russian government for the service of the army, and forwarded to different districts. The naval establishments at Sevastopol and Nicolaieff, draw large supplies of rye from New Russia.

"Barley and oats are more generally consumed in the country. During the 10 years succeeding 1824, there were exported annually from all the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, 20,000 chetwerts of rye; 250,000 chetwerts of barley; and 150,000 chetwerts of oats. These quantities were generally sent either to Constantinople or to Trieste.

"In 1830, upwards of 2,000,000 chetwerts of corn were shipped from these ports, and during the 10 years ending 1833, with the exception of periods of war, there have been at least 600,000 chetwerts of grain exported annually from those ports. Odessa alone has furnished 13,233,000 chetwerts, between the years 1815 and 1830.

"The following are the quantities exported from the Port of Ismail during the three undermentioned years:

Years.	Hard Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.
1830	45,724	13,030	6,750 chetwerts.
1831	67,007	3,100	— "
1832	89,879	580	— "

"From 8 to 10 copecs are paid monthly at Odessa, per chetwert, as warehouse duties.

"The following were the prices paid in 1833 for the undermentioned descriptions of corn: viz.—

For	hard wheat of Moldavia, per kil.	(2 chetwerts)	150 piasters	41 roubles.
"	soft ditto	"	130 "	36 "
"	hard ditto of Walachia	" (3 chetwerts)	230 "	63 "
"	soft ditto mixed with rye	" "	165 to 170	47 "
"	ditto pure	" "	200 " 210	58 "
"	maize	" "	135 "	37 "
"	barley	" "	100 "	26½ "

"The charge for warehousing at Galatz and at Brailoff is from 10 to 15 paras per chetwert, and at Ismail from 10 to 15 copecs. The magazines on the Danube at Brailoff are capable of containing upwards of 200,000 chetwerts of corn; those at Ismail will hold 150,000 chetwerts; and those at Réni 60,000 chetwerts. These warehouses are, however, generally ill-built.

"*Flax and Hemp.*—Flax and hemp have been generally cultivated in southern Russia, and there has been a constant export of linseed to Trieste, amounting to upwards of 1,000,000 chetwerts. It was only however, in 1831 that an experiment was made at Odessa, by exporting 7 poods of flax and 30 poods of hemp to foreign parts. Since then this branch of trade has experienced a wonderful development. Some provinces in Southern and Central Russia, which formerly sent their produce to St. Petersburg, now find an outlet for it by the Dnieper into the Black Sea, and Kherson has become the great depot for these products as regards the trade of Southern Russia.

"In 1833 Southern Russia exported 18,400 poods of flax (of which quantity 17,000 poods went to Odessa), and 19,600 poods of hemp (entirely sent to Odessa).

"In 1834 the quantity of these two articles exported rose to 37,000 poods.

"*Linseed.*—The exportation of linseed from the Black Sea, which, in 1830 amounted to only 6000 chetwerts, rose in 1833 to 70,000 chetwerts, of which 65,000 went to Odessa.

"It is however doubtful whether the export of hemp from the Black Sea ports will compete with that from the Northern ports, which are more convenient for English com-

merce, and from whence the freight and other charges are so much lighter than from the latter; consequently the cultivation of these plants may not be so extensively adopted as may have been anticipated, although the flax produced on the southern shores of the Crimea is of excellent quality.

"Moldavia and Walachia also produce flax and hemp, and very considerable quantities are sent to Trieste and Marseilles by Constantinople.

"*Cordage.*—This is an article of considerable importance as regards the export trade. It has much increased at Taganrog, from whence in 1832 the value of exports amounted to 1,500,000 roubles. In ordinary years the value may be reckoned at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 roubles. Two-fifths of the cordage exported from Odessa are manufactured at that place, which draws its supplies of hemp from the government of Orel. The manufactories at Taganrog are furnished from the governments of Koursk and Kharkof.

"Although this article is obtained at a lower price than the cordage of Italy (that of Bologna) it is much inferior to the latter in quality, and the greater part of the Mediterranean shipping, consequently, seeks its supply of cordage in Italy.

"*Wood.*—The annual value of this branch of trade amounts to 2,000,000 roubles. It was formerly almost entirely carried on from the port of Riga; the produce of the Lithuanian forests being transported thither by the river Duna; but the rapid decrease of timber in those districts has obliged the various parties interested in this trade to seek fresh supplies in the more southern governments of Tchernigoff and Kieff. Hence necessity will ultimately place the timber trade in the hands of the inhabitants of Southern Russia. Instead of being obliged, as formerly, to transport their timber against the stream of the Dniester, and afterwards subject it to a very long land carriage, they now allow it to descend with the current of that river, which rapidly conveys it down to Kherson, where the greater portion arrives between the 15th of May and 1st of July.

"The masts and logs are usually constructed into rafts of about 100 pieces, which are navigated by about 4 or 5 men. The deals and planks are placed in large boats generally manned by from 15 to 16 persons. The expense of transport by water for large masts, is generally about 25 roubles for each piece. The open boats usually cost about 1200 roubles; those which are decked in, about double that sum: but as it is not possible to remount the river in them, on account of the numerous cataracts, they are usually sold at Kherson, for a few hundred roubles.

"The total value of the exports of wood from Kherson in 1833, was equal to 1,000,000 roubles, and in the following year several cargoes of timber were sent from hence to France and Spain. The timber brought from the above forests reaches Kherson at a price full 20 or 30 per cent lower than that at Riga: this is owing to the period of transport being only 6 months, whereas a time of 20 months is necessary to carry it to Riga.

"Large supplies of timber, both for the royal arsenals and for general purposes, are now obtained by speculators in this branch of commerce, at Kherson, and at the various places where the timber is cut.

"The extensive forests which cover the mountains of the Crimea furnish excellent timber to the dockyard at Sevastopol, as well as a great deal of good firewood.

"Odessa obtains some supplies from the northern parts of Bessarabia, but as the production of timber is daily becoming more limited in those districts, the merchants of Odessa are obliged to seek their main supply from Moldavia, in the vicinity of Kiatra, which neighbourhood is extremely well wooded, and exports largely to Constantinople. Large quantities of timber, for building, &c., are floated down the river Sereth as far as Galatz, from whence they are sent in the shape of coast rafts to Constantinople. In 1832 the value of this export trade amounted to upwards of 500,000 francs.

"The masts of Moldavia are inferior to those of Russia, but they are much sought at Constantinople on account of the lowness of the price at which they are there purchased.

"*Potash.*—The export trade in this article, once very great at Odessa, is now scarcely of any moment, owing to the substitution of other articles in lieu of potash, in chemical operations in France and England, both which countries formerly took large supplies from hence. This article comes chiefly from Podolia. In 1833, however, 14,600 poods, and in 1834, 16,910 poods were exported.

"*Wax.*—The wax of the Ukraine is reputed the best after that of Smyrna and the Archipelago. The wax of Walachia and Bessarabia is exceedingly good; it is sent overland to Trieste, and the merchants of Galatz and Brailoff make large purchases of it in Bulgaria.

"From 5000 to 10,000 poods of wax are annually exported from the ports of the Black Sea, of which from 1000 to 2000 poods are sent by Taganrog, and the rest by Odessa.

"*Salt.*—This is an article of great importance as regards the interior trade of Southern Russia. The salt lakes are found in Taurida, also in the Crimea, near Perekop, Theodosia, Koslow and Kertch, and in Bessarabia near Ackerman. The coasting trade of the Sea of Azof, is almost exclusively occupied in this branch of industry, carrying salt to the ports of Kertch, Rostow, and Marioupol, from whence it is sent into the interior of the country. In 1833, 1,038,069 poods of salt entered the ports of this sea.

"The quantity of salt annually exported from the lakes in the neighbourhood of Kertch, has risen from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 poods. The lakes in the Crimea yielded in 1833 a total amount of 15,065,000 poods of salt, of which quantity 8,514,885 poods were sold during that year; 13,000 men were employed in the mines, and each pood of salt was delivered *au fisc* at about 4 copecs. The expenses do not amount to more than from 6 to 10 copecs per pood.

"In the same year, the salt lakes of Ackerman yielded 1,320,000 poods' weight to the government, and 2,227,048 poods to private individuals. The salt of Bessarabia is sold by government at 66, and that of the Crimea at 80 copecs per pood. The quantity destined for consumption in the peninsula pays 15 copecs per pood, whilst that sent abroad pays but 5 copecs.

"The mines of Moldavia and Walachia yield a considerable produce, and their revenue is farmed. At the spot 10 piasters (275 copecs) are paid for the 100 oegres of salt. At Galatz and Brailoff 25 piasters (7 roubles). Much is forwarded into Bulgaria, Servia, Austria, and also to Constantinople.

"*Iron and Copper.*—Copper and iron ores are found in the mines of Siberia, and are forwarded from thence either by the proprietors or the merchants of Ekaterinenburg, who purchase these ores at the mines. They are in the first instance transported by carriage to the river Tchousovaia, and they are thence brought down the Kama to Laïcheva, at which place that river joins the Wolga. The expense of conveyance to this spot, amounts to about 65 copecs per pood. From thence the ores are forwarded to various parts of the empire. The supply destined for the Black Sea is sent, by land carriage, from the Wolga to the Don, a distance of 60 versts.

"A great portion of iron ore is bought by the Don Cossacks, who either resell it at Taganrog, or forward it direct to Constantinople.

"The quantities of iron and copper brought to Rostow in the following years, were as follow:

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Iron in bars	78,021 poods.	184,950 poods.	24,340 poods.
„ wrought	155,326 „	271,553 „	215,368 „
Copper in pieces	17,000 „	24,999 „	5,400 „
„ in sheets			2,800 „

"During the foregoing period there were exported from the ports of the Black and Azof Seas 48,811 poods of copper, and 761,974 poods of iron, consequently one third of the iron, and one-eighth of the copper imported, were retained for home use.

"In 1814, Taganrog exported 1,175,000 poods of iron, but the usual annual amount exported from thence does not exceed from 150,000 to 200,000 poods.

"Odessa exports annually about 20,000 poods of iron, but in 1825, the quantity exported rose as high as 85,000 poods.

"Besides iron and copper, much gold and silver thread and wire, are sent from these ports to Turkey, such articles being in demand in the East, for the purposes of embroidery. The value of these exports may be placed at several hundred thousand roubles per annum.

"*Wool.*—From the earliest periods Italy and France have both drawn their supplies of ordinary wool from Southern Russia, and a considerable quantity has always been sent to Turkey and Anatolia.

"The largest establishments for the manufacture of merinoes are met with in the governments of Kherson, Ekaterinoslow, and in the north-western part of Taurida. The German colonies on the banks of the Molotchina, are able to furnish upwards of 20,000 poods of fine wool, at a price of about 30 roubles. In the vicinity of Taganrog there is but one establishment of importance. Although the breed of sheep in these parts is of a superior description, yet these manufactures have by no means arrived at a high state of perfection, and it is a general complaint that the wool is not sufficiently soft and elastic.

"During a long period, large establishments for washing wool have existed in the neighbourhood of Odessa, and latterly one of the most considerable of these houses has, at great expense, engaged well-skilled parties, natives of Prussia and Saxony, to superintend the preparation and washing of their wools.

"The quantity of wool exported annually from Taganrog formerly ranged between 1000 and 4000 poods. In 1831, however, it had nearly reached 20,000 poods, and in 1834, 37,389 poods were sent from this place. The wools exported from Theodosia and Eupatoria are for Turkish consumption.

"The wool of Southern Russia differs much in quality from that of Moldavia and Walachia. That exported from Taganrog comes either from the Caucasian districts, from the Don, or from the Cossack territory on the Black Sea, and, as regards its value, it may be placed in the order above mentioned.

"From the customs returns, it appears that the value of wool exported from Odessa in 1814 was about 3000 roubles; in 1832 it amounted to 1,000,000 paper roubles, and in 1834 to 3,265,106 paper roubles.

"During the ten years succeeding 1824, the total exports of wool from the ports of the Black and Azof Seas to foreign countries amounted to 570,000 poods, of which amount a little less than one-third was exported in 1833.

"*Tallow.*—This article forms one of the leading exports from Southern Russia, and the English appear to have been the first to discover the advantages which might result from this commerce. In 1814 the value of tallow exported from Odessa amounted to only 84,554 roubles; in 1834 it rose to upwards of 9,000,000, but taking into consideration the reduction of price that has occurred during that period (nearly equal to 50 per cent), we might have even anticipated an increased exportation.

"This trade affords great advantages both to the agricultural proprietors and even to the lower classes, all of whom employ oxen for the purpose of draught, the which after being no longer fit for the above employment, are sold at a great profit, for the sake of their fat. It may however be remarked, that an ox employed in field labour, would require six months fattening previous to its being sold for the above purpose. The price of cattle is extremely variable.

"At the present time the tallow trade of Southern Russia is almost entirely carried on at Odessa; the whole of the other ports, up to 1834, not having exported annually more than from 10,000 to 20,000 poods.

"Bessarabia, although possessing excellent cattle, exports but little tallow from the ports of Ismail and Réni, the greater portion being taken by Austria and for the Odessa market. The cattle of Bessarabia and Moldavia are larger and better bred than those of Walachia, from the fact of agricultural management being in so very backward a state in the latter province. Part of the cattle, especially the sheep, are sent for sale across the Danube into Bulgaria. Previous to 1828, the number of beasts in Walachia was reckoned at 150,000, and in Moldavia at 100,000. Those not sold are slaughtered. Much of it as suet, is sent to Constantinople, where it is used in the shape of butter.

"The tallow of Moldavia is more esteemed than that of Walachia.

"*Hides and Skins.*—This branch of trade has also its principal seat at Odessa, but very trifling quantities of hides or skins being exported from the other ports of these seas. The supply produced in the countries bordering on the Sea of Azof is constantly sent to St. Petersburg, whilst the merchants at Theodosia and Eupatoria purchase annually some millions of skins, &c., which are sent to Constantinople and into Anatolia.

"Austria purchases the greater number of these products from Moldavia and Walachia, and equally shares with Odessa those of Bessarabia.

"These hides are, however, generally ill-conditioned and badly prepared. No tanneries

exist in the principalities, and consequently the inhabitants obtain their supply of leather from Austria; that called morocco, comes chiefly from Bulgaria.

"*Butter, Salted Meat, and Candles,* may be mentioned as among the remaining commodities which form articles of exportation from these ports.

"*Productions of the Fisheries.*—Although the Black Sea abounds in fish of the most delicate kinds, caviare appears to be the only sort which is exported to foreign countries. The caviare exported from these ports finds a market at Astrakan, amongst the Armenians, or at Taganrog, where it is purchased by the Greeks. It is sent by the Wolga or the Don to Rostow, packed up in small casks, and from 30,000 to 40,000 poods are annually exported, chiefly from the port of Taganrog.

"There is a herring fishery at the mouths of the Danube, and on the southern coasts of the Crimea; but notwithstanding an abundance of fish, this branch of industry has yielded very small profits. The fish are badly cured, and find but a limited market in the interior of the country. Fresh herrings are sold at 30 roubles the thousand, and those which are cured at from 12 to 40 roubles." For the quantities of the foregoing articles exported, see the preceding and following tables.

MERCHANDIZE imported into the Port of Taganrog, from 1815 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1815		1820		1825		1826		1827		1828	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		rou.
Coffee..... poods	..	..	145	7,153	501	23,422	434	17,249	535	20,884	745	25,416
Brown sugar.... do.	4	270	922	30,851	1,178	33,1[illegible]	882	16,024	536	12,087	175	5,265
Spices ..... do.	..	4,205	..	400	..	320	..	1,[illegible]9				
Greek wine...hhds.	10,438	1,048,551	22,721	2,396,037	8,567	980,463	15,430	1,263,284	18,312	1,402,505	1,816	190,214
Sundry wines... do.	..	..	..	135,812	..	40,317	..	995	..	47,488	..	2,160
Fruits, fresh.. poods	..	10,510	..	90,468	..	52,615	..	78,404	..	111,961	..	114,458
— dried..... do.	208,266	1,338,081	105 959	1,165,051	46,095	438,550	73,406	462,076	101,561	631,966	11,718	133,070
Alva..... do.	..	..	7	175	20	177	243	2,800	323	3,095	7	26
Beckmès..... do.	5,825	32,066	7,973	30,540	1,272	7,470	5,454	28,782	1,647	9,084	1,322	8,956
Nardeck ..... do.	14,700	56,172	..	..	7,307	22,940	10,975	32,277	2,171	8,[illegible]35		
Oil ..... do.	23,303	471,149	23,321	644,334	37,900	621,627	90,624	1,470,550	58,352	923,066	3,717	45,171
Olives ..... do.	2,536	21,819	..	8,032	3,440	23,431	4,135	21,454	4,155	18,277	1,520	9,870
Incense..... do	5,100	154,396	3,413	75,338	2	27	99	1,420	977	25,091	490	13,944
Lemon juice...hhds.	2,425	36,069	96	8,230	70	6,025	156	10,927	456	33,902	73	7,321
Nuts..... poods	30,350	178,066	20,000	128,505	32,950	131,691	60,666	227,784	52,720	276,602	941	24,489
Tobacco..... do.	1,508	46,715	1,873	54,950	32	556	111	2,224	44	1,297	1	25
Rice..... do.	230	2,207	3,2[illegible]0	28,907	304	1,457	75	325	33	188		
Carob fruit ..... do.	..	..	9,615	37,836	29,680	87,193	20,655	56,180	38,666	147,441	10,287	83,126
Specie..... value	..	312,091	..	1,881,179	..	539,064	..	293,138	..	1,101,475	..	114,959
Total value ...	..	3,710,761	..	7,274,846	..	3,009,168	..	4,007,058	..	4,905,210	..	778,475

ARTICLES.	1829		1830		1831		1832		1833	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Coffee .....poods	28	912	272	11,595	1,526	51,224	6	245	1,151	45,037
Brown sugar .... do.	....	....	3,700	67,839	1,415	40,244	5,847	113,771	5,058	113,822
Spices ..... do.	....	....	....	2,342	....	....	....	137		
Greek wine ....hhds.	708	67,191	8,297	792,003	12,224	1,027,103	13,472	1,008,132	13,880	1,127,415
Sundry wines ... do.	....	104	....	3,690	....	31,610	....	53,926	....	39,584
Fruits, fresh ...poods	....	2 985	....	111,775	....	209,030	....	178,[illegible]93	....	54,189
—— dried..... do.	17,120	124,021	77,426	541,415	38,067	358,374	65,[illegible]01	510,625	72,841	119,334
Alva ..... do.	7	72	228	3,984	1,403	12,131	1,966	20,318	575	5,151
Beckmès..... do.	....	....	931	8,285	5,690	35,090	10,008	61,214	400	1,901
Nardeck ..... do.	71	307	3,453	13,833	1,134	6,210	2,258	12,815	180	1.295
Oil..... do.	4,555	78,890	32,130	484,496	110,805	1,765,663	34,270	661,003	68,669	1,385,155
Olives ..... do.	37	293	1,961	14.027	5,940	37,915	64	665	500	4,256
Incense..... do.	177	2,110	370	6,076	4,100	50,274	4,743	63,176	629	9,573
Lemon juice ...hhds.	....	....	224	15,736	642	43,330	711	41,345	244	15,481
Nuts .....poods	3,880	23,786	36,453	144,206	12,625	42,373	18,590	142,705	26,000	125,420
Tobacco ..... do.	4	169	22	886	152	4,680	235	5,886	628	10,213
Rice ..... do.	....	....	100	470	2	10				
Carob fruit..... do.	8,825	34,361	61 925	172,774	31,277	68,15[illegible]	39,057	146,262	51,294	177,480
Specie .....value	....	100,904	....	2,139,900	....	2,595,280	....	2,344,297	....	763,742
Total value....	....	442,208	....	4,528,854	....	6,410 552	....	6.092,577	....	4,398,832

MERCHANDIZE exported from the Port of Taganrog, in each Year from 1815 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1815		1820		1825		1826		1827		1828	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat...chtwts.	36,075	955,916	250,712	419,707	189,146	2,435,140	130,704	1,508,621	314,304	3,565,837	27,596	246,890
Oats.....do.	....	....	70	584	....	....	15	60	75	17		
Barley.....do.	57	570	218	1,090	10	54	....	....	13	52		
Flour.....do.	84	2,195	321	5,245	1,551	8,162	238	1,153	724	4,127	22	190
Linseed.....do.	58	696	176	3,036	....	....	16	276				
Rope and cables poods	399,910	397,136	13,100	100,920	1,272	85,417	19,072	149,044	28,157	209,416	2,847	18,842
Cloth of sundry kinds....value	....	52,832	....	33,041	....	58,218	....	92,035	....	207,083	....	42,478
Salted meat poods	34	136	61	244	54	123	169	573	705	2,592		
Butter.....do.	56,475	192,852	17,521	314,418	12,375	164,027	14,903	150,344	11,562	147,253	3,727	40,396
Skins & hides,do.	498	3,091	28	520	10,437	75,070	4,441	55,862	8,090	103,598		
Russia leather, yufts .....do.	2,165	103,389	684	44,160	2,384	99,026	871	34,360	1,802	75,869	183	7,130
Sheep's wool,do.	4,912	26,162	1,725	21,064	14,572	105,351	20,703	187,998	18,800	169,559	18	82
Camels' & goats' hair.....do.	412	3,480	2,632	27,534	1,367	9,274	983	11,040	243	795	....	30
Fish, salt and dry do.	....	37,720	....	708	....	151	....	490	....	1,300		
Caviare, black,do.	47,177	1,091,913	19,896	567,324	32,009	547,089	18,547	375,484	30,786	608,742	50,704	107,820
—— red.....do.	15,809	56,475	1,107	6,658	1,617	6,479	2,392	10,325	4,210	18,079	31	150
Tallow.....do.	11	132	4,370	58,017	1,960	7,489	430	2,065	410	3,423	303	30
Candles.....do.	2	40	318	5,743	311	2,592	170	1,883	195	2,000	81	820
Wax.....do.	....	....	....	....	827	19,500	277	10,185	1,477	78,622		
Iron, in bars and plates.....do.	598,705	2,042,117	313,000	1,787,740	234,171	1,723,110	368,380	1,708 180	303,520	1,477,037	11,090	41,404
Wrought iron,do.	7,095	97,961	195	7,808	1,057	13,312	317	3,248	220	1,070		
Copper.....do.	....	....	650	28,130	153	6,885	4,645	185,880	7,108	253,032		
Total....	....	5,415,190	....	7,317,960	....	4,902,089	....	4,746,404	....	7,007,700	....	525,799

ARTICLES.	1820		1830		1831		1832		1833	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat .....chtwts.	16,050	170,600	437,500	6,275,356	313,243	6,377,689	351,641	6,997,954	55,997	1,037,562
Oats ..... do.	....	....	6,730	29,120	7	28	153	620		
Barley ..... do.	....	....	1,592	11,248	5,676	41,912	3,440	17,700		
Flour ..... do.	4	40	1,263	14,816	2,574	37,105	1,308	14,123		
Linseed..... do.	....	....	....	....	2,262	39,052	4,588	84,020	2,605	69 000
Rope and cables.... poods	1,327	10,172	19,101	169,325	72,193	438,211	123,215	917 063	97,708	583,926
Cloth of sundry kinds.value	....	33,570	....	70,122	....	267,617	....	117,260	.. .	106,680
Salted meat..... poods	116	270	1,940	5,566	803	2,368	282	921	23.281	63,284
Butter.. ..... do.	8,053	99,709	16,104	193,601	24,771	323,470	20,874	297,021	22,474	365.681
Skins and hides ..... do	1	20	2,720	32,611	2,473	29,994	9,552	124,898	42.264	621,288
Russia leather, yufts.. do.	857	22,210	....	....	2,331	45,310	826	31,466	2,960	130,426
Sheep's wool..... do	....	....	10,534	100,037	22,900	259,787	35,477	471,592	46,198	739.350
Camels' and goats' hair..do.	....	....	110	480	183	1,588	....	....	439	1,620
Fish, salt and dry..... do.	....	25	....	6,930	....	12,030	....	1,490	....	1,815
Caviare, black..... do.	2,379	52,801	22,707	479,573	19,823	493,272	10,817	296,518	29,230	767,925
— red ..... do.	331	702	5,879	31,207	13,904	94,670	11,181	46,049	13,086	54,721
Tallow..... do.	140	1,121	1,080	9,794	3,790	32,976	5,160	44,330	21,509	242.107
Candles ..... do.	43	383	310	3,205	1,567	16,506	1,591	16,890	1,858	27,752
Wax ..... do.	241	10,985	605	23,579	578	23,340	2,295	84,778	898	31,812
Iron, in bars and plates. do.	5,070	20,040	177,000	703,313	189,840	771,178	208,430	895,554	164,231	684,428
Wrought iron ..... do.	....	....	170	6,003	1,750	15,000	1,430	15,102	183	662
Copper ..... do	10	330	1,140	38,608	1,010	4,120	3,920	137,417	4,610	139,575
Total	....	431,815	....	8,305,647	....	9,403,298	....	10,736 863	....	5,775,859

VALUE of Merchandize imported into Redout-Kalé, from 1825 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	rbls.	rbls.	rbls.
Cotton goods	70,285	455,685	355,775	1,434,551	711,945	21,080	.....	878	
Silk, ditto	10,130	20,830	32,435	60,435	43,100	4,725	.....		
Woollen, ditto	35,875	154,235	110,000	290,545	337,100	1,015	.....	4,546	
Cloths	111,750	328,125	132,500	138,700	533,980	.....	.....		
Tea	1,900	30,600	44,000	7,400	.....	1,600	.....	1,080	
Wine.....	4,600	20,695	40,700	11,590	20.695	2,600	.....	2,801	
Sugar, refined.....	91,000	196,800	100,000	28,500	129,610	71,080	.....	1,541	1822
Other articles	71,875	55,271	101,537	29,660	212,455	19,583	.....	9,897	
Total.....	397,325	1,262 231	918,947	2,001,390	1,988,865	121,683	75,000	20,743	1822

A STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize imported into all the Ports of Russia, situated in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azof, in each Year from 1824 to 1833, from the Official Tables of M. de Hagemeister.

ARTICLES.	1824		1825		1826		1827		1828	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		rouble.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Buckwheat .....value	....	5,981	....	3,969	....	1,751	....	8,861	....	2,284
Wine, champagne.btls.	....	1,384,680	9,137	55,170	5,166	30,181	7,868	36,029	6,488	34,597
— Sundry kinds..hhds.			11,156	1,007,238	17,748	2,370,221	31,855	1,150,942	17,014	1,065,202
— ditto .....bottles			....		7,383		3,200		6,552	
Strong drinks...value	....	13,718	....	27,280	....	9,307	....	30,970	....	2,900
Sugar, loaves and powder .....poods	....	59,734	....	82,262	....	34,811	19,541	545,447	16,719	467,175
Coffee..... do.	3,262	147,135	3,215	160,775	3,211	115,460	8,760	394,200	7,400	281,206
Sundry extracts.value	....	48,114	....	52,322	....	29 548	....	64,897	....	20,456
Fruits ..... do.	....	1,826,542	....	1,986,193	....	2,129.283	....	2,148,214	....	973,972
Spices ..... do.	....	99,738	....	124,325	....	117,883	....	118,263	....	99,861
Fish ..... do.	....	1,329	....	1,403	....	4,422	....	5,787	....	4,430
Tobacco .....poods	....	488,643	....	691,572	....	430,845	....	443,497	13,995	267,178
Drugs .....value	....	355,675	....	226,392	....	266,768	....	837,869	....	330,390
Raw cotton .....poods	8,578	210,713	6,762	185,955	12 809	264,409	4,939	148,170	1,126	33,767
Cotton thread.... do.	12,168	1,544,538	8,926	556,916	6,900	604,399	8,266	688,668	2,458	238,601
Raw silk..... do.	746	469,505	544	258,821	2,978	1,768,643	3,875	1,867,000	1,054	586,845
Spun silk..... do.	8	5,055	1	1,808	13½	9,900	38	19,000	18	7,180
Sundry colours..value	....	486,754	....	187,682	....	121,997	....	251,337	....	53,249
Oil .....poods	65,505	1,121,248	65,814	1,415 001	125,595	1,897,259	77,828	1,400,904	11,529	230,579
Gums .....value	....	701	....	820	....	1,863	....	1,405	....	35,055
Lead and other metals ..... do.	....	91,776	....	155,290	....	68,436	....	93,324	....	3,174
Sundry woods.... do.	....	....	....	1,001	....	7,873	....	26,493		
Coals..... do.	....	43,300	....	19,015	....	81,749	....	45,347		
Teazles..... do.	....	....	....	11,200	....	3,170	....	330		
Cotton goods ..... do.	....	244,807	....	160,030	....	543,616	....	1,080,826	....	424,299
Linen ditto..... do.	....	7,935	....	8,506	....	2,373	....	120,158	....	73,266
Silk ditto ..... do.	....	276,094	....	338,195	....	268,882	....	510,537	....	325,682
Woollen ditto .... do.	....	46,358	....	136,704	....	142,800	....	692,747	....	443,746
Corks .....poods	1,055	32,471	....	75,000	....	22,722	....	28,375	1,152	7,420
Pearls .....value	....	341,312	....	206,720	....	100,235	....	8,135	....	49,160
Coral ..... do.	....	11,303	....	28,722	....	10,041	....	66,912	....	2,991
Precious stones... do.	....	84,120	....	9.260	....	17,800	....	....	....	31,369
Total value sterling..	....	10,062,181	....	8,448,025	...	11,100,014	....	14,989,578	....	6,807,228

ARTICLES.	1829.		1830		1831		1832		1833	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Buckwheat .....value	....	1,724	....	4,794	....	16,493	....	29,168	....	262,665
Wine, champagne btls.	12,038	61,637	25,634	123,185	19,833	103,675	25,785	145,822	23,890	140,000
— sundry kinds..hhds.	8,467	786,619	31,116	2,579,661	27,156	2,105,792	25,952	2,856,069	28,238	2,294,540
— ditto .....btls.	13,734		29,528		8,859		....		5,510	
Strong drinks ...value	....	21,722	....	75,440	....	138,622	....	8,783	....	15,470
Sugar, loaves and powder .....poods	17,987	451,384	33,213	813,862	33,331	723,764	32,164	623,648	30,891	484,538
Coffee..... do.	8,792	263,745	9,172	275,160	7,299	175,200	6,103	182,335	11,393	362,528
Sundry extracts..value	....	9,671	....	67,440	....	95,011	....	105,315	....	25,071
Fruits..... do.	....	1,326,473	....	2,433,067	....	3,082,790	....	2,793,167	....	2,477,288
Spices..... do.	....	43,662	....	105,841	....	142,379	....	249,883	....	132,005
Fish ..... do.	....	2,965	....	8,742	....	16,720	....	94,008	....	7,175
Tobacco .....poods	5,923	117,744	13,559	240,856	13 871	257,313	16,627	375,244	14,259	300,873
Drugs.....value	....	182,202	....	438,892	....	523,884	....	508,890	....	368,300
Raw cotton .....poods	2,655	84,970	8,654	173,080	9,666	193,340	26,748	512,102	48,425	1,065,548
Cotton thread..... do	356	30,680	....	251,427	3,791	211,945	3,025	154,006	5,168	377,889
Raw silk ..... do.	84	42,000	2,334	1,943,081	1,685	780,576	5,207	2,509,703	1,994	961,360
Spun silk ..... do.	32	15,203	59	25,743	40	21,494	39	18,908	29	11,719
Sundry colours..value	....	85,742	....	229,228	....	140,957	....	437,396	....	487,005
Oil.....poods	24,448	488,961	88,439	1,326,480	164,644	2,769,575	58,181	930,050	144,505	2,879,297
Gums.....value	....	688	....	4,567	....	2,655	....	917	....	967
Lead and other metals..... ..... do.	....	59,980	....	763,404	....	191,218	....	133,684	....	82,215
Sundry woods.... do.	....	1.014	....	252	....	304,934	....	323,615	....	172,823
Coals ..... do.	....	10,800	....	34,020	....	33,870	....	131,045	....	41,839
Teazles..... do.	....	6,000	....	48,100	....	5,000	....	141,700	....	162,705
Cotton goods..... do.	....	584,600	....	1,163,352	....	1,566,104	....	1,309,588	....	1,095,071
Linen..... do	....	98,802	....	150 557	....	95,957	....	188,545	....	132,346
Silk..... do.	....	250,653	....	261 809	....	211,483	....	468,994	....	372,573
Woollen..... do.	....	231,924	....	700,690	....	496,243	....	933,662	....	875,312
Corks .....poods	916	5,350	....	107,618	2,684	60,910	2,972	77,761	....	75,155
Pearls .....value	....	45 700	....	115.049	....	124,715	....	138,800	....	44,040
Coral ..... do.	....	23,765	....	66,841	....	33,360	....	101,303	....	33,941
Precious stones... do.	....	2,000	....	56,850	....	19,300	....	19,205	....	10,452
Total value sterling .	....	6,170,163	....	13,925,087	....	15,457,550	....	17,864,943	....	19,226,157

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from the Ports of Russia, situated in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azof, in each Year, from 1824 to 1833, from the official Tables of M. de Hagemeister.

ARTICLES.	1824		1825		1826		1827		1828	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat.... chtwts.	665,991	9,038,091	917,967	13,998,969	983,727	10,783,803	1,631,902	17,950,922	94,704	852,336
Rye.... ..... do.	..	....	3,600	36,000	18,811	90 415	114,626	802 382	4,515	27,090
Barley ..... do.	72	532	5,318	42,544	11,897	43,867	21,607	129,042	771	4,626
Oats ..... do.	30	210	1,506	7 906	1,725	9,465	22	132	707	3,535
Salt.....poods	191,692	43 207	48,540	12,083	16,100	32 000	147,061	250,003	18,231	27,361
Caviare ..... do.	41,968	693,850	38,698	773,965	25,491	486,967	37,752	742,975	7,139	134,995
Sundry kinds of fish ..... do.	..	75,857	..	17,298	..	5,148	..	9,062	..	4,075
Butter..... do.	17,677	246,776	14,234	156,580	18,254	181,180	13,775	172,773	8,644	85,758
Flax ..... do.	..	....	82	1,148	..	....	4,074	25,070		
Hemp ..... do.	..	....	9	72						
Potash..... do.	7,514	46,100	9,389	51,642	1,611	8 056	3,510	22,113		
Flax-eed ..chtwts.	90	1,310	58	1,400	96	1,175	931	10,000		
Hempseed ... do.	..	....	..	....	2	20	9	90	13	40
Sundry seeds. do.	..	....	..	124	..	160	..	287	..	100
Copper .....poods	10,165	362.665	9,149	329,391	14,657	576,331	10,018	370,666	194	5,200
Iron ..... do.	267,219	1,317,518	337,775	2.174,634	462,317	2,511,674	385,334	2,318,052	14,864	89,188
Gold and silver thread . do.	..	....	..	....	..	329,000	..	337,270	..	97,900
Russia leather called yufts do.	7,190	309,967	4,322	159,933	1,280	44,810	1,922	74 958	248	7,440
Tanned hides. do.	..	584,890	..	4,857	..	14,662	..	70,145	..	10,955
Raw hides... do.	..		54,888	644,940	44,889	465,611	39,014	458,577	4,384	48,504
Hareskins... do.	..	....	..	....	51	1,630	30	1,721		
Wax ..... do.	5,918	350,326	9,230	526,167	8,456	457,836	5,659	270 481		
Wool ..... do.	..	248,988	40,163	1,425,788	45,200	469,645	54,057	599,482	5,592	47,471
Rope and cordage..... do.	61,683	436,956	61,927	665,715	80,468	509,624	99,960	661,415	13,938	111,499
Linen.....value	..	217,025	..	253,470	..	193,214	..	395,812	..	76,562
Candles ....poods	547	5,715	572	6,150	196	2,038	679	6,954	2,703	26,660
Sundry metal articles ...value	..	956,652	..	743,596	..	94,712	..	195,621	..	22,343
Tallow.....poods	154,009	2,016,110	317,225	2,696,414	332,287	2,659,172	195,845	1,664,682	13,690	109,519
Furs .....value	..	377,073	..	265,727	..	194,382	..	132,056		
Timber ..... do.	..	32,692	..	6,452	..	1,726	..	53,428		
Total.....	..	18,327,126	..	25,885,171	..	20,351,513	..	28,622.296	..	2,197,302

ARTICLES.	1829		1830		1831		1832		1833	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat... chtwts.	362,624	4,714,112	2,057,264	41,145,280	1,083 647	23,406,775	1,600,292	27,204.964	603.743	10,867,374
Rye..... do.	..	....	11,165	93,112	19,899	281,724	23,283	256,113	2,690	32,280
Barley..... do.	10,436	46,962	141,662	991,634	39,800	308 450	12,129	84,903	2,841	19,887
Oats..... do.	..	....	37,851	245,524	41,763	298,584	52,603	238,317	183	55 110
Salt.....poods	14,509	3,737	127 945	43.680	36,754	12,909	16,478	6,175	44,900	10,675
Caviare..... do.	6,115	114,763	33,061	599,718	36,155	634,659	25,920	464,555	45,852	879,406
Sundry kinds of fish..... do.	..	2,585	..	18,097	..	36,088	..	9,877	..	5,750
Butter..... do.	18,674	219,316	29,711	374,087	15,646	495,902	30,314	416 950	32,521	512,033
Flax..... do.	..	....	27	180	172	1,225	147	956	18,407	240,812
Hemp..... do.	..	....	200	2,000	522	2,190	6,434	78,036	19,290	476,308
Potash..... do.	3,058	20,641	517	3,619	3,692	20,810	1,357	8,285	14.947	85,408
Flaxseed, chtw s.	..	....	6,331	74,830	22,495	415,454	44,785	1,019,324	61.976	1,679,268
Hempseed... do.	..	....	43	600	73	946	895	12,605	17,213	396,060
Sundry seeds. do.	..	....	..	348	..	100	..	5,520	..	100,997
Copper.....poods	1.187	37,984	6,151	243,858	22,538	829,064	15,076	579.932	10,297	357,360
Iron..... do.	23,261	127,933	221,685	1,053,003	233,411	1,120,372	235,883	707,649	202,680	914,870
Gold and silver thread.. do.	..	84,200	..	233,060	..	304,000	..	99,800	..	218,450
Russia leather called yufts do.	857	22 210	1,501	66 503	1,346	45,750	841	35,130	2,983	131,381
Tanned hides. do.	..	45,515	..	77,118	..	95 594	..	306,262	..	451,199
Raw hides... do.	16,185	168,040	31,896	324,638	48,529	528,787	53,541	608,278	159,501	2,027,652
Hareskins... do.	..	....	157	16,300	426	24,634	767	40,452	1 274	67,670
Wax..... do.	889	36,449	5,049	181 764	9,381	355,905	14,891	521,185	9,898	383,967
Wool..... do.	3,851	72.656	36,302	405,597	87,475	1,425,877	109,192	1,669,421	162,129	3,032,129
Rope and cordage.... do.	14,053	98,371	83,242	586,123	167,452	966,863	206,752	1,498,403	152,449	930,998
Linen.....value	..	92,968	..	286,299	..	452,677	..	342,768	..	433,143
Candles ....poods	3,945	35,242	14,816	160,163	6,156	71,763	14,025	195,953	17,234	249,897
Sundry metal articles ...value	..	106,537	..	188,582	..	531,345	..	223 312	..	111,081
Tallow.....poods	145,038	1,232.823	248,473	2,112,020	300,619	270,557	303,667	3,036 670	427,063	4,697.693
Furs.....value	..	71,250	..	24 265	..	145,390	..	54,464	..	27,760
Timber..... do.	..	....	..	37,125	..	96,048	..	21,301	..	33,324
Total.....	..	7,589.852	..	50,812 617	..	36,290,702	..	40,474,274	..	30,934,514

100 chetwerts equal 72 13-100 imperial quarters, but generally reckoned, at St. Petersburg, at 70½ quarters.
A pood is 40 Russian pounds, or 36 1-10 pounds English.

VALUE of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, the following Ports, in each Year from 1814 to 1833.

YEARS.	THEODOSIA.		EUPATORIA.		KERTSCH.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1814	1,651,187	905,335	143,382	1,000,935	.....	9,030
1815	713,955	770,302	159,858	695,307	.....	9,506
1816	1,111,826	1,102,820	92,170	1,859,348		
1817	3,592,782	4,047,586	2,331,446	5,373,590		
1818	1,880,259	1,780,953	151,969	2,572,693	.....	34,646
1819	3,998,895	2,662,992	230,879	2,096,461	2,896	150
1820	2,262,065	2,237,429	332,389	1,609,599		
1821	1,803,585	974,679	144,555	662,384		
1822	701,247	541,614	94,767	429,699	.....	6,493
1823	644,961	773,838	91,820	522,101	36,628	12,657
1824	535,712	418,583	13,267	274,284	45,861	88,915
1825	287,996	109,860	7,754	47,189	26,000	148,518
1826	560,765	450,855	36,718	164,002	8,731	27,730
1827	1,002,387	478,329	345,830	887,530	7,213	105,213
1828	135,228	75,026	40,143	136,689	18,427	16,152
1829	321,033	322,323	98,815	345,618	17,092	54,255
1830	1,538,151	1,806,823	1,481,845	2,944,923	26,000	105,937
1831	1,701,581	923,482	688,646	1,157,976	42,209	181,491
1832	1,295,970	1,529,613	1,047,343	1,787,813	294 372	142,168
1833	653,007	516,484	1,458,407	1,148,892	69,157	97,833

MERCHANDIZE imported into Odessa, in each Year, from 1814 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Coffee..... } Spices ..... }	75,111	75,849	80,156	78,932	74,741	148,509	49,705	162,450	381,109	197,282
Wines	231,153	425,568	399,908	698,488	712,181	1,013,901	345,434	492,840	733,328	454,551
Fish										
Tobacco.....	430,292	406,784	400,958	470,410	392,742	229,721	234,721	433,187	504,401	426,095
Fruits.....	692,013	1,190,704	1,179,900	914,431	1,095,223	1,167,639	1,358,956	1,224,906	1,718,300	2,202,768
Tea										
Cotton ..... } — thread .... } — goods..... }	590,065	487,332	490,807	982,601	540,792	617,028	1,203,216	928,166	1,023,526	1,717,571
Colours	21,742	49,879	50 987	50,524	54,102	1,255	113,930	146,782	271,677	22,027
Drugs.....	173,640	128,137	150,118	113,381	210,492	12,809	45,416	795,549	110,360	111,548
Oil.....	430,870	74,975	94,534	286,683	398,647	261,106	317,078	382,890	552,510	451,743
Lead.....										
Brown sugar ...	6,423	22,862	17,605	85,787	74,198	261,156	47,701	90,326	84,838	82,842
Silk ..... } — goods..... }	186,898	331,203	351,202	230,994	111,621	339,320	435,955	169 335	250,070	709,769
Woo len ditto...	17,765	2,445	3,150	112,554	89,521	304,164	164,806	271,835	156,387	28.129
Other articles...	2,027,331	1,120,632	1,105,004	15,686 144	10,437,058	4,040,648	3,312,754	3,967,025	1,430.489	2,047,771
Total.....	4,886,303	4,316,370	4,204,329	19,710,929	14,191.318	8,397,256	7,629,672	6,065,271	7,216,995	8,464,096

ARTICLES.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Coffee.....	125,138	130.765	97,268	361,125	253,230	295,285	240,180	120,336	186,930	310,784
Spices	99,398	122,189	116,062	117,231	99,856	43,662	102,280	138.112	195,440	68,793
Wines	308,533	303 210	266,706	865,583	711,926	686,232	1,835 360	1,049 290	1,244 999	1,264 458
Fish	1,223	768	4,314	5,269	4,300	2,924	8,664	15,648	92 552	6.924
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	264,798	116,505	231,188	237,025	333,485	257,311
Fruits.....	1,175,015	1,217,024	1,168,905	946,102	570,143	1,094,193	1,284,290	2,006.173	1,583.538	1,600,399
Tea	..	..	..	70,511	113,253	112,258	120,150	113,675	218,575	160,205
Cotton	126,598	104,545	130,888	103,050	33,300	63,473	129 780	123,700	399,342	971,916
— thread.....	1,524 173	551,997	594,091	662,351	233,291	29,363	247 560	181 762	131,649	361.629
— goods	66,160	118,614	359,446	611,419	399,877	432,321	744,384	688,140	593,956	754,089
Colours	479,113	181,259	113,781	224,343	50,485	65,981	196,133	113,722	416,353	473,385
Drugs	..	..	..	..	253,268	166,748	241,757	321,272	337,170	232,040
Oil.....	532,984	594,363	423,720	328,104	140,605	366,176	764,805	1,029,480	375,584	1,470,440
Lead	91,767	155,290	68,431	89,292	3,187	28,130	131,070	115,540	76,000	29,015
Brown sugar ...	47,674	57,673	47,877	161,856	196,557	148,568	225,801	187,990	78,260	81,484
Silk	470,620	258, 665	1,758,960	1 816,960	583,268	51,693	1,048,037	776 360	2,501,016	960.277
— goods	267 954	337, 267	258,741	494,428	323,202	248,953	256,830	203.399	466,354	372,323
Woollen ditto ..	42 647	134, 936	122,093	653,034	439,336	543,538	666,275	400,306	1,164,723	858,053
Precious stones and pearls ... } Specie ..... }	..	2,623,219	2,243,625	2,574,376	31,369 458,924	2,000 1,739,694	56,850 3,693,414	19,300 2,592,025	18,305 2,027,988	1,800 725,637
Cattle.....	12,000	..	1,115	2,400	..	..	70			
Other articles ..	1,575,717	1,532,447	1,367,105	2,672 509	1,120,974	908,465	1,973,755	1,840.576	2,441.410	3,426,844
Total.....	6,946 714	8 424 231	9,123,118	12,759,943	6,193 149	7,156,162	14,278,633	12,351,841	14,983,929	14,387,806

A STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from the Port of Odessa in each Year, from 1814 to 1833, from the Official Tables of M. de Hagemeister.

ARTICLES.	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Wheat ....chtwts.	4,757,175	11,703,834	33,979,159	38,298,294	18,209,042	13,060,326	12,430,565	12,289,822	8,943,048	9,749,847
Rye ..... do.	4,500	2,000	765,634	1,323,040	155,700	9,900	64,898	31,688	....	4,730
Barley ..... do.	125,342	135,132	87,923	314,950	358,286	211,350	198,090	168,485	26,695	15,350
Oats..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	7,000	58,010	35,098	936	25,500
Lentils ..... do.										
Peas..... do.	25,377	5,255	4,968	8,915	26,285	23,513	61,919	4,139	13,970	5,750
French beans. do.										
Millet..... do.										
Maize..... do.	17,350	....	7,424	104,414	22,000	....	83,810	16,130	....	400
Flour..... do.	69,033	66,051	24,548	4,260	26,036	78,645	1,062	7,605	20,107	4,030
Oatmeal ....poods										
Biscuits..... do.										
Macaroni .... do.										
Brandy ....vedros										
Flax.....poods										
Linseed ...chtwts.	10,240	6,000	7,275	7,015	3,947	25,864	36,350	27,704	4,000	3,025
Hempseed..... do.										
Hemp .....poods										
Codilla or tow. do.										
Linseed and hempseed oil.... do.										
Ropes and cordage ..... do.	156,679	451,705	500,948	410,364	289,643	282,910	262,473	257,277	365,537	419,012
Linen cloth..arsh.	100,958	169,535	84,279	94,004	127,793	45,466	47,736	27,934	163,298	73,292
Hempen do... do.										
Wine (home growth)..bottles										
Timber.....pieces										
Tar.....poods										
Pitch ..... do.										
Potashes..... do.	10,000	....	....	....	....	7,570	39,695	172,445	257,948	192,163
Mats..... do.										
Tea..... do.										
Meat (salted). do.	3,071	....	....	....	....	....	11,150	24,760	2,030	22,875
Butter..... do.	73,451	31,419	43,454	38,251	37,069	52,587	26,375	31,949	24,279	6,040
Cheese..... do.										
Dried hides of oxen, cows, &c..... do.										
Salted do. do. do.										
Hare-skins ... do.	42,104	188,760	158,400	25,364	24,185	74,274	58,124	275,836	579,293	797,775
Lambskins ... do.										
Tanned skins. do.										
Russia leather, or yufts ..... do.										
Ox-horns .... do.										
Sheep's wool. do.	3,078	28,820	34,296	55,640	98,350	95,236	72,046	107,271	260,550	99,886
Goats' ditto .. do.										
Furs..... do	159,728	215,391	327,685	88,399	62,642	63,072	539,298	40,910	272,918	166,500
Fish (salted and smoked) ... do.										
Caviare..... do.	48,495	70,660	57,276	44,804	8,000	17,876	7,321	27,700	86,889	104,380
Tallow ... ... do.	84,554	72,175	103,397	90,318	185,110	368,782	1,137,461	1,591,340	991,723	2,184,762
Candles..... do.										
Morse-teeth.. do.	12,221	64,640	97,544	11,210	8,265	25,701	39,147	15,000	64,200	114,200
Wax ..... do.	1,000	45,705	63,727	78,802	33,838	74,060	151,343	97,462	43,956	149,465
Honey..... do.										
Iron, in bars and plates ..... do.										
Wrought iron and steel articles .....cases										
Copper, wrought & unwrought. poods	958,145	1,148,102	1,238,729	881,567	973,560	719,493	1,156,736	480,703	941,947	1,684,619
Gold, in thread and leaf ...litres										
Wrought silver.....pounds										
Ingots, and gold and silver coin ..... do.										
Tinsel and pinchbeck ..... do.										
Re-exported.										
Miscellanies.										
Total.....	7,220,356	14,664,107	37,717,655	41,936,581	20,535,176	15,225,883	16,581,066	16,078,958	13,109,388	15,913,439

(continued)

Note.—A vedro is 2 7-10 imperial gallons. An arshine is 28 English inches.

ARTICLES.	1824		1825		1826		1827		1828	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat.....chets.	561,465	7,594,656	712,378	10,863,764	804,712	8,606,489	1,201,489	13,209,086	28,860	315,920
Rye..... do.	....	....	2,200	22,000	8,680	41,180	39,858	....	2,050	10,000
Barley ..... do.	32	274	5,305	42,440	9,055	31,692				
Oats ..... do.	....	....	1,506	7,906	1,710	9,405	5			
Lentils..... do.	....	....	56	....	....	....	150			
Peas ..... do.	....	....	2,175	....	1,665	....	2,191	....	....	13,454
French beans .. do.	....	....	109	....	125	....	264			
Millet ..... do.	....	....	65	....	....	....	280			
Maize..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	85			
Flour ..... do.	....	....	2,763	....	tons 26	....	1,554	....	10,282	108,300
Oatmeal .....poods	....	....	....	....	....	....	30			
Biscuits ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,824	22,620
Macaroni ..... do.										
Brandy .....vedros	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,551	9,500
Flax .....poods	....	....	....	1,148	....	....	1,488	8,020		
Linseed .....chets.	....	....	....	1,400	80	899	851	10,000		
Hempseed ..... do.										
Hemp .....poods	....	....	....	24						
Codilla, or tow.. do.	...	....	....	....	....	....	19,000			
Linseed and hempseed oil ..... do.	48	500	....	....	....	....	230	1,284		
Ropes and cordage..... do.	41,249	284,840	49,935	528,169	60,314	359,620	71,320	448,321	9,307	52,292
Linen cloth...pieces	100	4,000	....	105	arshines 114,216 pcs. 938	28,336	pds140,000	75,826		
Hempen ditto .. do.	1,262	38,591	....	50,584	arshines 141,870 pieces 2,890					
Wine (home growth)....bottles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,383 & 400	7,536
Timber.....pieces	....	8,261	....	2,612	....	1,588	1,500	8,041		
Tar .....poods										
Pitch ..... do.										
Potashes ..... do.	7,514	46,100	9,389	51,645	1,611	8,056	3,118	19,643	3,058	16,000
Mats ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,000			
Tea ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,230	9,497
Meat (salted)... do.	....	....	....	....	2,724	....	....	....	....	13,610
Butter ..... do.	....	....	....	....	1,810	....	12,000	....	1,304	12,926
Cheese..... do.	....	....	....	....	pds.208 bar. 120					
Dried hides of cows, oxen, &c..... do.										
Salted ditto ditto do.	....	398,675	498	524,461	25,951 14,332	408,611	30,996	358,766		
Hareskins..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,371	54,770
Lambskins ..... do.	....	....	....	....	435	....	....	....	pces. 7,105	
Tanned skins.. do.	....	....	....	5,080	....	5,000				
Russia leather or yufts..... do.	4,378	161,570	1,928 pces. 236	71,706	1,113	14,320	2,300	56,430		
Ox-horns ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	130			
Sheep's wool ... do.	....	....	17,830	....	17,250	....	30,000	....	5,115	45,850
Goats' ditto .... do.	....	....	....	....	115	....	70			
Furs ..... do.	....	360,855	....	255,632	198	168,403	400	102,470	....	23,589
Fish (salted and smoked)..... do.										
Caviare ..... do.	....	....	4,062	....	3,525	....	2,800	....	2,089	38,895
Tallow..... do.	209,118	1,764,566	316,147	2,687,334	331,873	2,654,822	195,425	1,661,112	13,335	110,701
Candles ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	28,995
Morse teeth .... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	420,000			
Wax..... do.	5,456	321,182	8,401	478,857	8,117	441,661	4,152	190,699		
Honey ..... do.										
Iron, in bars and plates ..... do.	40,059	241,349	85,834	561,470	68,059	587,731	75,515	441,090	....	14,938
Wrought iron and steel articles.... do. cases	....	....	....	....	670 6	....	5,000			
Copper, wrought and unwrought . poods	7,890	270,880	8,996	323,856	10,174	390,451	2,114	106,005	....	25,000
Gold, in thread and leaf.....litres	....	....	10,211	....	5,594	....	....	320,000	....	97,000
Wrought silver, lbs. Ingots, and gold and silver coin.... do.	....	....	....	92,630	....	10,500	....	63,900	....	208,195
Tinsel and pinchbeck ..... do.										
Re-exported	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	435,221
Miscellanies.										
Total.....	....	13,039,573	....	20,029,370	....	14,711,854	....	18,479,652	....	1,673,800

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1829		1830		1831		1832		1833	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roub'es.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat....chets.	317,683	3,849,990	1,215,738	20,660,836	485,383	10,909,650	807,903	19,877,272	455,559	10,669,949
Rye ..... do.	....	....	3,276	37,500	14,208	219,100	17,155	241,030	2,045	39,900
Barley .... do.	2,507	13,600	62,543	451,172	15,070	153,650	5,277	48,630	2,291	21,835
Oats ..... do.	3,030	19,825	29,244	198,200	33,600	233,150	33,182	196,605	12,363	73,395
Lentils .... do.	59	812	616	7,750	85	1,370	10	100		
Peas ..... do.	330	4,510	5,063	51,205	1,138	17,910	1,773	27,065	301	5,670
French beans .... do.	112	1,000	2 055	32,615	764	11,485	560	9,903	112	1,500
Millet..... do.	....	....	1,339	13,900	1,430	10,085	113	855		
Maize .... do.	176	1,532	8,027	121,050	6,311	90,815	4,738	46,659		
Flour ..... do.	22,385	228,895	15,418	210,118	40	1,500	17	500	358	7,942
Oatmeal ..poods	300	1,015	8	200	45	710	13	350		
Biscuits .... do.	1,769	10,185	210	1,300						
Macaroni .. do.	800	5,018	188	1,394						
Brandy ..vedros	2,240	....	....	....	40	250				
Flax.....poods	....	....	....	....	7	70	1,352	....	16,982	228,943
Linseed ..chets.	....	....	6,327	74,790	19,206	300,895	38,765	915,935	58,823	1,600,673
Hempseed.. do.	9	155	43	600	30	400	407	7,055	17,201	395,910
Hemp ....poods	....	....	200	2,000	522	2,190	6,426	....	19,608	484,602
Codilla or tow ..... do.	751	7,000	15,646	85,700	....	....	....	....	442	1,500
Linseed and hempseed oil ..... do.	....	....	593	5,175	252	1,758	....	....	2,365	20,315
Ropes and cordage .. do.	12,826	85,160	63,901	403,048	94,390	525,200	77,916	552,122	49,602	837,044
Linen & hempen cloths.. { arsh. / pcs.	.... /	.... /	263,078 / 1,374	137,735	.... / 7,270	136,250	.... / 9,223	149,265	333,305 / 5,520	161,970
Wine (home growth) ..btls.	33,078	33,105	3,028	2,974						
Timber ..pieces	....	....	....	36,230	....	66,200	....	22,950	....	21,517
Tar .....poods	....	....	....	....	1,400	4,000				
Pitch ..... do.	....	4,405	....	....	....	....	....	....	155	800
Potashes .. do.	....	....	7,937	3,709	4,605	1,285	3,900	2,735	14,652	83,770
Mats ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	pcs. 6,280	1,987
Tea ..... do.	2,961	12,422	712	7,885						
Meat(salted) do.	....	33,071	1,750	15,290	....	....	2,682	10,355	2,586	7,335
Butter..... do.	10,257	115,832	5,911	67,475	5,062	67,220	4,545	49,500	5,655	74,616
Cheese .... do.	....	....	1,559	9,545	1,261	8,545	1,079	10,395	7,251	6,920
Dried hides of oxen, cows, &c...do.										
Salted ditto, ditto..... do.	15,246	161,000	23,725	260,855	39,085	458,720	26,079	351,790	80,906	1,103,352
Hareskins . do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	pcs.12,500	....	691	3,140
Lambskins . do.	....	....	....	....	396	....	1,942			
Tanned skins .. do.										
Russia leather or yufts.... do.	....	39,944	3,462	74,049	3,466	89,900	4,675	177,630	9,984	287,575
Ox-horns .. do.	....	570	575	4,420	50	350	147	700	370	3,410
Sheep's wool do.	3,402	72,100	21,361	283,585	36,328	1,039,140	41,553	1,002,559	66,457	1,879,047
Goats' ditto. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	150	289	1,950
Furs ..... do.	84	83,150	130	22,560	524	128,840	199	47,700	44	27,350
Fish (salted and smoked).. do.	1,569	8,667	64	1,035	1,079	7,000	2	30		
Caviare .... do.	4,942	95,840	3,293	70,475	2,639	38,100	3,204	110,030	2,420	52,600
Tallow ..... do.	160,024	1,122,311	244,818	2,196,832	286,138	2,963,125	291,172	3,160,600	400,146	5,299,327
Candles .... do.	....	59,909	13,885	147,715	3,664	44,000	10,353	147,690	14,016	204,582
Morse-teeth do.	444	30,500	446	64,000	1,076	89,000	648	33,000	355	21,100
Wax ..... do.	598	21,550	4,379	162,760	8,750	330,200	12,468	582,800	8,376	324,300
Honey ..... do.	1,296	12,510	772	5,990						
Iron, in bars and plates .... do.	2,624	18,500	17,528	104,850	23,432	132,400	14,417	84,000		
Wrought iron and steel articles... { do. / cases	....	....	....	39,232	....	159,935	....	87,810	32,569	208,290
Copper, wrought and unwrought.poods	....	57,664	5,790	239,101	23,564	941,285	12,920	500,745	5,568	214,167
Gold, in thread and leaf.litres	1,575	82,000	4,069	220,900	5,406	404,000	1,684	99,800	3,419	211,900
Wrought silver.....lbs.	10	1,000	....	....	8	800	28	500		
Ingots, and gold and silver coin..... do.	....	21,390	....	....	....	21,500	....	169,360		
Tinsel and pinchbeck do.	675	65,045	751	73,550	991	101,530	391	48,300	721	83,800
Re-exported ...	....	432,874	....	294,424	....	139,759	....	....	....	337,232
Miscellanies....	....	....	....	126,226	....	272,989	....	213,624		
Total.....	.....	6,794,403	....	27,031,960	....	20,063,933	....	29,108,259	....	24,552,205

Foreign Merchandize sent from Odessa into the Interior, from 1825 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit	In Transit
Cotton.....poods	3,792	6,387	4,915	2,376	879	3,336	7,933	19,686	41,160
Cotton thread, white..... do.	1,801	1,110	1,266	700	42	167	572	727	2,400
—— ditto dyed..... do.	7,030	5,541	8,732	2,085	512	2,265	1,390	1,411	2,042
Sandal wood.. do	....	....	8,223	6,161	6,363	8,029	10,211	15,061	
Tinplates .... do.	1,175	1,152	512½	705	1,140	380	420	626	844
Coffee ..... do.	2,607	2,755	4,222	3,008	1,718	3,825	5,454	2,728	2,464
Incense.....value	2,797	3,734	12,276½	6,600	3,811	7,500	8,648	16,657	5,874
Oil..... do.	27,601	24,450	25,920	11,791	9,167	34,820	54,578	44,495	55,144
Lead and tin. do.	....	....	4,772	1,700	....	....	3,195	7,530	8,379
Wine of { hhds.	1,266	1,550	1,071	372	6	....	3,404	3,755	
Moldavia { vedros	15	....	....	....	....	....	37		
Champagne ..btls.	9,438	7,090	6,450	....	....	2,630	10,920	12,964	hds. 4,131
Other { hhds.	1,014	650	775	hhds.340	hhds.940	11,635	736	1,160	btls.13,565
wines { bottles	8,690	2,730	190	veds. 15½	btls. 170	....	68		
{ tons	....	....	25	btls. 18	....	....	3,558	3,644	
Olives.....poods	3,710	7,008	4,993	5,534	4,850	8,708	10,830	2,391	4,513
Pepper..... do.	3,628	3,310	3,884	2,850	1,496	5,365	5,852	5,209	2,392
Sugar, refined, in loaves..... do.									
Sugar, brown. do.	2,740	520	950	608	400	1,051	3,140	2,858	2,393
Madder..... do.	....	....	839	....	....	....	4,462	10,630	
Tobacco, Turkish.... do.	21,926	14,500	14,127	10,358	6,500	10,440	11,570	10,073	8,599
Fruits, fresh, no. of pieces	3,522,852	3,275,000	2,797,494	1,302,696	....	1,632,628	2,476,292	2,100,200	
—— dry ....poods	122,709	120,000	111,210	62,555	101,812	128,666	204,085	250,759	166,535
Silk, raw..... do.	465	2,835	3,650	1,184	609	1,964	2,910	6,418	1,979

Merchandize imported into Odessa in the way of Transit, from 1824 to 1833.

ARTICLES.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
1. By Radzivilhoff:	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Cotton thread	..	..	2,195	2,840	3,839	10,049	6,802	5,230	2,570	4,089
—— goods	501,986	512,138	944,120	778,517	2,732,451	1,108,880	521,791	197,055	303,407	310,712
Woollen ditto	1,035,195	671,646	828,399	695,852	1,817,079	1,405,700	491,784	180,524	803,531	485,368
Silk ditto	424,090	30,310	275,880	419,085	464,085	367,022	268,957	178,974	345,627	339,965
Cloth of linen, &c.....	137,887	201,395	87,935	122,736	137,825	130,082	172,133	97,866	80,792	92,581
Hides	9,995	7,233	7,405	8,495	13,550	12,390	14,779	7,334	10,991	16,858
Steel goods	11,095	7,258	16,115	13,990	18,941	19,697	12,896	7,409	7,363	10,710
Jewellery, hardware, and articles of fashion or taste	9,105	13,388	8,430	16,970	60,842	66,635	55,347	15,125	25,096	12,203
Straw hats	3,120	3,790	6,100	5,935	7,080	13,045	8,845	9,535	273	10,325
Musical instruments and carriages	..	11,750	13,600	10,500	..	15,423	7,160	5,625	3,755	8,300
Refined sugar.....	174,365	84,300	137,795	39,600	111,100	361,547	11,325	325	252	44
Tea	13,780	56,719	78,465	124,880	193,898	132,838	131,185	131,425	138,215	154,450
Furs	7,760	12,150	3,675	26,775	48,600	5,860	8,790	100	1,352	12,305
Glassware	..	5,570	2,900	9,530	18,610	3,025	3,255	760	1,390	1,950
Coffee	..	..	..	3,600	3,100	3,800				
Sundry merchandize....	77,550	638,949	74,111	64,852	109,882	128,530	52,516	67,524	74,579	90,292
2. By other frontier custom-houses.....	7,600	26,038	..	44,500						
Total	2,413,528	2,282,634	2,487,125	2,388,657	5,740,882	3,784,523	1,767,565	904,811	1,799,193	1,550,152

Russian Produce exported from Odessa to Great Britain, from 1830 to 1835.

ARTICLES.	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Tallow .....casks	5,146	7,784	6,163	13,407	22,771	18,260
Wool, washed .....poods	1,117	6,278	1,407	37,668	34,537	70,336
Wheat .....chets.	37,010	69,763	33,486	3,500		
Linseed ..... do.	977	3,287	29,891	63,798	11,339	13,763
Flax .....poods	...	...	1,452	17,622	7,591	9,873
Hemp ..... do.	16,210	109	4,444	14,451	22,164	45,100
Hides .....skins	2,671	16,149	671	1,500	39,100	7,884
Iron..... bars	3,089	7,389	300	11,852	2,541	
Wainscot..... logs	...	...	414	501	575	463
Oak pipe .....staves	...	...	...	...	...	23,678

VESSELS, with the Value of their Cargoes, which entered and cleared at Odessa, in 1835.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
British	99	20,449	.....	92	19,001	474,940
Ionian	11	2,543	.....	11	2,543	14,000
Russian	103	25,460	.....	124	29,100	Not stated.
Austrian	87	23,712	.....	88	24,160	129,800
Sardinian	64	14,700	.....	64	14,700	Not stated.
Greek	28	6,320	.....	28	6,320	
Ottoman	11	938	.....	11	938	
Dutch	2	304	.....	3	458	8,800
Hanoverian	2	340	.....	2	340	2,600
Spanish	1	180	.....	1	180	1,900
Prussian	1	280	.....	1	280	3,200
Total	409	95,226	634,011	425	98,020	1,128,823

Note.—The total value is obtained from the custom-house, to which, as regards the exports, is added 10 per cent for charges of shipment. The custom-house returns are generally underrated.

IMPORTS into Odessa, in each Year from 1836 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	1836		1837		1838	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wine ..... casks	16,432	1,552,890	16,198	1,469,979	21,226	1,918,938
—— ..... bottles	51,525		53,424		15,306	
Porter ..... casks	68	69,150	851	116,076	16	36,100
—— ..... bottles	44,197		750		43,877	
Rum ..... ankers	728	56,545	702	41,400	638	29,900
Sugar ..... poods	12,860	325,055	7,353	187,122	1,917	40 240
—— refined ..... do.	36,240	891,585	51,991	1,341 070	75,278	1,848,197
Coffee ..... do.	14,326	545,400	10,490	329.570	5,189	188,237
Tea ..... do.	47,445	284,473	69,645	407,100	64,722	389,891
Fruit, fresh ..... do.	....	595 263	....	498,234	....	604,623
—— dried ..... do.	....	1,126 599	....	1,266,067	....	1,136 544
Olives ..... do.	6,865	53,078	6,230	39,435	17,293	126,967
Spices ..... do.	....	294,392	....	259,825	....	109.565
Tobacco ..... do.	22,625	300 732	18,462	264,494	10,397	174,885
Drugs ..... do.	....	458,083	....	329,618	....	336,595
Cotton wool ..... do.	48,214	1,446,495	43,218	1,170,635	59 313	1,360,329
—— twist ..... do.	1 725	102,986	7,396	392,373	5,940	250,951
—— manufactures ..... do.	....	863,715	....	845,525	....	1,244,977
Woollen ditto ..... do.	....	729,648	....	1,224,959	....	801,604
Linen ditto ..... do.	....	259,363	....	306,473	....	378,989
Silk, raw ..... do.	1,241	868,075	2,086	1,722,265	1,892	1,402,203
—— manufactures ..... do.	....	457,052	....	580,969	....	561,928
Dyeing stuffs ..... do.	....	285,126	....	202,079	....	737,760
Olive oil ..... do.	110,576	1,590,021	64,929	1,235,937	55,833	955,297
Lead ..... do.	7,910	73,415	21,337	195,700	23,501	236,010
Tin and tinplates ..... do.	....	66,975	....	54,995	....	36,070
Gold and silver coin ..... do.	....	2,081,948	....	1,336,567	....	3,825,258
Wood for furniture ..... do.	....	257,414	....	97,124	....	126,833
Hardwares ..... do.	....	143,533	....	249.209	....	139.077
Earthenware and glassware . do	....	191,293	....	135,638	....	140,168
Jewellery and watches ..... do	....	305,618	....	237,705	....	164,174
Coral ..... do.	....	339,755	....	412,535	....	166,675
Corks ..... do.	....	64,840	....	60,290	....	132,121
Books and pictures ..... do.	....	71,514	....	59,876	....	59,773
Turkish manufactures ..... do.	....	279,619	....	370,700	....	312,042
Perfumery ..... do.	....	179,151	....	276,870	....	206,967
Coals ..... do.	33,650	277,910	544,370	459 950	339,009	282,500
Carriages, &c. ..... do.	....	81,598	....	137,741	....	80,228
Miscellaneous ..... do.	....	714,213	....	915,023	....	766 277
Total value, roubles	....	18,282,522	....	19,231,128	....	21,308,893
Total at average rate of exchange in each year	22 ru. 50 per £	£ 812,556	22 ru. 50 per £	£ 855,200	21 ru. 80 per £	£ 977,472

Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Odessa, in each of the Years 1834 and 1835.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.
Grain.....chetwerts	115,583	2,212,740	4,362	75,815
Wine ..... casks	15,671	1,460,263	12,521	1,291,174
Wine ..... bottles	27,464		45,512	
Porter ..... casks	8	138,211	16	33,550
Porter ..... bottles	129,654		19,198	
Rum.....ankers	292	15,970		50,125
Sugar, refined .....poods	26,918	565,034	35,510	857,930
—— in powder ..... do.	....	....	11,123	212,874
Coffee ..... do.	7,533	231,212	8,721	301,164
Tea.....pounds	48,767	282,795	48,775	324,121
Fruit, fresh .....value	....	276,669	....	250,548
—— dried.....poods	346,434	1,378,354	221,223	1,297,518
Olives..... do.	9,602	59,194	9,202	66,426
Pepper..... do.	10,386	222,198	9,024	167,742
Tobacco..... do.	12,835	275,044	10,980	235,297
Medicinal drugs.....value	....	115,921	....	168,963
Cotton, raw.....poods	35,981	872,990	45,750	1,225,579
—— twist..... do.	3,101	218,777	3,534	234,475
Silk, raw..... do.	1,082	532,000	2,935	1,693,071
Drysaltery .....value	....	325,961	....	244,375
Oil.....poods	87,308	1,640,856	11,120	221,285
Gums..... do.	....	34,200	1,868	100,002
Lead and tin..... do.	5,963	49,760	10,849	120,379
Wood for furniture..... do.	7,272	52,968	19,158	125,615
Manufactured goods.....value	....	1,819,803	....	2,884,831
Wrought gold..... do.	....	18,033	....	10,517
Watches.....number	....	24,505	716	45,475
Cutlery.....value	....	93,947		
Jewellery..... do.	....	....	....	119,220
Corks .....poods	435	15,423	3,246	144,890
Pearls.....value	....	20,380	....	38,650
Corals..... do.	....	....	....	57,930
Incense .....poods	2,341	37,309	2,340	52,800
Furs.....value	....	5,055	....	16,585
Miscellaneous..... do.	....	1,266,706	....	1,659,732
Specie, gold..... do.	....	244,030		
—— silver..... do.	....	482,819		
Total value.....	....	14,989,129	....	14,328,658
At the average rate of exchange.....	....	£666,183	....	£634,011

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat.....chetwerts	70,798	1,572,992	378,100	6,673,091
Rye..... do.	....	....	13,429	167,165
Barley and other grain.. do.	....	....	9,051	96,185
Flour..... do.	....	....	7,464	129,645
Linseed..... do.	17,035	516,013	18,207	539,600
Hempseed..... do.	241	4,520	417	6,255
Tallow.....poods	784,166	9,238,031	580,345	6,384,684
—— candles..... do.	4,055	54,393	8,006	93,495
Wool, sheep's..... do.	66,811	3,265,104	116,773	4,764,319
Hides, raw..... do.	134,486	1,660,627	100,194	1,220,833
—— dressed..... do.	....	....	10,342	389,730
Leather..... do.	9,552	315,940		
Flax and hemp..... do.	37,408	323,370	69,006	480,980
Cables and cordage..... do.	29,989	179,854	16,899	91,953
Wax..... do.	1,397	60,200	730	41,360
Iron..... do.	19,872	163,750	25,901	176,624
Copper..... do.	6,138	209,616	4,980	186,726
Thread, gold.....value	....	210,520	....	132,500
—— gilt and silvered.... do.	....	134,600	....	126,725
Butter.....poods	3,413	45,750	5,915	70,620
Caviare..... do.	2,333	52,400	1,508	25,405
Furs.....value	....	83,060	....	115,475
Sea-horse teeth, &c. ..... do.	....	119,625	....	75,200
Potash .....poods	16,910	108,960	31,762	221,176
Timber.....pieces	....	....	118,176	130,364
Wainscot legs.....value	....	3,575		
Miscellaneous ..... do.	....	804,541	....	852,084
Total value.....	....	19,127,441	....	23,192,200
At the average rate of exchange.....	....	£850,108	....	£1,026,203

QUANTITIES and Value of Exports from Odessa, in each Year from 1836 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	1836		1837		1838	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		roubles.		roubles.		roubles.
Wheat.....chetwerts	878,707	15,532,880	953,062	17,440,131	991,061	19,897,687
Rye ..... do.	74,222	715,691	72,251	691,734	44,341	480,226
Barley, oats, and other grain. do.	54,620	651,115	141,708	1,462,700	135,092	1,301,549
Linseed..... do.	40,977	1,293,553	74,372	1,962,645	141,481	3,450,752
Hempseed and cress-seed ... do.	18,388	307,090	8,848	104,733	5,491	76,163
Tallow .....poods	361,222	4,261,610	301,996	3,458,956	271,937	3,438,326
—— candles ..... do.	9,857	137,227	8,277	109,136	2,472	37,610
Wool ..... do.	108,758	6,179,105	98,665	5,206,453	107,589	6,598,841
Hemp ..... do.	61,308	487,454	24,033	201,828	15,917	164,609
Flax ..... do.	6,366	81,659	1,293	13,003	2,298	24,378
Cables and cordage ..... do.	43,955	295,026	31,552	273,131	66,381	426,143
Hides, raw..... do.	52,014	570,733	8,902	71,694	4,637	34,110
—— dressed ..... do.	11,845	418,100	6,681	276,835	1,224	77,400
Wax..... do.	30	2,220	....	....	4,458	221,360
Iron ..... do.	55,845	322,315	49,112	288,880	28,200	172,406
Copper ..... do.	46,385	1,281,862	3,557	133,447	8,939	306,130
Gold thread..... do.	....	146,000	....	79,900	....	203,900
Tinsel..... do.	....	139,580	....	71,650	....	137,160
Amber ..... do.	106	160,000	66½	150,000	28½	40,000
Potash ..... do.	48,261	329,667	17,020	151,344	2,803	24,381
Timber and wood ..... do.	....	17,504	....	54,259	....	148,146
Butter ..... do.	6,231	76,542	3,424	36,880	850	9,416
Caviare ..... do.	712	18,054	2,534	54,232	1,608	42,643
Fins ..... do.	....	68,220	....	78,025	....	135,050
Sailcloth and linens .....pieces	11,946	245,975	....	335,713	....	483,242
Seahorse teeth .....poods	1,088	121,400	1,260	208,500	270	25,000
Staves ..... do.	....	89,791	....	223,380	....	124,847
Woollen manufactures ..... do.	2,894	98,550	864	22,000	279	8,200
Coin ..... do.	....	305,311	....	114,685	....	3,730
Miscellaneous ..... do.	....	340,900	....	150,291	....	211,227
—— re-exported ..... do.	....	255,038	....	126,290	....	75,344
Total value, roubles....	....	34,936,172	....	33,552,455	....	38,379,946
Total at average rate of exchange in each year	22 ru. 50 per £	£1,552,718	22 ru. 54 per £	£1,488,574	21 ru. 80 per £	£1,760,547

VALUE of Exports from, and Imports into, the Port of Odessa, in the different Years, from 1802, 1804, 1805, 1812, 1814, and to 1839 inclusive.

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
	roubles.	roubles.		roubles.	roubles.
1802	1,534,000	719,000	1825	20,029,000	8,424,000
1804	2,339,000	1,223,000	1826	14,711,000	9,123,000
1805	3,399,000	2,156,000	1827	18,479,000	12,769,000
1812	1,855,000	2,165,000	1828	1,673,000	6,193,000
1814	7,220,000	4,886,000	1829	6,794,000	7,156,000
1815	14,664,000	4,316,000	1830	27,031,000	14,278,000
1816	37,717,000	4,204,000	1831	20,063,000	12,351,000
1817	41,936,000	19,710,000	1832	29,108,000	14,983,000
1818	20,535,000	14,191,000	1833	24,552,000	14,381,000
1819	15,225,000	8,398,000	1834	19,273,000	14,989,000
1820	16,581,000	7,729,000	1835	23,981,000	17,539,000
1821	16,088,000	6,065,000	1836	34,361,000	18,282,000
1822	13,008,000	7,216,000	1837	33,426,000	19,231,000
1823	15,913,000	8,554,000	1838	38,380,000	21,309,000
1824	13,039,000	6,946,000	1839	48,636,350	

The total official value of imports reduced to sterling money was declared for 1840 at 962,018*l.* sterling, and in 1841 at 920,156*l.* sterling; and of exports in 1840 at 1,986,526*l.* sterling, and in 1841 at 1,792,962*l.* sterling.

Account of the Arrivals of Wheat at Odessa from the Interior of Russia since the beginning of the Present Century.

1801 . .	Arrived	53,142	chetwerts.
1802 . . .	,,	285,106	,,
1803 . .	,,	494,838	,,
1804—13 . . .	,,	1,898,567	,, Average 184,836 chetwerts a year.
1814—23 .	,,	6,800,000	,, ,, 680,000 ,,
1824—33 . .	,,	7,279,000	,, ,, 727,900 ,,
1834 . .	,,	691,000	,,
1835 . . .	,,	378,100	,,
1836 . .	,,	878,700	,,
1837 . . .	,,	950,498	,,
1838 . .	,,	1,241,000	,,
1839 . . .	,,	1,159,000	,,
1840 . .	,,	680,000	,,

Vessels, with Cargoes and with Ballast, which arrived at the following Ports, from 1827 to 1833 inclusive.

PORTS.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	TOTAL.	Value of Cargoes.
1827.				roubles cop.
Odessa	398	57	455	108,538 90
Ovidiopol	216	478	216	
Kherson	..	..	478	2,264,047 55
Nicolaew	111	34	145	154,679 13
Theodosia	11	21	33	39,102 45
Eupatoria	..	9	9	24,224 85
Kertsch	43	175	218	260,582 65
Taganrog	44	83	127	373,078 50
Marioupol	46	42	88	134,002 65
Other ports	..	2	2	1,710
Total	869	901	1770	3,369,686
1828.				
Odessa	360	32	392	149,432
Ovidiopol	158	..	158	
Kherson	3	455	458	2,575,174
Nicolaew	93	19	102	83,115
Theodosia	6	12	8	13,122
Eupatoria	3	16	19	61,314
Kertsch	141	292	433	289,428
Taganrog	14	115	29	679,004
Rostow	..	284	284	160,260
Marioupol	54	17	71	27,869
Other ports	3	15	18	17,953
Total	835	1257	2092	4,056,671
1829.				
Odessa	172	27	199	345,456
Ovidiopol	352	..	352	
Kherson	4	404	408	1,936,403
Nicolaew	72	15	87	94,175
Theodosia	74	10	84	22,256
Eupatoria	3	16	19	205,732
Kertsch	123	232	355	266,800
Taganrog	..	47	47	378,307
Rostow	..	70	70	223,611
Marioupol	63	37	100	83,121
Other ports	6	..	6	
Total	869	838	1707	3,555,861
Loaded by the Government.	..	..	620	
1830.				
Odessa	678	52	730	95,776
Ovidiopol	80	..	80	
Kherson	40	771	811	4,571,036
Nicolaew	104	68	172	347,217
Theodosia	46	57	103	57,184
Eupatoria	13	35	48	59,198
Kertsch	330	416	746	552,810
Taganrog	50	142	192	742,508
Rostow	2	165	167	385,090
Marioupol	61	57	118	141,091
Ismail	13	1	14	872
Ackerman	18	90	108	54,868
Other ports	35	32	67	46,043
Total	1470	1886	3356	6,055,583

PORTS.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	TOTAL.	Value of Cargoes.
1831.				roubles.
Odessa	367	51	418	36,559
Ovidiopol	13	1	14	2,215
Kherson	58	358	416	4,981,034
Nicolaew	47	66	113	860,915
Theodosia	16	26	42	77,135
Eupatoria	5	9	14	114,645
Kertsch	183	115	298	419,800
Taganrog	40	56	96	1,192,182
Rostow	..	120	120	781,199
Marioupol	46	14	60	49,624
Ismail	8	..	8	
Ackerman	15	37	52	45,010
Other ports	12	7	19	58,524
Total	810	860	1070	8,618,842
1832.				
Odessa	593	63	656	68,082
Ovidiopol	18	..	18	
Kherson	60	660	720	4,704,470
Nicolaew	56	97	153	725,974
Theodosia	35	28	63	90,032
Eupatoria	2	12	14	66,534
Kertsch	297	246	543	446,368
Taganrog	29	159	188	1,133 811
Rostow	5	204	209	993,596
Marioupol	91	53	144	138,588
Ismail	10	..	10	
Ackerman	39	34	73	42,967
Other ports	40	34	83	73,734
Total	1293	1590	2883	8,487,556
1833.				
Odessa	416	254	670	3,719,037
Kherson	132	566	698	4,203,447
Nicolaew	63	55	118	369,541
Theodosia	28	44	72	189,164
Eupatoria	30	10	40	50,627
Balaclava	7	14	21	44,476
Yalta	33	15	48	25,986
Kertsch	51	664	715	574,075
Taganrog	150	181	331	1,020,758
Rostow	0	154	160	622,309
Marioupol	68	99	167	168,926
Otchakow	11	..	11	
Ismail	5	3	8	66,172
Ackerman	21	54	75	180,653
Anapa	29	14	43	30,041
Total	1050	2133	3183	11,265,302

NAVIGATION of Odessa in 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	305	75,009	3,539		260	62,699	2,966	984,820
Russian	93	23,142	1,365		76	19,102	1,105	
Ionian	14	3,855	209		14	3,855	209	26,940
Austrian	216	60,517	2,510		196	58,964	2,367	361,520
Sardinian	120	26,568	1,669		117	25,894	1,636	
Greek	114	22,822	1,721		84	19,416	1,264	
French	13	2,611	162		12	2,424	151	42,000
Ottoman	18	2,499	198		20	2,980	231	
Neapolitan	84	18,120	1,262		80	17,323	1,211	
Tuscan	6	1,482	75	Vide	6	1,482	75	
Hanoverian	4	628	39	Remarks.	4	628	39	15,000
Swedish	3	622	34		3	622	34	9,800
Dutch	1	172	9		1	172	9	
Belgian	3	568	31		1	184	9	3,100
Prussian	2	412	21		2	412	21	
American	1	310	16		1	310	16	3,300
Mecklenburg	1	184	11		1	184	11	
Walachian	3	346	25		3	346	25	
Samiot	3	290	24		3	290	24	
Danish	1	210	11		1	210	11	1,200
Portuguese	1	190	11		1	190	11	1,650
Total	1006	240,557	12,942	1,173,950	886	217,687	11,425	2,611,425*

* The total values are obtained from the custom-house, and may be supposed as generally underrated.

As heretofore no means are possessed to distinguish the value of imports under the several flags, and that of exports only, from some of the consulates.

To the custom-house estimate of the exports 10 per cent have been added for charges on shipments.

The principal exports to Great Britain in 1839 consist of wheat, 301,901 quarters; linseed, 101,300 quarters; tallow, 8695 casks; wool, 2,859,732 lbs.; honey, 50,472 lbs.; and staves, 28,289 pieces.

Of the 305 vessels which entered the port of Odessa, 244 came in in ballast. The rest brought coals and ballast.

NAVIGATION of Odessa in 1840.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
								£
British	165	39,808	1878		204	52,559	2390	859,090
Russian	76	18,794	1128		64	16,520	982	
Ionian	19	5,223	281		19	5,223	281	35,000
Austrian	135	42,241	1584		156	48,738	1919	275,950
Sardinian	82	16,782	1206		86	17,640	1286	
Greek	74	14,462	1194		83	16,428	1274	
Neapolitan	43	8,702	608		47	9,462	686	
Tuscan	6	1,476	74	Vide	7	1,688	94	
French	6	1,654	81	Remarks.	6	1,654	81	15,000
Papal	3	582	38		3	582	38	
Dutch	1	184	10		1	184	10	
Swedish	1	564	18		1	564	18	5,000
Belgian	....	....	....		2	384	22	
American	1	220	13		1	220	13	3,300
Ottoman	23	2,895	247		26	3,108	280	
Samiot	5	495	38		4	404	30	
Walachian	1	132	9		1	132	9	
Total	641	154,214	8407		711	175,490	9413	2,383,700*

* The total values are obtained from the custom-house, and may be considered as materially underrated.

As heretofore no means are found to distinguish the value of imports under the several flags; and that of exports only from some of the consulates.

In the custom-house estimate of the exports, 10 per cent are here added for the charges of shipment.

During this year, the following *articles* have been shipped to *Great Britain:*

Wheat, 176,860 quarters; linseed, 90,455 quarters; tallow, 16,019 casks, equal to 7842 tons; hemp, 118 tons; wool, 7199 bales, or 2,496,996 lbs.; bristles, 2840 lbs.; salted tongues and hams, 9252 lbs.; staves, 10,362 pieces.

The above returns are made up from the bills of lading exhibited in the consular office.

IMPORTS and Exports at the Port of Odessa during the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.

Imports.		1840.	1841.	1842.
Raw cotton	cwt.	25,745	8,597	20,631
Cotton twist	,,	2,284	2,388	2,133
Raw silk	,,	255	512	429
Tea	,,	267	639	897
Coffee	,,	4,785	3,331	4,333
Sugar, refined	,,	15,479	13,635	24,111
—— raw	,,	1,269	2,248	1,733
Olive oil	,,	11,266	18,377	40,977
Olives	,,	2,755	3,916	3,829
Pepper	,,	5,688	3,076	3,824
Tobacco	,,	2,704	2,683	2,179
Dried fruit	,,	102,770	103,567	74,925
Tinplates and lead	,,	179	653	5,890
Wood for furniture	,,	4,989	5,327	11,678
Salt	tons	20,402	106	
Wine	hogsheads	19,284	23,680	10,659
Ditto	bottles	33,860	66,622	49,217
Rum	gallons	6,536	7,089	6,423
Colouring materials	value £	29,524	10,635	17,385
Drugs	,,	26,613	10,430	27,000
Manufactures	,,	163,124	145,893	111,689
Sundries	,,	133,763	89,663	198,043
Coin, gold, and silver	,,	81,533	115,871	117,694

Total value of imports for 1840, 962,018*l.*—1841, 920,156*l.*—1842, 985,510*l.*, according to the official report from the custom-house.

Exports.		1840.	1841.	1842.
Wheat	quarters	568,055	518,667	621,664
Rye	,,	1,807		
Barley	,,	6,668	3,047	
Oats	,,		7,843	
Indian corn	,,	62,850	9,066	1,288
Peas	,,	3,543	2,215	2,385
Flour	,,			10,057
Linseed	,,	124,973	60,603	47,896
Hempseed	,,	503		4,009
Wool	cwt.	31,426	40,401	45,858
Hides	,,			10,521
Hemp and flax	tons	190	314	83
Tallow	,,	6,222	5,932	9,256
Potashes	,,	126	251	21
Iron	,,	176	252	49
Copper	,,	28	47	47
Cables and cordage	cwt.	13,375	11,227	7,231
Wax	,,	819	976	253
Butter	,,			344
Caviare	,,	380	265	995
Candles	,,			2,873
Staves, timber, deals, &c.	value £	22,255	2,672	1,900
Gold twist and spangles	,,	7,155	4,392	18,173
Manufactured articles	,,	8,196	6,850	17,275
Sundries	,,	82,310	65,460	24,882

Total value of exports for 1840, 1,986,526*l.*—1841, 1,792,962*l.*—1842, 1,881,505*l.*, according to the official Report of the custom-house.

IMPORTS at Odessa, by British Ships, from Great Britain, in 1842.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.		Value. £	ARTICLES.	Value. £
Refined sugar ..... cwt.	28,330	....	44,200	Woollen, cotton, and silk goods	60,000
Havanna ditto ..... ,,	7,000	....	1,050	Hardware	6,500
Tea ..... ,,	870	....	18,000	Earthenware and glass	3,200
Pepper ..... ,,	2,000	....	4,000	Tinplates	1,200
Coffee ..... ,,	1,500	....	4,200	Dye and other woods	2,800
Rum ..... puncheons	60	....	720	Drugs	5,500
Porter ..... bottles	120,000	....	3,300	Iron, chain cables, and machinery	5,400
Cotton wool ..... cwt.	3,000	....	6,000	Coals ..... tons 16,000	8,300
Cotton twist ..... ,,	2,280	....	10,000		
				Total value	184,370

This return is made from inquiry at the custom-house—no better means are possessed, the shipmasters not being bound to deliver copies of their manifests to the consulate.

RETURN of Exports from Odessa shipped for the Ports of Great Britain in 1840, 1841, and 1842.

		1840.	1841.	1842.
Wheat	quarters	176,860	115,098	200,592
Oats	,,	2,342		
Indian corn	,,	3,442	1,755	568
Peas	,,	253	45	
Linseed	,,	90,456	12,258	11,252
Rapeseed	,,	2,008	5,585	402
Tallow	tons	7,842	4,765	8,851
Hemp	,,	118	287	45
Flax	,,		4½	
Wool	cwt.	22,294	22,258	17,540
Bristles	,,	25		
Tongues and hams	,,	82		
Staves	pieces	10,362		
Bones	tons		110	143
Horns	number			20,788

The above quantities are extracted from the bills of lading inscribed in the Consular Register of Clearances.

RETURN of the principal Articles of Import sent from the Port and Town of Odessa into the Interior of the Empire in 1840, 1841, and 1842, on Payment of Duties, at the rate of four-fifths of the Duties of the General Tariff; the remaining one-fifth having been already paid on all Imports when brought to Odessa.

		1840.	1841.	1842.
Raw cotton	cwt.	16,860	15,360	117,254
Cotton twist	,,	1,187	1,640	1,529
Raw silk	,,	255	512	434
Coffee	,,	1,220	758	1,146
Olive oil	,,	16,180	14,278	29,252
Olives	,,	2,632	1,823	1,879
Pepper and spices	,,	2,671	2,040	3,175
Tobacco	,,	1,648	2,683	2,179
Fruit	,,	59,357	40,592	63,729
Wood for furniture	,,	2,842	2,053	787
Salt	tons	12,724		
Wine	value £	27,432	25,869	18,400
Colouring materials	,,	29,835	8,923	9,853
Drugs	,,	17,085	10,017	45,403
Manufactures	,,	4,948	10,259	10,723
Sundries, including rum, porter, &c.	,,	20,220	23,082	128,917
	Total value £	425,326	£ 386,803	£ 516,617

The above return was obtained from the custom-house.

Return of Duties levied at Odessa in 1841 and 1842.

Levied for the Imperial Treasury:

	1841.	1842.
On imports sent into the interior of the empire at $\frac{4}{5}$ of the general duties, according to the tariff	£90,437	108,952
For the 12 per cent additional duty	7,434	9,341
For ditto ditto on the $\frac{1}{5}$ duties on all imports entered for the town, &c. &c.	9,464	12,857
On foreign salt	16,103	
On exports	25,932	32,831
Dues for the Richelieu Lyceum	3,100	3,540
	£152,470	167,521

Levied for the Benefit of the Town: viz.—

	1841.	1842.
On all imports entered from abroad for the town at $\frac{1}{5}$ of the tariff duties	£76,300	79,769
Dues on grain exported	1,712	1,989
Port charges	1,946	2,060
Levied for lighthouses	689	663
Total	£233,117	252,002

The total amount of duties in 1840 was 254,126*l.*, according to official report from the custom-house.

Return of the extreme Prices of the principal Articles of Import and Export, and of the extreme Rates of Exchange and Freights at Odessa, in 1841 and 1842.

PRICES.

	Highest. £	s.	d.		Lowest. £	s.	d.	
Raw cotton (Smyrna)	0	0	6⅔	....	0	0	4¼	per pound.
Cotton twist	0	1	4	....	0	0	9½	„
Refined sugar	0	0	7	....	0	0	5	„
Coffee	0	1	3	....	0	0	6⅔	„
Olive oil	0	1	0	....	0	0	5¾	„
Wheat	1	13	0	....	0	19	4	per quarter.
Rye	1	2	6	....	0	17	0	„
Barley	0	15	0	....	0	12	0	„
Oats	0	15	0	....	0	12	0	„
Linseed	2	1	0	....	1	15	0	„
Tallow	1	15	6	....	1	10	0	per cwt.
Common wool, washed	0	0	5¼	....	0	0	4½	per pound.
Isigay wool, washed	0	0	9	....	0	0	8	„
Merino wool, washed	0	1	8	....	0	1	1	„

EXCHANGES IN BOTH YEARS.

	Highest.		Lowest.
On London	6 rbls. 50 c. silver per £	to	5 r. 87 c. silver.
„ Paris	426 fr. per 100 rbls. silver	„	402 fr.
„ Vienna	163 conv. flo. per 100 r. silver	„	154 conv. flo.

FREIGHTS.

	Highest.		Lowest.
To England	75*s.* or 11*s.* 6*d.*	....	35*s.* per ton. or 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter.
„ Marseilles	4¾	....	3½ fr. per charge.
„ Leghorn	42	....	30 soldi per sack.
„ Trieste	42	....	28 kreuzers per stair.
„ Constantinople	60	....	40 paras per kilo.

The foregoing is made up from the reports of sworn brokers.

The lowest prices of grain stated have not appeared in the consular weekly returns of prices, being, for parcels of quality and condition, unfit for exportation.

Extract from Consul Yeames's Reports for the Years 1841 and 1842.

"The import trade in particular is of a nature to afford little matter for remark, in consequence of its prohibitive system.

"The manufacturing districts are at too great a distance to draw their raw materials through this quarter; and foreign manufactured goods are considered to be mostly limited to the consumption of Odessa itself, which, by privilege, is relieved from the same prohibitions. There is, however, reason to suppose that a much larger amount goes into the country, and is brought from abroad to Odessa, than the value which appears upon the returns.

"Great numbers come from the neighbouring provinces to dress; and the town does in consequence abound in tailors and milliners. The tastes and extravagant habits of the Russian gentry are here freely indulged; and perhaps in no other place, relatively to its state of society, is so much expended in this way.

"The bulk of the manufactured goods consumed here is decidedly British, which have in a great measure driven away the French and German.

"As to Russian manufactures they may be said to be unknown here. The largest towns in the interior of the empire continue to be deficiently supplied, even with the home manufactures, and their inhabitants are obliged to look to the fairs for a periodical provision. These fairs are, therefore, very numerous, but their necessity shows the unadvanced state of national prosperity. I may here mention that the article of stockings is not yet in general use in the classes above the common, comprising the officers of the army who replace them by wrappers.

"The operations of the new tariff will not materially affect the trade of Odessa; as it will be subjected only to one-fifth of the additional duties.

"The export trade of Odessa, if not stationary, has been tending to decrease, not so much from the absence of demand as from a deficiency of production at a reasonable price.

"The price of wheat was kept up alone by the demand from England, though of the 518,607 quarters exported, only 115,098 quarters were shipped direct for British ports. The bulk of the wheat here is of inferior quality, and goes to Turkey and some of the Mediterranean ports.

"A large quantity of Austrian, Italian, and Greek shipping is exclusively employed in the corn trade of the Black Sea.

"The production of wheat in this country has not increased, notwithstanding the high prices that have ruled for several years exceeding what has been considered remunerating prices.

"The quantity of wheat at present on hand for shipment to England in the spring, is about 75,000 quarters; the cost of which on board will exceed 33*s.* per quarter.

"Oilseeds are becoming an important article of export from the Russian ports of the Black Sea; but the crops of 1841 and the preceding autumn having been very scanty, the export has fallen off considerably, and the greater part of it was last year diverted from England to France, where the failure of the olive crop has led to the use of linseed oil in the manufacture of soap by a new process.

"The quality of the Black Sea linseed is very fine, and fetches a higher price than that from the Baltic. The price here has been seldom (throughout the year) under 40*s.* per quarter. The rapeseed of this country is wild or self sown, and is, therefore, of very inferior quality.

"Tallow being mostly the produce of the southern provinces of Russia, a great part of its export would be through her southern ports, were it not for the large capital employed, which diverts it to the north. This course commenced before the Black Sea ports were opened, and long habit has confirmed it. Besides which the tallow markets of St. Petersburg and London are often made the field of gambling transactions, wherein buyers and sellers have no view to deliveries; an excitement is thus created tending still more to produce a disregard to the real interests of the trade itself.

"The *wool trade* in this country has been extremely depressed by the absence of de-

mand within and without the country. The production of the fine wools is not great, and its increase may have for a long time been checked by the present discouragement excited by the success of a few intelligent and thrifty foreigners who first engaged in this pursuit at an early period and under very favourable circumstances. The Russian landholders adopted extravagant notions on the subject, and formed establishments of Merino sheep on a very large scale, without considering the extraordinary means, which are at times indispensable for their support. As they were at first impatient for large profits, so now they are utterly disgusted with reverses, arising in part from their inability to meet unexpected expenses. The consequence has been that an immense number of Merino sheep were last year slaughtered for their skins and tallow. It is still a question if the production of the fine wools can be largely undertaken with safety and profit on the steppes of Russia, by reason of the summer drought and of the severe winters, both common to this climate. The difficulty and cost of making hay are extremely great in consequence of scanty herbage and of want of hands, whilst it frequently happens that the sheep are to be kept under shelter and fed during three or four months. Several such winters have been consecutive.

"The question of shipping required in the Black Sea for the trade with England, necessitated a combination, which, under present circumstances, is one of the principal obstacles to its progress and prosperity, causing such enormous variations in the rates of freight which took place last year, when they ranged from 35*s.* to 75*s.* per ton.

"The same uncertainty prejudices alike the British ship which comes seeking freight.

"The exchanges at Odessa are chiefly ruled by those at St. Petersburg, where bills on London, drawn here, are generally sent for negotiation, of which the proceeds are remitted back in transfers on the branch imperial bank.

"There are tellers of bills on the Exchange of this place, but operations have been considerably restricted since the stoppage of the smuggling trade formerly carried on from countries which gave rise then to a constant call for remittances. There are many very wealthy Greek merchants at Odessa, but in general the present state of credit is weak.

"It has been said that what is most wanted for the prosperity of this country are good roads and an improved navigation of the rivers, and a stimulus to their industry, by an improvement in the condition of the people. Of the latter benefit the people are entirely unconscious.

"The attempts made by the local governments at such improvements (at least in these parts, the most fertile of the empire) have always been failures, whether from the poverty of the finances, or a want of earnestness.

"It is notorious that every public work, in the shape of a bit of causeway or a bridge, is considered a nuisance, because it is sure to become a new or greater obstruction.

"I have stated, and I can with confidence again affirm, that at present no progress of improvement is visible in this country, and that its power of production is stationary, if it be not falling off."—*Odessa*, 1842.

NAVIGATION of Odessa in 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	174	44,428	1914		176	44,929	1938	784,865
Russian	64	16,532	937		51	12,493	744	
Ionian	25	6,659	335		25	6,659	335	32,000
Austrian	115	36,411	1425		116	36,936	1432	261,795
Sardinian	81	15,340	992		81	15,340	992	
Greek	71	16,983	1014		71	16,983	1014	
Neapolitan	10	1,962	131		10	1,962	131	
Belgian	7	1,630	77		8	1,868	88	24,000
French	3	881	43	985,984	3	881	43	5,250
Swedish	2	482	21		2	482	20	8,600
Tuscan	2	502	30		2	502	30	6,500
Dutch	1	198	10		2	408	22	9,500
Hamburg	1	320	14		1	320	14	7,200
Hanoverian	1	198	13		1	198	13	3,650
Prussian	1	348	12		1	348	12	4,450
Bremen	1	100	6		1	100	6	1,273
Ottoman	4	472	34		4	472	34	
Samos	5	786	72		3	402	43	
Total	568	143,232	7080	985,984	558	141,283	6911	2,077,505

The total values of imports and exports are obtained from the local custom-house, to that of the exports 10 per cent being here added for the charges of shipment.

Of the 174 arrivals, 40 had coals, 105 were in ballast, 23 had manufactures, 1 manufactures and sugar, 4 wine, and 1 coffee.

Of the 176 departures, 7 had wool and tallow, 6 wool and wheat, 6 wool, 2 wool and linseed, 110 wheat, 1 wheat and linseed, 1 wheat and bones, 2 seed and wheat, 2 wheat and peas, 3 linseed, 29 tallow, and 7 ballast.

"The import trade at Odessa in 1842, exceeded by a trifling amount that of the two preceding years, in consequence of the larger quantities of olive oil and refined sugar introduced. Of these articles, the first is almost wholly carried into the country even as far as Moscow; while the consumption of the latter is confined by the tariff to this town, though a part may no doubt be smuggled out of it. In wine there was a considerable falling off; and so there appears to have been likewise in manufactures; but on this head the official report may be distrusted, as precise information can hardly be obtained. The ships that carry out manufactured goods from British and other ports for Odessa, seldom bring them to their destination, the importers here preferring to have them transhipped in the Bosphorus, into the steamers which run between Constantinople and this place; in order to avail themselves of certain facilities accorded in favour of the steam navigation, for the custom-house entries, whereby some vexatious formalities are avoided.

"*A new item in the return, that of opium, for the value of* 25,000*l.*, *would have deserved more particular notice, were its future introduction not arrested by a duty, which has come into force since the beginning of the present year. This drug, imported from Smyrna, was sent to Moscow, destined for the caravans going to Kiakhta. The duty now imposed is* 40 *silver roubles per pood, equal to* 3*s.* 6*d. per pound English, which is considered as implying prohibition.*

"The quantity of wheat exported was 621,664 quarters; 200,592 quarters were for England, and the remainder chiefly for Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, and other ports of the Mediterranean. The purchases for British account had, in most part, been made late in the autumn of 1841, though the shipments were long delayed by reason of the suspended navigation in the winter: those for the Mediterranean were on the other hand made, in great part, after the cessation of demand for England, and when prices had receded from 30*s.* and 32*s.* to 22*s.* and 20*s.* per quarter. *The grain speculations were throughout unsuccessful, but those for England were nothing less than ruinous.* The commission merchants here were however not involved in the losses, for they were in time to detain the wheat, and by its resale to cover their unpaid drafts. In this manner many ships that came chartered, found no cargoes, and had to participate in the disasters that ensued: more than twenty vessels were thus circumstanced in one concern. It may be observed that the prices of wheat in this place are affected much more by a demand from England than from other countries, for the English agent goes into the market with orders in hand, which are to be hastily executed, more regard being had to time than to price, in consequence of the fluctuating duty in England; *whereas those* engaged in *the regular trade for the Mediterranean, purchase at leisure, and have even supplied the English purchasers from* their own stores, securing to themselves *an immediate profit.* A new feature in the grain trade of 1842 was the arrival here of about 5000 quarters of wheat from *Austrian Galicia*, which came down the Dniester as far as *Mayac*, and thence to Odessa overland. The duty on wheat brought into Russia over the land frontier is one rouble, paper money, per chetwert, which at the exchange of 22 roubles per pound sterling, is 1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; but it is generally believed that this duty will be considerably augmented if such importations are continued to any large amount. The excess in the export of tallow was neither caused by a more active demand, nor by an increased power of production; for hitherto the supply has never come up to the demand, and at times, cattle and sheep are slaughtered in consequence of mere distress. In the present instance, the supply was facilitated by an accidental circumstance; the carriage of much tallow made in the neighbouring districts, and destined for the St. Petersburg market, having been prevented by the state of the roads in the late unusually mild winter, sales were therefore made to the

Odessa merchants, who hitherto have attempted in vain thus to extend their share in this trade, and who now hope that those transactions may lead henceforward to a partial diversion from its long-accustomed course. Notwithstanding that the exportation of wool has not fallen off, the owners of Merino sheep complain of extreme distress, arising from low prices and from several disadvantages natural to this country, under which it is difficult for these establishments to prosper. They have, however, been signally favoured by the mildness of the two last winters, during which their flocks were kept upon open pasture. A transaction too, which took place in October, seems to promise a new source of profit to them. A sale was made by Mr. Baguer, the owner of a fine flock in the vicinity of Kertch, of two thousand Merino sheep to the sultan. They were carried in five vessels to Constantinople, where they arrived in perfect condition, and gave great satisfaction. It is thought, that in Asia Minor are united the most necessary circumstances favourable to the production of fine wools; and if the example set by the sultan should open the way to such undertakings, the owners here will be enabled to dispose of their surplus stocks.

"The rates of freight fluctuated as usual in these ports, having ranged between 65*s.* to 35*s.* per ton, great losses were incurred by the chartered ships, which found no cargoes, and which after the expiration of their '*lay days*,' accepted low freights here, and had to claim the differences of their original charterers in England, in most cases bankrupts, by the failure of grain speculations. In general and in all its branches, the trade of these ports in 1842 was not prosperous, and I am sorry to add, that the prospects for the present one have not yet brightened."—*Odessa, March* 1, 1843.

The following is an account of the trade of the Sea of Azof for the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, drawn up by a mercantile house at Taganrog: viz.—

EXPORTS.

		1840.		1841.		1842.
Wheat	qrs.	557,326	qrs.	460,000	qrs.	536,200
Linseed	„	44,328	„	52,000	„	52,705
Wild rapeseed	„	37,014	„	40,400	„	28,952
Wool	lbs.	2,170,560	lbs.	2,665,600 fine	lbs.	568,000
—— ditto unwashed		.....		.....	„	255,600
—— common		.....		.....	„	2,465,296
—— ditto, unwashed		.....		.....	„	614,160
Dry hides		.....		.....	„	261,396
Tallow	cwt.	8,300	cwt.	3,200	cwt.	1,700
Caviare	„	6,740	„	8,750	„	10,884
Butter	„	4,180	„	2,450	„	4,097
Cordage		.....		.....	„	5,889
Yufts		.....		.....	„	4,710
Iron	tons	2,890	tons	2,500	tons	3,446

The exportation of 1842 amounting in value to r. 10,643,000 assign; at the exchange of r. 21.60 per pound sterling, 492,731*l.* sterling.

Wheat.—The last harvest was much more abundant than that of the year 1841; and the quality of the hard in general is considered superior, though deficient in colour, the grain having in a certain degree suffered by wet weather during the harvest. The Marioupol soft wheat or ghirca was on the contrary, very deficient both in quantity and quality; and the shipments were very limited, of which none were directed to Great Britain. The prices which ruled during the year were from 17 to 19 roubles per chetwert, equal to 26*s.* 2*d.* to 28*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, free on board at Kertch. The same may be said of the soft wheat of the *Line*, of which only a few thousand chetwerts have as yet been brought to market, which were sold at r. 13.75, equal to 21*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, on board at Kertch. The shipment of hard wheat during the spring to Great Britain, consisted of purchases made in the autumn of 1841, which had been stored here for want of shipping. The quantity amounted to about 25,000 quarters, and cost, on an average, 32*s.* per quarter, free on board at Kertch. No other shipments to England were made later in the year. The disposable stock on the

spot at the end of year, amounted to about 24,000 quarters; but this has been diminished by the purchases of about 11,000 quarters by a Genoese house, at 15 to 16¼ roubles, equal to 24*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 2*d.* per quarter, free on board at Kertch. At Rostoff there were left 8000 quarters, and at Marioupol and Berdiansk about 35,000 quarters more, making about 56,000 quarters disposable wheat at the end of the season.

Linseed.—The principal shipments were made during the autumn, for the Marseilles market, and amounted to about 30,000 quarters; the greater part being of the produce of the same year, and brought from the *Line* and immediate vicinity. Purchases were made at 25 to 26 roubles per chetwert, equal to 34*s.* 7*d.* to 35*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, free on board at Kertch. Prices fell at the close of the navigation to r. 24, equal to 33*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, free on board; and the inferior parcels to 30*s.* 6*d.*, of which the whole stock now existing may amount to 10,000 or 12,000 quarters. During the month of November, purchases on contract were made of linseed from the Upper Don, of an excellent quality, and free of foreign grain and dirt, for deliveries in May and June following in Rostoff, with half and three-quarters of the amount payable in advance at a price equal to about 33*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, on board at Kertch. The supplies from the Upper Don were, till last year, sent to the St. Petersburg market; but the dealers having now found many advantages in sending their seed down the river Don to Rostoff, it has opened a new channel to our trade, which is likely to become very important.

Wild Rapeseed.—The exportation has considerably fallen off, and in all probability will be still less during the present year, as the production appears to diminish greatly.

Wools.—The fine qualities have considerably increased, and they are likely to continue so. While the whole of the Merino wools were shipped to England, the greater part of the common or Donskoy was sent to Trieste, Leghorn, and Marseilles. The price of the fine wools ruled at about 1*s.* 3*d.*, and of the common from 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb., free on board at Kertch.

Tallow.—Some contracts have lately been made, for delivery during winter and early in spring, for about 400 casks sheep tallow, which will stand, free on board at Kertch, about 34*s.* per cwt. In our northern districts about 200,000 to 300,000 poods sheep tallow, could have been purchased so as to have stood, on board at Kertch, at 36*s.* As some of the largest tallow-melting establishments are in the neighbourhood of this place, it will become the interest of the sellers to dispose of their tallow for shipment here, rather than send it across the empire to the more distant market of St. Petersburg; and we feel convinced that if encouragement were given, by the receipt of orders for this article, it might become a most important branch of our trade, since there is already a disposition shown on the part of the Russians, to prefer our market.

The principal articles of importation, during the last and preceding year, were,

		1841.		1842.
Olive oil	gallons	81,500	gallons	106,700
Greek wines	,,	1,021,000	,,	993,400
Champagne	bottles	23,700	bottles	18,972
Porter	,,	16,600	,,	44,620
Dried fruit	cwt.	24,400	cwt.	21,760
Nuts	,,	19,600	,,	18,000
Caroubes	,,	41,000	,,	31,680
Sugar	,,	2,200	,,	5,980
Fresh lemons and oranges		.....	boxes	10,952

The number of vessels that arrived and returned with cargoes, during the year 1842, amounted to 342 sail, of which 14 were British.—*Taganrog, January* 27, 1843, O. S.

CHAPTER XVI.

RUSSIAN TRANSIT TRADE TO AND FROM THE BLACK SEA, AND TO AND FROM THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA enjoyed, during the war, a transit trade of considerable importance from the Danubian Principalities, Austria, &c., through Brody and the frontier customs' station of Radzeviloff; or, when goods did not enter through the latter, by contraband from the entrepôt at Brody, in the same manner as the prohibitions and high duties as to importation into Russia, are now, and have long been, evaded most extensively and successfully, by the Jew of that town. The duties on transit by land into Russia were, by the ukase of the 5th of June, 1840, fixed at one-eighth of the import duties laid down in the general tariff; and on re-exportation, the remaining seven-eighths were exacted in order that the export *from* the empire might be carried into effect. This seven-eighths was, however, refunded, on the production of a certificate of the goods having been landed at the place named, on exportation.

The transit trade was at its height in 1808, after the battle of Tilsit, and during the armistice between the Porte and Russia, when its legal value rose to 10,787,320 silver roubles: exclusive of the large amount which entered clandestinely for home consumption. The legal transit trade has nearly ceased, but the illicit trade for home use into Russia, by these frontiers, has greatly augmented, and the legal import trade for Russian consumption has nearly disappeared, notwithstanding the numerous ukases and penalties to prevent contraband.

The only transit trade through the Russian ports on the Black Sea of consequence, was that in common with the direct export trade to the TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES. Several ukases were promulgated regulating this trade. Some giving encouragement in the way of placing upon the 1st class of merchants, all foreigners, and Russians, who would establish houses at Odessa for the purpose of carrying it on. Others loading the trade with such restrictions that the purchasers at the fairs of Leipzic sent their goods for the Black Sea and Prussia through Trieste in preference to Odessa. An ukase was issued in 1831 to regulate the Trans-Caucasian trade, in order chiefly to meet the views (according to Hagemeister), of the Russian manufacturers, who urged that foreign manufacturers enjoyed undue advantages on importing goods at Redout-Kalé. The provisions of this ukase are those which chiefly regulate, or rather entrammel the Trans-Caucasian trade, and which appears to have ruined the commerce of Redout-Kalé. It has with other ukases extended the Russian tariff, of

prohibitions and high duties in most respects, on every article imported into Mingrelia and Georgia, and has loaded, even the transit trade, with regulations which has driven it from Redout-Kalé to Trebisond: exclusive of which the expenses of landing goods at Redout-Kalé from the roads has been greater than at Trebisond. European merchandize landed at the former was carried by the following route to Persia, as stated by the British Consul at Odessa.

"The distance from Redout-Kalé to Kotais is about 80 miles, and the carriage thus far costs 50 copecs per pood. To Tiflis it is 238 miles, and the carriage for the whole distance costs from 3½ to 6 paper roubles per pood, according to the season of the year. The road from Tiflis to Tabriz leads by Mount Aksibjouk through the village of Djelaloglu; then by Mount Besobdal through the district of Abaranpol, passing near Etchmiadzin on to Erivan, distant 213 miles.—From Erivan to Nakchivan 100 miles, and from thence to Tabriz 108 miles more, the route leading across the Araxes at Julfa and through the Persian town of Marante, the whole distance between the two provincial capitals being 421 miles. The carriage of merchandize along this road is performed by packhorses, and the cost from Tiflis to Tabriz is one silver rouble per pood. But at Erivan and Nakchivan two silver roubles were exacted as a toll, and at Julfa 20 silver copecs more per pood for the passage of the river. At Marante and Tabriz goods pay a toll of 2 silver roubles per pood, besides an *ad valorem* duty of 2 per cent; and the more they advance into Persia, the more frequent are these exactions: but the Tiflis traders have hitherto not attempted to make deliveries further than at Tabriz. There is another route from Kotais by the fort of Bagdat to Akalchick, and from thence by Akhalkilaki and Gomer to Erivan, by which the distance between Redout-Kalé and Tabriz is only 235 miles, instead of 659, as by the way of Tiflis. It is said that merchandize may be sent to Tabriz by this shorter road, for 3 paper roubles per pood, but it is not equally safe in consequence of marauders from the Pashalic of Akalchick.

"Notwithstanding the enormous expenses incidental to the routes described, large profits have been realized both at Tiflis and Tabriz on the Leipzic purchases; at times, it is said, amounting to as much as 80 per cent, and generally to 30 and 40 per cent, an opinion confirmed by the eagerness with which these speculations were renewed. With time, and under circumstances more propitious, it may not, therefore, be too much to presume, that this trade might become very successful, extending its relations not only over a great part of the kingdom of Persia, but even to the more distant regions of central Asia, and thus accomplishing, though in a wider extent and through another channel, the bold schemes which ninety years ago were projected by British enterprise in the Caspian. Modes more economical than those hitherto pursued might doubtless be indicated, as well as increasing facilities obtained, by the improvement of the inland communications from Redout-Kalé. When impediments were put in the way of the transit through Brody, the Armenian merchants immediately directed their merchandize from Leipzic to Trieste, there to be shipped off; and it is more than probable, that had the ukase of 1821 been prolonged, we should at this time have seen these intelligent traders making extensive purchases in England."

M. Hagemeister states distinctly in his work on the Commerce of the Black Sea, that the ukase of 1831 ruined the trade of Russia through Redout-Kalé to Persia.

The 7th article of that ukase declares that "along the Trans-Caucasian coast on the Black Sea (from the mouth of the Kouban to the mouth of the Terek), the European tariff of Russia shall be observed in all its provisions with a few enumerated exceptions;" and by the 8th article the same Customs laws are established.

TABLE of Imports at Redout-Kalé from Odessa in each Year, from 1824 to 1831.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.							
	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine	....	200	905	1,779	507	904	113	
Refined sugar	....	3,980	8,610	4,374	1,246	5,670	3109	
Cotton manufactures	....	3,074	19,935	15,565	62,761	31,147	921	
Silk ditto	....	443	911	1,418	2,643	4,780	206	
Cloth	....	4,888	14,354	5,796	6,067	23,361		
Woollen manufactures	....	1,565	6,747	4,812	12,711	14,747	44	
Tea	....	83	1,338	1,924	323	-1,884	69	
Hardware, earthenware, glass, tobacco, &c.	....	3,143	2,417	4,529	1,296	4,513	856	
Total	9624	17,376	55,217	40,197	87,554	87,006	5318	3281

CHAPTER XVII.

INTERIOR NAVIGATION OF RUSSIA.

THE great rivers, and the canalization, of Russia, open an extensive water communication, during the summer, from the gulf of Finland and the gulf of Riga to the White Sea and to the Caspian,—and from the Caspian to the White Sea,—and also from the Black Sea to the Baltic, Caspian, and White Sea. (See the resources and products of the provinces through which these rivers flow, hereafter.)

Rivers which fall into the White Sea.—The principal river that falls into the White Sea is the Dwina, which receives this name on being joined by the Yuga and Sukhona, both which take their rise in the government of Vologda. The Yuga becomes navigable at Nekolsk: in spring, large barks laden with corn, go down it into the Dwina; but, in summer, this river is only navigable for boats. The Sukhona takes its rise from the lake of Kubenski, in the government of Vologda. The Vitchegda, a great river, flows into the Dwina from the east, and the Vaga from the west, and numerous other navigable streams fall into the Dwina in its course north to the sea. On the Dwina stands Archangel, by which the ancient commerce of Russia was carried on, and it is now, the same as for centuries back,—the principal river for the inland and foreign trade from the White Sea.

The *Dwina* is united from Vologda with the Neva and Baltic, by the Lubinski canal, the Biela lake and the Onega lake, &c. Its greatest affluent the Vitchegda flows in a navigable course from the foot of the Ural mountains and the government of Perm down through the centre of Vologda, and this branch is united on the east by the Severnoi to the Kama or great branch of the Wolga. The Dwina has several other navigable branches.

The *Onega* takes its rise near the north side of the lake Beilo, and falls into the lake of Vojé. On passing through this lake, the Onega bears the

name of Wid or Swid; and receives the name of Onega, on having passed through the lake Latcha. It carries down deals, &c. to the port of Onega.

The *Mezen* is another considerable stream which flows down from Vologda into the North Sea, between the town of Mezen, a place which carries on a coasting trade. The Patchora is another.

Several large rivers flow through Asiatic Russia into the North Sea: of these the *Obi* on the east of the Ural mountains, is one of the largest. It flows with its branches through a great part of Tartary and Siberia into the Arctic Sea. This river rises near the frontiers of China. Its great branches are the Tchim, Tobol, and Irtsk or Irtish: the latter rises in China, and flows through a vast, and in many parts, a fertile region, down to Omsk and Tobolsk, joins the Obi in latitude 61 deg. N., and falls into the gulf of Obi near the Arctic circle. There is a clear passage during a part of summer from this gulf along the coast to the White Sea, and the Obi abounds with fish. This river from where it receives the Irtish is broad and often impetuous in its course downwards, which is broken by ledges. Upwards in its course through more temperate latitudes its navigation and that of the Irtish, Tobol, and Tchim, extend convenient means of inland carriage over vast regions.

The *Yenesei* flows also out of China by the branch which bears its name and by another from China into the great lake Baikal, into and by the name of the *Angara*, through Siberia, receiving numerous large branches of which the Nijnei is the largest. It flows by a course of nearly 2500 miles into the Arctic Sea, into which it falls in latitude 70 deg. N. Numerous towns and villages arise along the banks of the Yenesei and its branches; among which are Irkoutsk on the Angara branch falling out of Lake Baikal about 30 miles below that lake. Population, including troops, about 15,000. Kraznojarsk, 500 miles on the western or Yenisei branch, 4000 to 5000 inhabitants. Menusinsk, Jeneiseisk, and Turankask; the latter within two degrees of the Arctic circle. The upper part of this great river and its branches, is of great commercial advantage to Siberian and Russian trade. (See Resources and Trade of *Siberia*, hereafter.)

The next great river is the *Lena*, which flows from the frontiers of China and falls into the Arctic Sea below the little station of Bulouk, in latitude 71 deg. 30 min. N., a distance following its sluggish and crooked course of about 2000 miles. This river is generally deep and safely navigable; but of little advantage below Yatutsk, the capital of eastern Siberia.

Rivers which fall into the Baltic Sea.—The *Kymmene* falls into the gulf of Finland, near Frederickstadt, taking its rise in Finland; the navigation of it is very tedious, though short.

The *Neva* runs out of the Ladoga lake, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg, and is of the greatest consequence to Russia, both for the inland and foreign trade. The waters that run from the mountains of Finland

and Olonetz, gather into the Onega, Ilmen, and other lakes which discharge themselves into the Ladoga lake; and from the latter into the Neva, which divides itself into several branches at its mouth, running through the city of St. Petersburg.

The *Narova* falls into the gulf of Finland, about nine miles below the city of Narva, deriving its source from the Peipus lake, and the numerous streams falling into the latter.

The *Pernau*, which falls into the bay of Riga, by the town of Pernau, takes in its course the rivulets of Fellin and Fennern; and only becomes navigable thirty-five versts from its source.

The *Düna* or Southern-Dwina, has its source in the government of Tver, not far from that of the Wolga and Dnieper, falls into the bay of Riga, by the city of that name. This river takes its rise in the neighbourhood of the lake Seliger, in a bog, and is increased by many other rivers falling into it. There are some waterfalls in the Düna; one produced by a chalk-cliff, not far above Riga, goes straight across the river; the navigation of it is the most dangerous when the water is low, but the whole inland navigation of this river is about 620 miles long.

The Vistula or Weichsel flows out of Lithuania and through Poland into the Baltic. (See Dantzic.) The Memel flows out of Russia, and discharges above Memel, which see.

Rivers which fall into the Black Sea.—The *Dnieper* takes its rise in the government of Smolensk, not far from where the Wolga and Düna have their sources,—and passes south through the governments of Smolensk, White and Little Russia, Kieff, the Ukraine, and New Russia,—a length of 1500 versts, and at Otchakoff falls into the Black Sea. The Dnieper receives many rivers, which communicate with those falling into the Baltic. On this river, within the distance of 60 versts, there were 13 cataracts, or obstructions, in the centre of it; but those are now removing, and three have actually been removed. Above twelve governments have a communication, by water, with this river. On the east, the Dnieper receives the rivers Sojha, Desna, Sula, Psiol, Vorskla, Orel, Samara, and others, which pass through the governments of Little Russia, Koursk, and the Ukraine; on the west side the Beresina and the Pripetz; two considerable rivers, which communicate with the governments of Minsk, Lithuania, and Volhynia, and promote the communication with governments lying east and south; connecting them with the Vistula, which runs down to Dantzic, with the Njemen down to Memel, and with the Düna to Riga; that is to say, the Baltic and Black Seas, by three different branches.

The following is an official account of the navigation of the Dnieper, lately published at Odessa: (Translation.)

"Amongst the numerous and magnificent public works, as vast as they are useful, which have during the last fifteen years been commenced by Russia, few have more claim upon public consideration, than those (now partly completed) undertaken by that govern-

ment with the view to remove those obstacles which have heretofore rendered the navigation of the river Dnieper exceedingly dangerous.

"It is well known that this river takes its rise amidst the woody regions in the centre of the empire, and after traversing the vast forests abounding in the government of *Mohileff*, it waters the distantly situated *Steppes* of New Russia, previous to discharging itself into the Black Sea, between Otschakoff and Kinbourn below Kherson. The importance of the navigation of the Dnieper will necessarily be more felt from the moment when the vast and fertile plains bordering the Black Sea, shall be more thickly peopled. The inhabitants of the central portions of the empire, appear to have transported, by this channel, to the maritime cities of the south, all the products which may be wanting in the extensive regions of New Russia—more especially timber for building—iron, from the central and northern mines—linen, hemp, &c.

"Unfortunately, however, the navigation of this majestic river is most difficult. Rolling impetuously over its granite bed, the Dnieper forms, below Ekaterinosloff, to an extent of 77 versts those celebrated rapids so frequently alluded to in the history of Russia. They are 13 in number, and each apparently presents increased difficulties in passing them; this part of the river being everywhere encumbered with sandbanks and vast masses of detached rocks, amongst which the foaming waters, dashing in their rapid descent over these blocks of granite, find an outlet into the plains beneath.

"It is true that the Cossacks (*Zaporogiens*) do not fear to trust themselves in their frail barks amidst these dangerous rapids: they have in fact settled upon some of the islands placed in that vicinity, and have there found a more secure retreat, from its difficulty of access; but larger and heavily laden vessels, being less easily steered, can seldom venture amongst such dangers.

"These obstacles, which nature seems to have opposed to the navigation of the Dnieper, have necessarily attracted the attention of the government from the period in which the new cities, built on the shores of the Black Sea, grew into importance. As early as the reign of Catherine II. it was in contemplation to remedy these evils, and some hydraulic works were then executed with this intention towards the close of the last century. By clearing away some of the rocks, an attempt was made to clean out, if not the entire bed of the river, at least a sufficient portion of it, to allow the formation of a channel extensive enough to favour the navigation. However, it is only in the spring, when the shoals are to some extent covered with water, that vessels, laden, are unable, by the rapidity of the current, to pass over them: but at how much risk do they make the passage! In so level a country the wind frequently changes its quarter in the most sudden manner, and often in the midst of calm weather, it will commence blowing violently. Such storms (happening at a moment, when the vessel impelled by the force of the stream, will not answer the helm) are quite sufficient to drive vessels out of the only navigable channel, upon rocks which are every where found on both sides of it.

"Consequently, it has been deemed requisite to have recourse to other means in order to avoid these most dangerous rapids, and it was in this view, that a canal with locks (projected by General Devolant), was commenced in 1799 and finished in 1808. Its object being to facilitate, during the period of the low tides, the descent of the rapid, known by the name of "*Neuassitetsky*," the most dangerous of all.

"This undertaking, however, not sufficiently answering the end proposed, a project, conceived upon a most extensive scale, was at length made by the direction of the Engineer Corps, and it was resolved immediately to put their plans into operation in regard to one of these rapids, in order to test, by experience, the strength and solidity of the projected embankments.

"For this purpose choice was made of the rapids in the neighbourhood of the village of *Staro-Koïdaky*, and the works there were completed in the year 1837. In the midst of the river, whose width at this spot is about 200 *sagènes*, two dikes, running parallel to each other, have been constructed. These dikes run out over a space of 150 *sagènes*,—that is, from the upper part of the rapid to its lowest fall, enclosing within them a canal of about 15 *sagènes* broad. The bottom of this canal has been entirely freed from all the banks and shoals, with which it was formerly beset; the water falls rapidly, but always presents a smooth surface. The pilot is sure of not meeting with any obstacle in this channel, and he can

enter it with still greater confidence, as the large embankments on either side afford his vessel shelter from the wind. The tranquillity of the water in this canal forms a most striking contrast with the foam and breakers covering the surface of the river beyond the dikes, and occasioned by its dashing over the vast sandbanks, &c.

"One of these dykes, which is nearest to the right bank of the river, is entirely cased with huge blocks of granite; the other is built with stones, which have been placed upon each other quite in the rough state: a method of construction in itself much less expensive, and, as proved by experience, of much greater solidity and durability. Neither the constant action of the current, nor the breaking up of the ice (the effect of which is always much feared) has, as yet, in any way damaged this embankment, which is by no means of so elevated a construction as the opposite one. This defect in building the two dikes arose from motives of economy, it not being considered proper to encounter a too great expense in the execution of this project, more especially as it was viewed in some measure as a great experiment, and as one which in all probability might ultimately fail. Since then this dike has been much heightened, and two posts raised at the principal extremity of the embankments, mark out, from the distance, the spot at which the pilot may safely enter this canal.

"Such great success having attended this vast undertaking, other works of a similar nature, will be executed at various points of these rapids."

The *Bug* flows through the governments of Podolia, and New Russia, and falls into the Dnieper below its bar.

The *Dniester* takes its rise in Austrian Galicia, beyond the Russian dominions, and serves as a frontier dividing the governments of Podolia, Volhynia, and New Russia, from Turkish Bessarabia and Moldavia, and falls into the Black Sea, south of Ovidipol.

Rivers which fall into the Sea of Azof.—The *Don* is the only great navigable river that falls into the Sea of Azof. It takes its rise in the government of Tula, and on the borders of Riazan, passes the governments of Tula, Riazan, Tamboff, Voroneje, and the country inhabited by the Don Cossacks, and falls into the Sea of Azof, after a course of about 750 miles.

Rivers which fall into the Caspian Sea.—The *Wolga*, the most magnificent river in Europe, is the great artery which facilitates the eastern commerce of the empire, being navigable from nearly its source, in the government of Tver, near the Düna and the Dnieper, quite into the Caspian Sea, receiving, in its course, the following great rivers: the Selisharowka, Wasusa, Tverza, Mologa, Sheksna, Rotorost, Kostroma, Unja, Oka, Sura, Vetluga, Kama, Samara, Sarpa, &c. The Kama, its largest tributary, rises in Viatka and flows through rich countries almost 1000 miles before joining the Wolga. The Oka is the next great stream and traverses the provinces of Orel, Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, Tamboff, Vladimir, and Nijnei-Novgorod.

Canals.—The first of these unites the rivers Dwina and the Wolga, by the Kubenski canal, in the government of Vologda, and the river Suchona, which falls into the Dwina.

The second, or the North Canal, by the rivers Vaga and Jamza, unites these and the Onega, Volosta, and Mosha; and likewise unites the Dwina and the Wolga.

Junction of the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.—A *canal* unites the Neva

with the Wolga, by the lake Ilmen and the canal of Vishney Volotshok; this celebrated canal connects the Caspian and Baltic Seas, in a navigation of 1450 miles; vessels laden at Astrakan ascend the Wolga to Tver, and thence up the Tverza, where they arrive at the canal through which they pass, and then descend to Novgorod, thence downthe Volkhov to the Ladoga canal, and at Schlusselburg enter the Neva, so down to St. Petersburg, without ever unloading their cargoes.

A *second canal* unites the Neva with the Wolga, by the Ladoga canal, and by the canals of Tichwin and Siás; the Tichwin canal joins the Sominka with the Lid; this river falls in the Tschagadosha, thence into the Mologa, which runs into the Wolga. The Svir canal is a continuation of that of the Ladoga, which unites the Volkhov with the Siás river, in the same way as the Ladoga canal unites the Neva with the Volkhov. This canal was completed in 1801, during which year 651 barks of different sizes passed through it.

A third canal unites the Neva with the Wolga, by the lake Onega and the Maria canal, which unites the rivers Wytegra and Kowshaga. This canal was also finished in 1801. The Onega canal joins the Wytegra with the river Svir. The Svir canal joins the rivers Svir and Siás.

Junction of the Baltic with the Black Sea.—The Beresinski canal unites the Düna with the Dnieper, consequently the Bay of Riga with the Black Sea; this unction is formed by means of the river Ulla, which falls into the Düna and the Sergatcha, which falls into the Beresina, a branch of the Dnieper. The Beloje and Beresina lakes, lying betwixt, greatly facilitate the junction. Fleets of large barks pass down the Düna annually; exclusive of the large rafts of timber and masts which float down that river; and large barks, with salt, pass annually out of the Dnieper into the Beresina. This canal was begun in the year 1797; the principal part was finished in 1801, and the remainder in 1803, forming a complete line of navigation betwixt Riga and the Black Sea, and extending the general traffic over the heart of the country.

The Niemen is united with the Dnieper, by the Oginsky canal. Count Oginsky, during the last years of the Polish republic, completed this canal at his own expense; it joins the rivers Szczara and Jasiolda; the first falls into the Niemen, and the latter into the Pripetz, which runs into the Dnieper, by which it opens a communication with the Baltic and Black Seas. Its length is 34 miles. Vessels have long ago passed through it betwixt Konigsberg and the Black Sea. The governments of Lithuania and Volhynia send their produce by the river Niemen; also the provinces of Little Russia and Polish Ukraine send their products by this communication to Memel and Konigsberg.

The Western Bug communicates with the Dnieper, by the King's Canal. This canal was begun by order of the last king of Poland, and was afterwards completed. The rivers Pinna and Muchawetz have been made navigable

near to their source; but the canal itself, which unites them, is said to be badly constructed, and is carried through low and morassy places, in hopes that, without having sluices, there would be water enough. The Western Bug floats barks of a middling size, on which the inhabitants of Podolia and East Galicia carry their produce by the Vistula, to Dantzic.

The Düna is united with the Sheksna by means of the Kubenski canal; the Sheksna, since the completion of the Maria canal, has a communication with the river Neva. By means of these rivers, and the Kubenski canal, a communication is opened between St. Petersburg and Archangel.

By means of the lake Ilmen and the Welikoluki Canal, vessels may pass from the Dnieper through the Beresinski Canal, into the Düna, down to Riga, or through the Welikoluki canal, into the river Lowat, the lake Ilmen, and so to St. Petersburg.

A canal is cut from the Düna, below Riga, across a narrow point of land, close to the Jägel and Weissen lakes.

The communication from the frontiers of China, by which the trade from thence, and that of Siberia to Russia will be stated under the head of the Russian trade with China.

The Wolga we have already described, together with its junction with the Neva, connecting the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and also the route to Siberia and China, all which are united by means of the canal of Vishney Volotshok. Several further extensive improvements of the internal navigation by the rivers and canalization of the empire are in progress.

The number of barges which passed through this canal, as early as 1776, amounted to 2537; in 1777, to 2641; and the average number was generally computed at about 2550.

Some idea may be formed of the interior increasing traffic carried on through this canal, by the following statement, for eleven years of the last century:

YEARS.	VESSELS AND FLOATS.				LADING.			TOLLS OR DUTIES.
	Barks.	Half Barks.	One-mast Vessels and Boats.	Floats.	Poods.	Cool.	Barrels.	
								roubles.
1787.....	2,914	357	178	1,964	7,032,681	950,301	7,579½	24,689
1788.....	2,846	317	264	2,719	5,631,264	1,106,866	14,066	24,674
1789.....	3,812	253	249	1,560	8,262,009	1,418,354	6,445	31,841
1790.....	2,927	339	166	1,390	6,735,264	1,065,705	14,537	25,155
1791.....	4,025	305	178	1,485	8,381,147	1,524,706	12,473	33,721
1792.....	2,553	456	168	1,107	5,709,356	1,127,853	12,182	23,238
1793.....	3,488	439	179	2,005	8,752,189	1,211,251	15,696	30,067
1794.....	2,945	402	167	1,964	8,394,933	1,016,736	12,958	25,988
1795.....	3,119	375	212	1,562	8,094,384	1,022,078	5,913	26,753
1796.....	2,983	260	218	1,665	7,314,360	1,119,869	8,887½	25,743
1797.....	3,958	382	248	1,676	8,403,014	1,618,819	12,239½	34,192
Total.....	35,591	3885	2227	19,117	82,712,599	13,182,538	122,976¼	306,066
Annual average	3,235	353	202	1,738	7,519,327	1,198,412	11,179	27,824

Many of those vessels or barks (as they are called) brought down from 100

to 400 tons each, and some few more, particularly to Archangel. They are perfectly flat-bottomed, and many of a great length; the largest fir planks are selected for the purpose of building them; the timbers and crooks are generally selected from such trees as have roots of a proper shape. The depth of one of these vessels is seldom more than four feet, some few more; the sides are perpendicular, and not much regard had to shape; they load them to draw from 20 to 30 inches of water, or more, according to the season of the year, and to the water they expect to find in their respective navigations. Their rudder is a long tree, like an oar. In case of leakage, instead of a pump, they put up a rough cross-bar, from which is slung, by means of a rope, a wooden scoop, with which they throw out the water. These vessels are rudely constructed, purposely for conveying only one cargo; they cost from 100 to 300 roubles each; and when they arrive at Archangel, St. Petersburg, or Riga, and their cargoes are discharged, they are sold or broken up for firewood or other purposes, seldom fetching more than from 20 to 50 roubles.

Although a great part of the products are brought down by water, while the navigation continues open, yet the great preparation for the following year's business is during the previous winter; and great quantities of goods are conveyed by sledges, during this season, not only to Archangel, St. Petersburg, and Riga, but particularly to those parts which have not the advantage of water conveyance. Flax and hemp come by sledges to Narva, grain to Reval, flax and grain to Riga, particularly if the prices happen to be high at the time. The produce from all parts of the interior, which have not the advantage of water conveyance, is carried by sledge-ways to the nearest *pristan*, or place where the barks are built, from whence they are floated down with the current, so soon as the snow and ice begin to melt: they are previously loaded, to be in readiness to take advantage of the water when it is high. The masts and heavy timber are conveyed out of the forests to the nearest navigable communication, during the winter: at which season a great interior trade is in activity, particularly in the articles imported by the ships last arrived: their cargoes being carried by the sledge-roads to the remotest parts of the empire. So general is this sort of communication, that, to and from Moscow, merchandize has been conveyed that distance, frequently so low as 10 copecs per pood, the ordinary rate being from 20 to 35 copecs per pood = 15*s*. the lowest, the 45*s*. highest per ton, for a distance of between 400 and 500 miles. The cheap rate of land carriage, and still more reasonable rate by water, though more tedious, is very favourable to the external commerce of this empire, as well as to that of the interior provinces with each other.

NUMBER of Boats and Rafts, with the Value of their Cargoes, in paper roubles, which arrived at the principal Ports of Russia, with Merchandize from the Interior, in each Year from 1837 to 1839.

YEARS.	ARCHANGEL.			ST. PETERSBURG.			RIGA.			KHERSON.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes,
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837.....	1278	443	11,547,342	17,206	14,437	148,959,402	693	2600	22,212,377	250	1106	5,653,388
1838.....	1289	23	9,988,941	24,361	1,387	142,725,960	1688	1725	19,467,794	292	933	4,038,329
1839.....	1362	1235	15,281,500	22,042	784	196,974,904	1965	1373	32,437,378	398	510	4,065,835

YEARS.	TAGANROG, NAKHITCHEVAN, & ROSTOFF.			ASTRACAN.			JURBOURG.*			REMARKS.
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	
1837.....	515	60	6,447,561	517	4	6,016,989	482	1420	5,368,077	* Jurbourg is a town on the European frontier of Russia, whence a considerable amount of the produce of the governments of Wilna and Grodno is exported by the Niemen to Prussia.
1838.....	507	61	6,254,175	403	10	6,936,939	481	478	4,762,147	
1839.....	328	114	8,353,820	346	12	6,238,877	466	663	7,300,719	

NUMBER of Boats and Rafts, with the Value of their Cargoes, in paper roubles, which arrived at and departed from Places on the Rivers and Canals in the several Basins of that Empire, in each Year from 1837 to 1839.

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE DWINA (NORTHERN).*						BASIN OF THE NEVA.†					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837	3158	1451	14,043,093	1439	6	15,032,706	21,812	14,416	220,744,744	19,122	2903	159,773,915
1838	1567	1832	11,603,382	1460	169	12,783,674	29,212	1,507	201,336,766	27,561	5236	173,223,378
1839	1857	3893	17,229,145	1420	300	20,147,759	27,314	892	263,230,097	27,779	8709	212,688,783

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE NAROVA.						BASIN OF THE DWINA (WESTERN).‡					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837	563	1630	974,491	285	..	592,714	1033	2672	23,554,179	2672	5898	28,743,851
1838	867	254	2,099,290	336	..	936,375	1844	1779	20,381,395	2586	5363	24,004,353
1839	597	581	974,187	335	..	647,741	2602	1486	33,790,913	2952	4555	37,666,276

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE NIEMEN.§						THE BOBR.‖					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837.....	648	2,823	7,284,177	597	3,434	8,908,506	37	..	64,000	4	..	24,000
1838.....	658	1,357	6,427,663	698	1,707	4,766,651	71	..	279,894	..	..	....
1839.....	680	2,167	8,410,629	773	1,717	7,092,777	..	..	....	14	..	52,600

(*continued*)

* Including the Dwina, its tributaries, and the canals which connect it with the Neva and Wolga.

† Including the Neva, the Lakes of Ladoga and Onega, and the three lines of canal which connect them with the tributaries of the Volga.

‡ Including the River and canal of Berezina. A large portion, however, of the timber which is felled on the banks of the Berezina is carried down by the Dnieper to Kherson.

§ Including the Canal of Oginsky. The arrivals include the exports to Prussia from Jurbourg.

‖ The Bobr falls into the Narova in Poland; it is not connected with any of the great lines of internal navigation in Russia.

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE RIVERS IN VOLHYNIA.*						BASIN OF THE DNIEPER.					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837.....	280	147	1,463,279	360	2,182	2,380,596	784	1,949	10,223,534	1,289	1,761	13,659,803
1838.....	343	89	1,178,647	218	1,894	1,734,481	807	1,713	8,160,332	1,247	1,634	13,447,169
1839.....	204	136	1,553,129	269	2,548	2,931,249	1,048	1,458	8,583,818	1,317	1,132	13,730,728

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE DNIESTER.						BASIN OF THE DON.					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837.....	4	19	53,420	34	84	231,692	609	367	7,366,023	505	242	6,222,925
1838.....	7	66	54,138	18	119	138,024	618	345	8,701,096	509	258	8,333,864
1839.....	35	69	70,475	53	565	309,391	403	230	10,263,221	488	316	10,321,222

YEARS.	BASIN OF THE VOLGA.†						TOTAL.					
	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.			ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.	Boats.	Rafts.	Value of Cargoes.
	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.	No.	No.	roubles.
1837.....	11,196	672	200,828,155	21,444	2023	373,365,449	38,696	20,829	490,505,940	52,583	18,174	618,990,306
1838.....	13,275	3020	203,305,083	27,559	4108	383,529,711	49,218	11,962	462,934,663	63,151	20,293	625,873,460
1839.....	12,079	6548	194,496,860	24,755	4579	432,209,050	46,850	17,469	538,921,730	60,277	24,421	737,814,276

* This basin includes the Pripiat, which flows into the Dnieper, and its numerous tributaries, connected, on the one hand, by the Oginsky canal with the basin of the Niemen, and, on the other, by the Muchawiec canal with the Boug and Vistula.

† Embracing the whole course of the Volga and all its tributaries, with the secondary basin of the Kama, which rises in the Ural Mountains and that of the Oka, which includes the central provinces surrounding Moscow.

ROADS IN RUSSIA.

THE road from St. Petersburg to Moscow is one of the broadest and best in Europe; and many of the port roads are tolerably well made and repaired. The cross-roads are in a very broken condition.

Extracts.—"The Russian government has at last decreed the construction of a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and from which it is expected that branches will be extended to Nijnei on the Volga.

"The opening of this new and expeditious channel of intercourse between the greatest emporium of the North and the vast inland provinces which furnish the staple commodities required for foreign markets, and absorb large quantities of the articles imported for local consumption, must necessarily lead to a modification of the means through which these supplies have been hitherto procured and furnished by the foreign merchants.

"Whether the projected railroad will yield to the shareholders any profit beyond the moderate interest guaranteed by government on the vested capital, is not very clear; but there can be no doubt that the new means of communication will render *Iver* and *Rybinsk* the chief *entrepôts* for the surplus produce of Great Russia, and of the provinces that border on the Volga or its affluents, even from the Caspian Sea, since from either of these repositories the goods required for exportation could be regularly conveyed by the train to St. Petersburg, without interruption from the seasons; thus enabling the merchants residing at this port to prepare cargoes during the winter, and commence the shipments at the first thawing of the Neva, instead of losing, as they now do, nearly *two* of the *six* navigable months in waiting for the arrival of their earliest supplies by the canals."

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRADE OF RUSSIA WITH PERSIA, KHIVA, AND BOKHARA.

THE trade of Russia with Persia appears to have greatly diminished by Redout-Kalé, and it does not appear to have increased by way of Erzeroum. The chief part of the trade between Russia and Persia seems to follow the route by Astrakan and the Caspian, and it is conducted by the Armenians of Tifflis and Karabagh, in Georgia.

In 1833 the value of Russian imports into Persia, amounted, according to Hagemeister to 2,960,000 paper roubles, and the imports of silk and other articles from Persia, amounted to 7,419,000 paper roubles. The principal mart for European goods is *Tabriz*, which has become the most commercial town in Persia. Its bazaars, caravansaries, and the beauty of its situation amidst forests of orange and other fruit trees, have long rendered, at a former period, Tabriz one of the most populous cities of the East. For a long period its population was stated to have amounted to 500,000 of inhabitants. It declined to less than 40,000. It appears, from various accounts, that it has for some years been improving in trade and prosperity; and in 1840 the value of European goods sold at its bazaars was estimated at nearly 1,400,000*l.* sterling. The value of Russian manufactures, by way of the Wolga and the Caspian, and through the frontiers across the river Arax, amounted to 360,000*l.*; and consisted of *cotton manufactures of all colours, linens, silks, manufactures of Russia*, or of the Trans-Caucasian provinces; *light woollen cloths*, to suit the Persian usage, and of *green, pearl-gray, chestnut, red*, and *bright blue* colours; *silver* and *gold thread* and *lace*, or *fringes, mirrors, glasswares, porcelain*, and *earthenware*; *iron* (to considerable value), *wrought copper, distilled spirits*, and *sulphur*.

The value of British, French, German, and Belgian manufactures, sold the same year, was declared to be about 1,000,000*l.* sterling, or 25,000,000 of francs, of which the value of French fabrics was estimated at 600,000 francs, or nearly a sixth of the whole importation. The Turkish goods imported into Tabriz were valued at about 40,000*l.* sterling, consisting chiefly of *Brussa* silks, cloths of silk and cotton threads mixed; embroidered cloth, slippers, varnished leathers and gold and silver thread.

The chief quantity of all the imports consisted of cotton cloths; especially those called *Persians*, of the kind formerly manufactured in Schiras and Ispahan, and now skilfully imitated in Germany and England. *Saxony* woollen cloths are those which have succeeded best in Persia; and those of Russia are now said, but we doubt this, to be successfully competing with those of Saxony. (See

Russian Fairs and Manufactures, hereafter.) French woollen cloths now find their way to Persia, and are more approved of than those of England. The fairs of Leipzic and Hamburg supply a great part of thesilks used in Persia: *cutlery* and *hardwares* are chiefly supplied by England. Russian porcelain and earthenware, though inferior, are imported so cheaply, that they supplant others in the Persian market. This arises from the cheap transport by the Wolga and Caspian. Nearly all the trade of Tabriz is carried on by the agency of the Armenian merchants, who resort to the fairs of Leipzic, Hamburg, and Nijnei-Novgorod. English, Austrian, and Greek houses, established at Constantinople, have agents at Tabriz.

In comparison with the trade of Tabriz, that of Teheran and Ispahan is of no importance, and carried on solely by the small Armenian and Persian dealers, who resort to the former from the two latter towns. Notwithstanding the decline of *Schiras*, it is almost the only town in Persia which has any manufacturing industry. Peltries are dressed and prepared, in the manner of those of Bokhara, for pelisses, caps, &c.: woollen, silk, and cotton cloths, carpets, sword-blades, &c., are also made at Schiras. Its wares, always celebrated, are still of good quality. The intercourse and trade between Schiras and Bender-Bushire employ about 2000 mules, and bring back to the former, spices, indigo, sugar, firearms, Indian goods, &c.

Trade of RUSSIA *with* KHIVA *and* BOKHARA.—This trade appears to be growing into importance, chiefly from Nijnei-Novgorod, and through the town of Orenburg on the *river Ural.* (See Fairs of, hereafter.) This town is admirably situated for trade with the Kirghises, and with Khiva and Bokhara; although a part of the Russian trade with the countries east of the Caspian, is carried on from Astrakan across that sea, and to some extent through Persia. Orenburg, which has a population estimated at 19,000 inhabitants, is situated on the north bank of the Ural. This long tortuous river, with the mountain range of the same name, forms a boundary between European Russia and Asia. It is shallow and of little advantage for navigable purposes, but it abounds with fish. The town of Orenburg is regularly built and fortified. The trade of the town is chiefly carried on at bazaars, on the south or Asiatic side of the river.

In 1833 there arrived, according to Schnitzler, 14 caravans of 2547 camels, exclusive of horses; and 13 caravans of 4769 camels and 264 horses departed laden with goods, for various parts of Asia, chiefly for the country of the Kirghises, for Khiva, and for Bokhara.

The *Khanat* of *Khiva*, which now comprises a vast region along the Caspian, from Persia, north to the Kirghis Tartar country, and east to the Oxus and the lake Ural, has only, according to Burnes, a population not exceeding 200,000 inhabitants. He describes them as organized bandits and, according to other authors, they are not generally better than predatory savages. It is agricultural

where the ground is sufficiently fertile for cultivation. There are few horned cattle; sheep, goats, and horses, are numerous; and all these are used as, and considered the chief food of the inhabitants. There are few manufactories except some coarse cottons and silk stuffs made by the women. Camels are chiefly used as beasts of burden,—and caravans of these proceed annually for Russian merchandize to Orenburg, Astrakan, and Karaghan on the east coast of the Caspian, and others go south to Kaboul and Persia. This trade is conducted by the Turkomans, Khivans, and Persians. The Khan, who is chief of the Uzbecks or dominant races, levies duties on goods entering or passing through the Khanat; and especially at the ports or landing-places of Mangasluk, and Karaghan, where boats with goods arrive from Astrakan. The capital of Khiva is a town of mud huts, with three stone mosques, and a mud palace. Its chief trade is in slaves, of whom there are about 40,000 in the Khanat, and it is said there are many captured Russians who are slaves in Khiva.

The *Khanat* of *Khokan*, bounds closely on Russia. This mountainous region produces silk and cotton, and various grains; coals and iron abound. Agriculture, pasturage, and rearing silkworms, and mounting cottons, and embroidered silks. Russian goods find their way to a considerable amount to Khokan the capital. It is said that this town has a population of 150,000. It is like Khiva built of mud, with the exception of three stone bazaars. Russian caravans from the Siberian towns of Semipolatinsk on the banks of the Irtish and from Petropavslok on the Ichim, are said to pass also through Khokan to the frontiers of China with Russian merchandize. Mussulmans pay a duty of 2½ per cent on goods imported, and other importers 5 per cent.

The Khanat of Bokhara, or the country of the Uzbec Tartars, comprises about 230,000 square miles of Central Asia, and Burnes estimates its population at 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Other authorities estimate the Uzbecs alone at 1,500,000, and the other races at nearly 1,000,000. Many portions of this region is remarkably fertile, and agriculture is the principal source of occupation and subsistence. Wheat, barley, rice, maize, beans, melons, are all grown with several other kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits, sheep and goats: the latter yield the fine hair or wool scarcely inferior to cashmere,—the former the jet black woolly skins used for Persian caps, &c. About 200,000 skins are annually exported; mutton is the chief animal food. Horses and oxen are reared, the flesh of the latter is only eaten by the poor. The manufacturing industry is unimportant; some embroidery, silk stuffs, shagreen, sabres, firearms, and articles of various metals, and leather, are among the limited quantity of frabrics made.

The capital, Bokhara, is described by Burnes as a town containing 150,000 inhabitants. It has massive buildings, 360 mosques, 300 schools, the khan's palace or rather fortress; houses built of bricks dried in the sun; very narrow and

dirty streets; lofty arched bazaars in which the different trades have their distinct sections and ponds and fountains for the supply of water. The slave and gem markets are open only twice a week, all others are open daily. Fruits and jellies of all kinds abound in the market, and plenty of ice is to be had during the hottest weather. Tea is the favourite beverage. There are numerous large baths. This mart, which is to Central Africa the great entrepôt, is described as presenting unceasing activity and noise. The caravans from and to Russia, travel by the following routes: viz.—by the route of Khiva, to the shores of and across the Caspian, from and to Astrakan; by the route to and from Orenburg by land in 60 days, through Orghenje in Khiva; to and from Troidska in Tobolsk by the route east of the lake Aral in 49 days; and to and from Petropavslok in 90 days. Of the whole number, 2000, which leave India annually, about 1000 camels, reach Bokhara with oriental goods; the remaining 1000 stop in Affghanistan, Caboul, or diverge west into Persia.

The following account of the trade with Khiva and Bokhara, written at Orenburg, 27th July, 1841, has been translated at St. Petersburg from the Russian:

"When taking leave of you at St. Petersburg on the 9th of June last, I engaged to inform you of the progress of our Asiatic trade through the Kirghise Steppes.

"We arrived at Orenburg on the 3d of July, after a fatiguing journey, owing to the immense quantity of dust, and the oppressive heat, which ranged from 28 to 30 degrees in the shade. I do not remember so hot a summer in Orenburg, though I have resorted to the province for many years.

"You know that having traded for many years with the Asiatics at Orenburg and other frontier places bordering on the Kirghise Steppes, I have always wished and intended to deal with them directly in their own countries, but not before now have I been able to carry my intentions into effect.

"In the months of October and November, 1840, I sent goods under charge of my *Prikashgiks* (agents) into the neighbouring states of Asia, namely, my nephew, V——— G———, with a *Petropavlosk* burgher to *Tashkend*. A Rostoff merchant's son from *Orenburg* to *Bokhara*, and a Rostoff burgher from *Orenburg* to *Khiva*. In this last venture I had a partner in M. D———, a merchant of *Orenburg*, who on his part sent a Rostoff merchant, T——— O———.

"Our caravans were little more than fifty days in reaching *Khiva* and *Bokhara*, and from *Petropavlosk* to *Tashkend*, they were two months in reaching their destination.

"The return journey to Russia, in the spring, was better and sooner accomplished, the difference in the time being from ten to fifteen days. The present first caravan, of 2000 camels from *Tashkend* to *Petropavlosk*, arrived on the 1st of June; the second, of 1500 camels, is just come up to the exchange yard of this place; the summer caravan from *Bokhara* we are still expecting, but it is doubtful whether it will arrive in time for the fair of *Nijnei-Novgorod*, owing to the excessive heats which it has to encounter.

"In their journeys our caravans did not suffer from any extraordinary wants, nor were they attacked by robbers. No losses whatever were sustained in any of the three places they went to. The people performed the journey well, and were all in perfect health. In sending my agent to *Khiva*, I was apprehensive of his fate, owing to the ill state of his health, but quite the contrary has happened; on his return I perceived that the six months' trip had made such an improvement in him, that I think a year's residence at the Mineral Springs could not have done more for his advantage.

"Great good-will was shown in the reception of our Russians by the people of *Khiva*, so recently our enemies. They cleared our goods without the least delay, and levied only the same duty as is paid by their own countrymen, namely, 1 ducat on every 40, equal to 2½

per cent. At *Tashkend* they were not quite so liberal; they levied 1 ducat on 20, or 5 per cent. But the *Bokharians*, with whom we are the most acquainted, whom we meet in both our capitals, and of whom many reside at *Kazan*, while others frequent the fair of Nijnei Novgorod. These *Bokharians* treated the Russians without the slightest consideration, and even with imposition. 1st. They did not examine our goods for 20 days, in consequence of which delay we lost the best time for trading. 2d. They levied 1 ducat on 10, or 10 per cent. Here we do not treat them in the same manner. Even when I was last at St. Petersburg, as you will remember, I met on the exchange a merchant of *Bokhara*, a Jew; he bought goods there from our first traders, and they associated with him personally with every possible urbanity.

"I cannot say that I have derived any great profits from the present caravan. It is not in Europe alone that trade has lost its energy: in the Asiatic countries it is also very dull, and there is a great falling off in the prices of Russian articles. Nevertheless I obtained in *Bokhara* and *Tashkend*, for merchandize, 6500 ducats in cash, or in our money 100,000 roubles. In *Khiva* the trade was more advantageous, but then at that place there is not room for establishing an extensive trade; however, daily opportunities offer for sending goods to *Bokhara*. In *Bokhara* itself, on the bazaar, there is a perpetual fair, and a weekly arrival of caravans from different places in the east; from Persia, Caboul, Cashmere, Castigan, Coukan, Samarcand, and Sharishan. On these interminable bazaars one can always, by a small reduction of price, sell goods to a large amount for ready money.

"Notwithstanding the small failures in this first attempt, the errors in regard to assortment of goods, as well as other misapprehensions, we have not cooled towards this trade, and I again send merchandize to *Khiva* and *Bokhara* by Russian agents. Thanks to the vigilance of our fostering government, the intercourse has become less dangerous and less exposed to extortion from the Asiatics than it formerly was; and I am satisfied that even the *Bokharians* will prove more condescending on our second visit than they showed themselves on our first appearance among them.

"For my own part, my occupation being that of attending fairs and having frequent intercourse with the Asiatics, I am accustomed to travelling, not afraid of fatigue, and well acquainted with the Asiatic trade. You know that I have now gone for 40 years to *Orenburg*, and for about 20 that I have had annual dealings with the Mussulman traders of this place.

"Much labour and trouble have been undergone, and much ground has been gone over during that time. I used to be in *Moscow* in the spring; in June I proceeded from *Rostoff* to *Ouralsk*, from thence to *Gourieff*, on the shores of the Caspian, and I then went to the *Kalmouk, Olorses* of the *Bukief Orde* over the steppe, on horseback, and sometimes on a camel. I go without fail every year to the fair of *Makarieff*—from thence, if there be time, I return to *Rostoff*; if not, I go again to Orenburg, and after finishing there my business with the Asiatics, in October or November I proceed to Froitsk, sometimes even to *Petropavlosk*, and finally, towards Christmas, I am always at home in Rostoff. Such is our life. At present, of course, I cannot go myself to *Khiva*, however desirous I may be of doing so. Every thing has its time. Till now, actuated by my ardent wishes, I have spared no trouble or pains to ascertain how far Russian caravans could journey to *Khiva* and *Bokhara*, and in that respect I have attained my object. Last year I witnessed such a departure, and you may judge of my delight on the occasion, from the fact that, on starting my goods from *Khiva*, I seized the reins of the first camel and led it out myself from the Exchange yard into the steppe. I assure you that my eyes were filled with tears of joy. I regret that I could not arrive in time for the second gratification, when 72 camels, loaded with merchandize for me, arrived from *Bokhara*, and entered directly the Exchange yard. I anticipate that pleasure now, on the arrival of the second caravan from *Bokhara* and *Khiva*. I then hope to justify my opinions in regard to this trade, and to answer the criticisms of my friends, who have often said to me, that being single-handed, I gave myself a vast deal of trouble in pursuit of an impossibility. Already have my anticipations been realized, and I am convinced that the undertaking will prove still more advantageous to the honour and profit of our great mother-country.

"(Signed) T—— P——."

STATEMENT of the Trade carried on by Caravans between Russia and Independent Tartary, in the Years 1830 and 1831.

IMPORTS. ARTICLES.	1830 Quantities.	1830 Value.	1831 Quantities.	1831 Value.	EXPORTS. ARTICLES.	1830 Quantities.	1830 Value.	1831 Quantities.	1831 Value.
		£		£			£		£
Rice	....	175	....	252	Flour	....	19,164	....	16,966
Tea lbs.	11,000	569	10,960	483	Brandy & other spirits.	....	1,633	....	939
Fruit	....	668	....	678	Spices	....	760	....	215
Salt cwt.	55,349	13,224	28,022	6,483	Sugar, refined lbs.	176,000	6,710	120,720	4,176
Medicinal drugs	....	179			Tea	....	1,134	....	1,813
Cotton wool lbs.	2,929,400	11,578	197,560	4,289	Tobacco lbs.	212,280	851	140,360	568
— twist do.	1,017,000	55,634	1,382,400	69,333	Iron cwt.	9,226	4,211	7,204	3,163
Raw silk do.	2,400	778			Other metals	....	2,723	....	2,985
Goats' hair do.	94,560	1,483	71,280	928	Leather (yufts)	....	43,493	....	38,690
Leather	....	3,934	....	3,797	Colouring materials	....	8,648	....	13,834
Cotton manufactures	....	60,378	....	75,772	Linen	....	2,918	....	1,834
Silk ditto	....	2,264	....	2,571	— and canvass manufactures	....	....	....	441
Woollens, shawls, girdles, &c.	....	17,776	....	10,407	Cotton ditto	....	94,072	....	84,779
Precious stones	....	257	....	117	Silk ditto	....	7,646	....	9,105
Cattle	....	81,329	....	72,166	Woollen ditto	....	245	....	365
Horses number	1,726	1,951	4,709	4,022	Russian cloth	....	9,200	....	7,451
Furs	....	29,895	....	38,414	Gold and silver articles.	....	1,495	....	876
Seeds	....	....	....	176	Hardware	....	12,469	....	9,608
Sundries	....	3,471	....	2,619	Horses number	10,565	7,052	7,237	6,723
					Camels do.	832	1,763	1,125	1,907
Total	....	285,563	....	292,507	Furs and hides	....	8,144	....	5,526
					Corals and other beads.	....	2,383	....	2,805
Total value of imports at Orenburg, &c.	....	196,627	....	185,564	Miscellaneous	....	15,772	....	10,725
Ditto ditto at Omsk	....	88,936	....	106,943	Total	....	252,396	....	225,482
					Total from Orenburg, &c.	....	133,536	....	130,263
					Ditto from Omsk, &c.	....	118,860	....	95,219

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize imported into, and exported from, Russia, to and from Countries in Asia, in the Year 1835.

IMPORTS. DESCRIPTION.	Asiatic Turkey.	Persia.	Khiva.	Kirghis.	Bokhara.	Tashkend.	Kokhant.	China.	Other Places.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar and Candy	235	14,060	..	..	..	..	..	1,455	..	15,951
Tea	..	..	..	88	..	3	..	302,275	..	302,366
Fruits	2,162	6,576	616	23	1,192	1,695	43	454	..	12,743
Cotton, raw	337	252	6,731	..	5,006	..	154	25	..	12,508
—— yarn	182	3,717	5,169	25	44,952	..	12,974	21	..	67,044
Silk, raw	..	47,932	..	..	..	..	2	404	..	48,336
Leather	272	868	2	5,797	2	..	..	..	..	6,934
Cotton manufactures	19,828	152,203	12,463	687	39,054	21,090	2,605	5,368	..	253,306
Silk ditto	2,803	2,536	527	70	194	569	6	9,125	11	38,291
Woollen ditto	580	8,805	27	1,597	1,469	40	8	23	44	12,687
Cattle	2,231	1,705	..	134,683	..	..	..	..	..	137,746
Furs	5,093	4,534	4,932	14,887	13,303	15,581	..	..	6	58,341
Miscellaneous	11,840	27,437	119	17,397	495	2,172	7	1,417	1,030	61,937
Total value	44,714	293,169	30,590	175,250	105,675	41,151	15,800	320,573	1,092	1,028,024

EXPORTS. DESCRIPTION.	Asiatic Turkey.	Persia.	Khiva.	Bokhara.	Kokhant.	Kirghise.	China.	Other Places.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Grain	5,524	3,536	38	..	4	18,874	3,885	23	31,852
Iron	353	8,204	1,513	5,543	725	820	18	37,165	54,345
Copper	..	348	142	3,757	333	462	8	1,344	6,396
Russia leather	..	213	4,161	6,941	5,445	26,535	12,375	254	55,699
Hides, tanned	12,294	131	34	500	196	436	20,337	15	33,948
—— raw	1,330	1,581	2	..	18	17	..	83	3,033
Colours	54	4,248	1,974	6,609	665	2,651	5	1,447	17,656
Manufactures, cotton	1,612	30,685	2,424	1,388	21,393	78,647	52,008	5,007	205,682
—— linen	604	1,048	104	20	225	869	8,886	1,575	13,335
—— silk	1,052	1,180	139	687	636	2,632	1 2-3	292	6,624
Cloth, Russian	121	3,238	1,244	1,493	1,794	8,420	74,798	1,633	96,690
—— foreign	..	827	..	..	..	..	11	..	838
—— Polish, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,428	..	20,428
Hardware	1,039	3,085	3,284	1,663	1,084	6,597	2,783	3,767	22,908
Horses	12	105	9	1 2-3	26	2,961	776	5	3,898
Furs	327	594	37	56	742	2,218	104,715	967	169,660
Coral, chiefly in transit	13,086	..	..	..	531	845	3,094	..	4,481
Miscellaneous	..	41,560	2,606	6,629	2,394	29,074	17,099	13,729	126,172
Total value	37,423	100,595	17,719	47,309	36,222	182,072	280,642	67,314	769,299
Ditto, in transit	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,304	..	44,304

CHAPTER XIX.

RUSSIAN TRADE OVERLAND WITH CHINA.

This trade is carried on by land on the backs of beasts of burden, and also by the more tedious course of inland navigation. It is of far more ancient date than is generally known. The caravans which have long passed from Russia to Bokhara, have diverged to China, as well as by Caboul to India; and others have and do proceed by Samarkand, and by Khokan, to the frontiers of Thibet. The more important caravans which carry on the trade between Russia and China rose to importance, after the conquests of Ghengis-Khan and Tamerlane. European nations were so well acquainted with this overland trade before the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese, that Russians or Moscovites were employed between the ports of the Baltic and China, to bring the products of the latter to the ports of the former for the use of Western Europe. The protection of this extensive traffic was beyond the power of the Tzars until secured by the conquests of Ivan Vasillievitch, and afterwards by the genius of Peter the Great. The vast distance, from 5000 to 6000 miles between the capitals of Russia and China (Moscow and Pekin), gave rise to the establishment of regular caravans: the only safe way of traversing these extensive regions. The number of Russians accompanying each of these caravans was limited to 200 persons, and during their short stay at Pekin they were confined within the walls of a special caravansary, and only allowed to traffic with a few licensed or privileged merchants, probably much in the same way as the transactions with the Hong merchants at Canton. This intercourse, and the jealousy afterwards of the Tartar government in China, led to the prohibition of foreigners to trade to Pekin, or to pass over the Chinese territory. After long negotiations an arrangement was definitively settled for continuing the trade between Russia and China, and of maintaining a Russian college at Pekin.

By treaty, in 1728, two places were selected, *Kiakta* in Russia, close to the Chinese frontier, and the villages of *Mai-Mat-tchin* (place of trade), in China, near the Russian frontier, for entrepôts for the exchange of the commodities of the respective countries. Kiakta is situated in latitude 50 deg. 21 min. N., and longitude 106 deg. 29 min. E., on a tributary stream, falling into the Selenga, and communicating with the lake Baikal, Irkoustk, and the river Angara, a branch of the great river Yenisei. Kiakta is said to be within cannon-shot distance of the Chinese boundary, and Mai-Mat-tchin, at about the same distance from the Russian frontier. The population of the former is about 5000. The December fair brings great activity to this place, and an average quantity of from 60,000 to 65,000 chests of tea, or from 4,200,000 to 4,600,000 lbs.

The Russians carry to this fair Siberian and American furs: dressed sheep and lamb skins; woollen manufactures of various kinds, required for the cold winter climate of Northern China; coarse linens, leather, cattle, specie, &c., to exchange for the raw and manufactured silk, porcelain, rhubarb, sugarcandy, musk, and especially the tea of China. Klaproth considers that the value of this trade has been exaggerated. An official account published in 1831, declares the value of manufactured goods exported to China by way of Kiakta, to amount to 4,500,000 paper roubles; and the imports from China, to 7,000,000 paper roubles. The great increase of the trade with China since that year, we have stated in the preceding tables of the general import and export trade of Russia. The course of this trade about the middle of the last century is described in the extracts we have taken from Postlethwaite's translation and edition of Savary's Commercial Dictionary. Mr. Oddy, in 1804, says, the communication from the frontiers of China "commences by the river Selenga, from the frontiers of China to the Baikal lake; from thence by the Angara into the Yenisei river as far down as the town of Yenisei: then the merchandize is unladen and carried over a short track of land, and embarked on the river Ket, and thence down to the Obi; from which up the Irtish, the Tobol, and thence overland to the Tchussovia, upon which river it is embarked again and falls into the Kama, and by the Kama to the great river Wolga, and thence up the Wolga to Moscow, &c." This route is nearly the present course, except when tea and other articles are carried by land which though more expensive, is done in about a year, or in about one-third the time by water. The tea which is so highly reputed in its quality, on the ground of its passing over land, is still carried chiefly by water. First from Kiakta by land to Tomsk on the Irtish, a distance of more than 1000 miles: thence by water down the Obi, to its confluence with the Irtish; and then up the latter, and its branch the Tobol, and a river falling into the latter to Tyoumene, or Tourmine; where it is landed and carried overland to Perm. It is then carried in boats down the Kama to its junction with the Wolga, and up this river to the city of Nijnei-Novgorod, at the fair of which tea is sold for distribution and consumption in European Russia. Of the 60,000 to 80,000 chests annually bought at Kiakta, 20,000 to 30,000 chests are said to be carried from Siberia in winter on sledges to Moscow and other places in Russian Europe.

The export trade, from Russia to China, is conducted by the same tedious routes. In the general tables of the import and export trade of Russia we have given a view of the progress of this trade. How far British trade by sea with China can compete profitably with that of Russia, by the long tedious routes above described, must depend upon the arrangements we make with China. Russia has had at Pekin, since 1728, a convent or college for educating Russians, who go there and leave the place by rotation when instructed. In this respect, and in

the intercourse which Russia has by Kiakta, and now by other points with China, the former has great political and intelligent advantage over the latter. Add to which, a great moral superiority with the Chinese government over the English, from the circumstance of Russia never having, as far as we can learn, unless to a small extent lately, been engaged in the degrading trade in opium, and from Chinese blood not having been shed by the Russians. The advantages of capital, transport, and daring enterprise, the English possess in a far greater degree than Russia, and it is in our own power, and it must be the earnest desire of every good man and Christian, to promote that intercourse only with China, which will establish moral respect among the Chinese for British honour and justice, and which alone will secure to the British nation permanent and profitable commercial relations with the great population of that empire.

The export of Russian woollen and cotton manufactures to China increased greatly during the late hostilities between the English and Chinese.

Although Russia, twenty years ago, could not, in all her factories, produce sufficient cloth for the use of the army, she, at the present time, not only furnishes an abundant supply for this purpose, but also manufactures considerable quantities of fine cloths which are exported to the markets of Central Asia and China. The cost of manufacturing cloths and the consequent price, is, however, much higher in Russia than in England, France, Belgium, and Saxony.

The following table shows the quantities of woollen cloth exported to Central Asia, during the undermentioned period:

YEARS.	To Turkey.	To Persia.	To the Steppes of the Kirghises.	To Bokhara.	To Khiva.	To Taschkend and Khokan.	
1833	...	3,612	102,135	21,868	16,486	21,868	arshines.
,,	46	2,798	...	...	...	...	pieces.
1834	...	6,831	97,350	19,901	5,315	15,141	arshines.
,,	107	594	115	...	...	...	pieces.
1835	...	1,192	83,884	13,390	5,631	12,784	arshines.
,,	215	10,126	14	...	...	...	pieces.
1836	500	...	103,678	29,167	3,087	25,060	arshines.
,,	...	11,941	...	...	...	...	pieces.
1837	5,673	20,821	78,328	37,214	...	36,548	arshines.
,,	300	1,366	...	...	...	...	pieces.
1838	4,352	21,513	65,422	20,616	...	19,013	arshines.
,,	216	406	...	...	...	...	pieces.
1839	11,171	18,405	70,989	19,115	...	14,579	arshines.
,,	354	...	...	...	...	...	pieces.
1840	810	13,019	61,578	44,232	4,582	52,293	arshines
,,	141	43	...	...	...	..	pieces.
1841	333	14,351	84,882	45,477	28,133	79,017	arshines.
,,	...	312	...	...	...	...	pieces.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Macao, 17th December, 1842.

"Ever since we have had a footing in the north, I have been trying to get some information regarding the woollen trade of the northern and eastern districts of China: until lately, however, I have met with no success.

"I am happy to say that I am now in the position of being able to give you some accounts of the woollen trade of the above places. I learn that there is a considerable trade going on in the North, but I am sorry to say we have a competitor in the supply, that we have hitherto scarcely considered worthy of notice, and one who will cause a little alarm to our manufactures at home. I allude to the Russians. I have received *musters* or patterns of their cloth, and I send them to you by this opportunity. They were taken off the pieces which were purchased at Ningpo, at which place the pursers of her majesty's ships bought a considerable quantity for the clothing of the crews.

"The cloth is called by the Chinese *Ka-la*, and the person who sold it, says its consumption in reference to English cloth, is as 6 to 1 of the latter, and that it is only within the last five years that the article has been introduced in any quantity. You will find that the breadth of the muster cloth exceeds that of English stripes by 4 inches. The length usually is 50 to 80 cooids (19 to 30 yards) per piece; the breadth varies from 62 to 64 inches. The consumption at Ningpo is estimated at from 3000 to 5000 pieces, and at Soo-choo at 20,000 pieces. The latter is the principal mart, and from it Ningpo gets supplied. The shopman quoted the then rates at 27 dollars per piece of 50 cooids ($19\frac{1}{10}$ yards) for black; 32 dollars blue; 35 dollars scarlet and purple; say $1\frac{4.2}{10.0}$ dollar per yard for black, $1\frac{6.8}{10.0}$ dollar for blue, and $1\frac{8.4}{10.0}$ dollar for scarlet and purple.

"The packages are made up of 5 pieces, and an assortment should contain, according to the shopkeeper's information, 50 pieces blue (the muster sent is not a fast colour, apparently dyed in the piece), 35 pieces black, 10 pieces scarlet, 2 pieces ash, 3 pieces green; but I think this is not correct, as neither purple nor brown is mentioned. The end of the piece that I saw, had the maker's name in gold letters, No. 18,301. The high number of the piece will show that it is a manufacture of some moment. In order that a comparison might be made between the Russian cloth and Spanish stripes, we selected from the man's stock a piece of Gott's manufacture, and regarding which he was told that buyers complained of the quality being inferior to that of the same article imported during the Company's time; they also stated that the consumption of it was decreasing. Ningpo does not take off more than 300 to 500 pieces per annum (chiefly black and blue); Soo-choo, 3000 to 5000 pieces; Hang-chow-foo only a small quantity. The price of a piece of $18\frac{1}{2}$ yards was quoted at 35 dollars purple ($1\frac{8.9}{10.0}$ dollars per yard), 27 dollars blue ($1\frac{4.6}{10.0}$ dollar per yard), and 20 dollars for black ($1\frac{0.8}{10.0}$ dollar per yard).

"Of course there is much that is incorrect in the above accounts; I give them to you as I get them. There is, however, sufficient to show that the Russian cloth trade is one of considerable importance.

"I also send two labels which were taken off one of the packages: these, with the name of the manufacturer, will perhaps enable you to find out what is the cost of manufacture of the article, by applying to some of the large Russian houses, such as Thompson, Bonar, and Co., &c. I make no doubt that the above quotations are below what are usually current, because to allow of Spanish stripes being sold at the rates stated, the price that foreigners would have to sell at in Canton would be less than one dollar per yard, the expenses of duty and transit being 53 cents per yard. I think also the Russian trade would not have gone on increasing unless prices were remunerative, and certainly goods of a quality like the musters I send you, could not be afforded at what I have quoted them at.

"I shall continue my inquiries on this subject, and advise the result. In the mean time I think it would be well to keep from purchasing Spanish stripes on *your own* account, unless you find that the Russian supply is likely to fall short from unremunerative prices.

"The consumption of long ells at Ningpo and its neighbourhood is small, not above 2000 or 3000 pieces per annum, chiefly scarlets, say nine out of ten pieces. *Camlets* in demand. *Long Cloth* is an article that will find a great sale by and by, particularly if prices at home keep moderate; 39 yards by 40 inches are the dimensions required."

The increase of the trade with China, by way of Kiakta, which is the great depot in fine cloths, and the decreased consumption of other foreign woollens, will be seen by the following table.

EXPORTS BY KIAKTA OF

YEARS.	Russian Cloth.	Polish Cloth.	Prussian Cloth.	Of other Countries.
	arshines.	arshines.	arshines.	arshines.
1815	158,465	....	....	375,462
1816	174,246	....	....	123,584
1817	327,253	....	....	66,133
1818	313,064	....	446,924	41,637
1819	90,423	....	833 597	5,474
1820	66,640	....	833,052	8,463
1821	unknown	....	855,475	
1822		....	305,620	3,781
1823	19,711	....	479,280	7,668
1824	97 398	....	186,900	
1825	2,438	3,516	292,311	2,659
1826	92,329	155,603	224,364	8,648
1827	134,706	334 921	9,155	1,417
1828	228,418	475,301	4,837	1,673
1829	297,743	515 329	574	1,124
1830	144,441	466,879	735	385
1831	138 724	637,875		
1832	493,720	144,493	....	448
1833	447,176	325,040	....	45
1834	555,876	247,256		
1835	719,221	206,301	....	102
1836	923,936	181,519	....	28
1837	789,853	26,625	....	81
1838	965,193	738	....	81
1839	1,218,574	615		
1840	1,241,133			
1841	1,550,477			

The total exportation of woollen cloths and other woollen manufactures, exported by the Asiatic frontier of Russia, during the years from 1826 to 1841, both inclusive, has been as follows: viz.—

YEARS.	Woollen Manufactures, being the production of Russian Factories.		Woollen Manufactures brought from Poland and Foreign Countries.	
	Cloths.	Other Woollens.	Cloths.	Other Woollens.
		Value.		Value.
1826	233,180....arshines 23.....pieces	110,905..roubles assig.	388,613....arshines	49,075..roubles assig.
1827	288,461....arshines 2,092.....pieces	205,070..... do.	314,800.. ..... do.	49,462..... do.
1828	374,666....arshines 68.....pieces	244,805..... do.	481,811..... do.	102,626..... do.
1829	450,111....arshines 323.....pieces	79,300..... do.	517,027..... do.	147,461..... do.
1830	250,663....arshines 151.....pieces	136,535..... do.	468,115..... do.	68,773..... do.
1831	234,681....arshines 1,918.....pieces	110,002..... do.	637,835..... do.	131,203..... do.
1832	677,566....arshines	179,502..... do.	144,541..... do.	120,175..... do.
1833	657,339..... do. 3,400.....pieces	281,375..... do.	325,085..... do.	145,780..... do.
1834	733,341....arshines 839.....pieces	168,354..... do.	247,328..... do. 82.....poods	117,294..... do.
1835	875,920....arshines 2,297.....pieces 324..... poods	161,245..... do.	210,465....arshines 22.....pieces	135,946..... do.
1836	1,102,030....arshines 2,894 .....poods	196,901..... do.	181,547....arshines	158,449..... do.
1837	973,437....arshines 1,747.....pieces	170,544..... do.	26,706..... do.	164,426..... do.
1838	1,101,167....arshines 622.....pieces	156,386..... do.	738..... do.	93,693..... do.
1839	1,358,907....arshines 354.....pieces	252,776..... do.	615..... do.	199,876..... do.
1840	1,433,239....arshines 184.....pieces	176,631..... do.	....	192,951..... do.
1841	1,842,745....arshines 343.....pieces	393,379..... do.	....	647,990..... do.

Previously to the earliest period of the above table, the exports of Russian cloths to Asia did not exceed 200,000 roubles assig. annually; and the value of wool exported (20,000 poods) in each year to foreign countries was 500,000 roubles assig.; whilst the value of manufactured European woollens amounted to upwards of 4,000,000 roubles assig. In 1841, on the contrary, the exports of Russian woollen manufactures, sent into Asia, have been valued at 12,821,625 roubles assig., and the wool forwarded to England, France, Germany, and Belgium, at 15,500,000 roubles assig.

The following is a Russian official account of the value in paper roubles of cotton manufactures exported from Russia to provinces of Central Asia.

YEARS.	To Asiatic Turkey.	To Persia.	To the Desert of the Kirghise.	Bokhara.	Khiva.	Kokant, &c.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1835.....	36,873	701,384	1,797,647	317,746	55,432	489,013
1836.....	47,935	766,511	1,912,961	365,343	57,910	1,109,121
1837.....	89,576	997,922	1,659,425	251,821	....	680,600
1838.....	92,412	503,263	1,324,116	245,780	....	391,076
1839.....	71,426	338,048	1,307,893	441,355	....	370,287
1840.....	33,017	375,123	1,506,984	513,096	31,818	1,269,488
1841.....	14,931	129,363	1,664,110	548,878	261,233	1,092,546

"Formerly, Chinese nankins and other cotton stuffs were amongst the most important articles of our importation. Now, Russia exports cotton goods to China, and little by little the tissues of our fabrics have very nearly supplanted, in this trade, those proceeding in transit from foreign countries.

"The cotton stuffs manufactured in Russia and exported into China amounted, in 1826, to the value of 167,199 roubles, paper money, and in 1840 the exports amounted to the value of 920,881 roubles, paper money.

In 1841, Cotton stuffs manufactured in Russia
and exported to China, for . . 975,119 rbls. sil.
„ Foreign stuffs exported for . . . 5,116 „
„ Cotton stuffs imported from China . 19,670 „

We consider that the above account overrates the real value of the Russian trade with China; and recent accounts from Kiakta state a falling off during the early part of this year (1843), and that the quantity of tea brought to Kiakta to exchange for Russian goods and money was only 30,000 chests, instead of 120,000 chests brought to the fair of the previous year.

CHAPTER XX.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH KAMTSCHATKA AND WITH RUSSIAN AMERICA.

THE Russian trade through Kiakta with China, embraces in the monopoly of the merchants engaged in it the trade with Kamtschatka, the Aleutian islands, and Russian America. The long peninsula and territory of Kamtschatka is about 800 miles long, and 97 to 252 miles broad. Its area about 80,000 miles, and its population not estimated at more than 6000: of whom about 1600 are Russians, or Siberians. Although there are grassy plains and valleys in the interior, the greater portion of this region consists of volcanic rocks and mountains, among which are many active volcanoes. Furs and dried fish are the articles which the country and the sea yield for trade. There are small settlements on the west coast within the great gulf of Okhotsk, and the trading vessels have some intercourse with Okhotsk, the only seaport of consequence belonging to Siberia; and from whence nearly all Russian, Siberian, and Chinese articles used in Kamtschatka, the Aleutian islands, and Russian America, are shipped.

OKHOTSK has about 150 houses, several warehouses, and shipbuilders' yards,

belonging to the Russo-American Company, which may be considered a branch of the mercantile trading body which carry on the trade with China. The merchandize destined for Okhotsk, arrives by land from Yakoutsk on the Lena.

The port of Petro-Pavlovsk, or St. Peter and St. Paul, on the east coast of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, is safe but small, and cannot shelter conveniently more than 20 ships. It is frozen over during winter. A whale-fishery is carried on from this port, which has, however, not more than 200 inhabitants.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.—The whole group extends about 600 miles in length, they are generally rugged, barren, and volcanic. Some of the volcanoes are always in activity. One volcanic island rose out of the sea in 1795, and soon increased to 20 miles in circuit, while throwing up fire and lava. There are no trees and little vegetation on these islands. The sea abounds in fish and seals, which supply food and clothing to the inhabitants. Sea otters, now scarce, were formerly numerous. The natives are said to be ingenious. The Russo-American Company has a monopoly of the trade of these islands.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The extensive region, considered under Russian dominion is a country of islands, ice, rocks, barrens, pine and beech forests. Its boundaries are supposed to be Dixon's Inlet, in about latitude 54 deg. N.; and, including several islands and a narrow strip along the coast to Mount St. Elias in latitude 60 deg. 20 min., and thence, separated from British America, by a line running due north in longitude 141 deg. W. to the Arctic Sea, comprising the whole region from that meridian west to Behring's Straits, and including the peninsula of Aliaska and the Aleutian islands. The following remarks were drawn up in 1837, by an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in most respects apply to the present time: with the exception that the post of Bodiga, on the coast of Mexico, has been sold to a Swiss adventurer, and that several Swiss and Germans have settled there.

"The Russian Fur Company's principal establishment on the north-west coast is named 'New Archangel,' formerly *Sitka*, and situated in Norfolk Sound, in north latitude 57 min. west longitude 132 deg. 20 min. It is maintained as a regular military establishment, garrisoned by about 300 officers and men, with good natural defences, mounting 16 short eighteen and 12 long nine pounders, and is the head-quarters of the governor, Captain Kanpryanoff, of the Russian army. The Russians have other establishments on the coast and islands to the northward of New Archangel, and one fort, Ross, in the Bay of Bodiga or Romanzoff, on the coast of California, situated near the entrance of the Bay of San Francisco, in lat. 37 deg. 25 min.; in all 10 establishments on the north-west coast of America. They have moreover 12 vessels from 100 up to 400 tons burden, armed with 10 guns each of different caliber. All the officers and most of the people employed in their sea and land service, belong to the Russian army and navy; receive pay from the Russian government, and their services, while attached to the Russian Fur Company, entitle them to the advantages of promotion, pension, &c., in like manner as if employed on active service in the army or navy. They have moreover attached to their establishments a number of Indians of the Kodiak tribe, who are usually employed in hunting or fishing, but are under no fixed engagement, and are looked upon and considered as slaves. Their annual returns in furs are in value from 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

"The post of Bodiga was established many years ago by permission of the governor of California to Count Romanzoff (whose daughter he afterwards married), with the avowed

object of forming a large agricultural and pastoral establishment for the maintenance of their posts to the northward, where the soil and climate are unfavourable to cultivation.

"But it would appear that they have had other objects in view in maintaining that post, as they pay little or no attention to agriculture there, but depend principally on the Spanish missions of San Francisco and Montery for their supplies. The Russians hunt the sea otter in the bay of San Francisco, and on other parts of the coast of California, and have always 2 or 4 of their armed vessels stationed there; and from the surveys they have made of the bay of San Francisco and other circumstances, it is supposed they have it in view to take possession of that harbour. There is no safe harbour at Bodiga, which is an open roadstead, with no other protection seaward than a bar formed by a river falling in at that point, and on which there is not more than 15 to 18 feet water at low tide.

"The Americans of the United States are now migrating rapidly into Northern California, which is a remarkably fertile country; and it would appear from the circumstance of a Swiss now possessing Bodiga, and the number of Germans and Swiss who have settled there, that the Russian Company have abandoned the place. The Hudson's Bay Company have also rented some of the posts, on the Russian territory in America."

CHAPTER XXI.

RUSSIAN FAIRS.

THE fairs of Russia originated chiefly in privileges granted during the middle ages to certain places where people were, from religious zeal and superstition, accustomed to assemble.

In the interior of Moscovy trading and corporation rights were not known, and the congregating of traders at particular towns was the result of local convenience, or of superstition. Pilgrimages on special holidays to the tombs or shrines of saints of renowned sanctity, drew multitudes of devotees; and the prospect, or certainty, of gain attracted dealers from different countries, to sell all sorts of wares at places where the pious, the curious, and the calculating, met at the same time. The frequency of these assemblages led to the organization of fairs; which, growing yearly more important, the fanaticism, which first caused multitudes of religious fanatics to assemble, was obscured by the far larger multitudes which the love of money and profit attracted to the original seats of superstition. To such assemblages Novgorod, Kharhoff, Romni, Makarieff, &c., owed their origin.

OFFICIAL Statement of the total Value of Merchandize offered for Sale at the several Fairs in Russia, in each of the Years 1838 and 1839.

FAIRS.	1838	1839	FAIRS.	1838	1839
	roubles.	roubles.		roubles.	roubles.
Nijnei-Novgorod	156,192,500	161,643,674	Simbirsk	3,931,058	5,101,300
Irbit	41,415,750	41,829,045	Tamboff, first	2,159,200	1,821,500
Romna, first	10,726,735	8,972,585	—— second	1,810,000	1,465,800
—— second	20,951,965	24,661,026	Taganrog	2,416,657	2,030,781
Kharkoff, first	20,360,360	20,360,360	Yakoutsch	Not stated.	1,593,671
—— second	Not stated.	17,386,235	Lébédiane, first	1,358,651	2,143,416
—— third	Ditto.	6,281,605	—— second	4,457,620	2,334,955
Kourek	17,912,300	21,401,630	—— third	3,662,075	
Korsoun	Not stated.	2,969,023	Penza	Not stated.	1 774,970
Rostoff	12,863,800	13,860,476	Nijnei-Lomoff	Ditto.	1,928,970
Soumy, first	Not stated.	6,506,900			
—— second	Ditto.	5,204,000	Total	....	353,894,722
Saratoff	Ditto.	2,722,800	Equal, at exchange of 10½d.		£15,482,893

The most famous of all the Russian fairs is that of Nijnei-Novgorod, or *Makarieff fair:* still so named in Russia after the name of the town, lower down the Wolga, where it originated. *Nijnei-Novgorod* was selected by Alexander, as being far more conveniently situated than Makarieff, the annual seat of the fair, 60 miles farther down the Wolga. Kasan was, however, the original seat of this celebrated fair. The situation of Nijnei is described by the Baron Custine and others, as the most beautiful and picturesque in Russia: in a country where flat plains and monotony are the leading features. It is built on the brow of a high mountain on the south side of the Oka and Wolga, commands in front a vast plain, and immediately opposite the flat point of land, where the Wolga and Oka join each other. Although the mountain commands a magnificent view, the ancient town is carried so far behind it, that the natural advantage of a beautiful situation was entirely lost. A new suburb has been built, which relieves in some degree the original blunder, This new city is increasing rapidly in houses and population. It is separated by the *Kremlin*, or fortress, from the old city.

The fair is held on the low point opposite the new town, where the Oka is crossed by a bridge of boats, much like that, and of about the same length as that on the Rhine at Coblentz. Although Nijnei is now the most numerously-attended fair in the world, the city is like that of Leipzic, one of the dullest in Europe, or perhaps in the world, except during the fair.

At that period, the number of sellers, buyers and speculators of all countries, are stated to exceed 200,000, including about 40,000, or more, who live and sleep in the immense fleet of river craft that come from the most distant parts of Russia, and even Asia, to Nijnei during the fair. Although the position of this city is undoubtedly the most convenient in the empire for a great central mart, the ground is ill chosen, on which the streets and the buildings are constructed for the deposit and sale of merchandize.

The lands which lie between the Wolga and Oka, at, and behind, their confluence, and for a considerable distance from the banks of both, are little above the level of their waters, and consequently liable to inundations. A city for merchants, with broad, long, straight streets, was, however, laid out and built here, opposite Nijnei, by Alexander, with much the same rapidity as St. Petersburg was by Peter the Great. Rather than remove this vast oblong bazaar to the opposite side of the Oka, he expended millions in overcoming the natural evil of the site he chose. It became necessary to construct stupendous arched streets, or rather sewers; and over these the houses, bazaars, and the present streets, and the Nijnei fair have been elevated. Several fantastic edifices, called Chinese pavilions, rise above the other buildings. The streets beneath serving as sewers, along which a cossack police drag, rake, or sweep the filth of the whole place into

the Oka and Wolga. The construction of the vast arches which support the upper structures and streets are of solid work, and of vast magnitude.

The fair of Nijnei is regulated by imperial decrees, and the places of sales and purchases have all their respective sections. The bazaars are variously filled with goods; those in which English, French, and Germans take a part, are described as the most distinguished for arrangement and show; and are said, for a few weeks, to display a sort of Palais Royal, or Regent-street, shoplike appearance.

From the variety of people and wares brought to the fair, its sections have been described as separate cities or fairs. The first is the tea section, which occupies an extensive part for the deposit of from 35,000 to 45,000 chests; and the prices of tea, like those of cotton wool at Liverpool, influence very greatly the prices of other commodities. The second, the *rag fair*, is nearly as extensive as the odoriferous one which takes precedence. It is well that absolutism has decreed that all rags brought to this fair must be previously washed. They are sold for Russian use only, the exportation being prohibited.

The third is the large warehouses or sheds in which are piled the iron of Siberia, that which has been extracted from the mines, chiefly by the labour of convicts and of political exiles.

The fourth, is the depot for the wool of Cashmere—then follow the *section* of furs, which is very extensive,—the *section of Persian shops*, filled with carpets, raw silks, &c.,—the *section* for hides and skins,—the *section* for fish, dried and pickled,* a very extensive one,*—the *section* for potashes, &c.,—the *section* for timber, &c.,—and several others. Exclusive of these, the places set apart for moveable theatres, mountebanks, eating and drinking houses and tents; and, as more striking, along the banks of both rivers are ranged, in several tiers, the countless vessels that have arrived from near and from afar, and which depart with very different cargoes from those which they brought to Nijnei.

It is here, as in ancient times, at the Tartar capital Kazan, that the extreme east meet the extreme west of the ancient world—Americans and even Australasians have lately appeared together at Nijnei. The assemblages of people, of all tongues and costumes, is more varied at this fair than probably at any other. Chinese, Calmucs, Baskirs, Mongols, Bokhars, Indians, Kirghises, Persians, Georgians, Circassians, Armenians, Parsees, Arabs, Greeks, Jews, Slavonians, Germans, French, Italians, English, Dutch, &c., all mingle, buy, sell, speculate with, and from, and among each other.

* The consumption of dry and pickled fish is very great in Russia, in consequence of the four long and short Lents which occur in the year.

Goods sold at the Fair of Nijnei (Novgorod), in the Year 1838.

ARTICLES.	The Produce of Russia.	Foreign Produce.	Total Value.
	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
Manufactures of cotton	30,000,000	2,500,000	32,500,000
—— wool	11,191,000	1,429,000	12,620,000
—— linen	8,000,000	300,000	10,800,000
—— coarse linen*	2,500,000	....	
—— silk and half-silk	10,500,000	2,250,000	12,750,000
Raw silk			
Skins and furs† dressed	8,250,000	....	15,550,000
Skins and furs† undressed	4,300,000	....	
Iron and copper‡	22,000,000	....	22,000,000
Porcelain, pottery, and glass	1,200,000	....	1,200,000
Paper§	760,000	....	760,000
Grains	5,000,000	....	5,000,000
Fish	3,000,000	....	3,000,000
Liquors	2,000,000	3,240,000	5,240,000
Sacks and mats	1,000,000	....	1,000,000
Colonial produce, spices and dyes	12,300,000	7,600,000	19,900,000
Merchandize‖ from China	....	18,200,000	18,200,000
Merchandize‖ from Bokhara	....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Merchandize‖ from Persia, Georgia, and Armenia	....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other articles, not enumerated	3,480,000	3,480,000	3,480,000
Total	125,481,000	40,519,000	166,000,000
Equal in British sterling money to ... £	5,620,503	1,814,913	7,435,416

* Nearly the whole of the coarse linen was disposed of.

† The skin and fur market was dull compared with last year.

‡ Iron sold remarkably well, the *first hand* price having been from 8 to 20 per cent higher than in 1837. *Sheet* copper also rose about 10 per cent, but the *unwrought* fell about 4 per cent.

§ Very profitable sales in the paper trade.

‖ The tea trade was very brisk, the prices from 10 to 15 per cent higher than last year. The purchases for exportation through Kiakta were fewer than in 1837, owing to that market having on hand large quantities of the stock bought in former years.

There appeared altogether a much smaller quantity of Asiatic goods at this fair than at the preceding ones, and their prices were somewhat higher, particularly for the raw cottons of Bokhara. There were very few Persian merchants at the fair, and in consequence of a fall in the price of their merchandize, it could not be expected that they would make any considerable purchases.

In 1840 the value of the goods brought for sale to the fair of Nijnei, was declared officially to amount to 47,264,967 silver roubles, or 165,427,384 paper roubles = 7,483,619*l.* sterling.

The value of goods sold was declared to have amounted to 38,828,987 silver roubles, or 6,794,897*l.* sterling; being an increase of about 320,000 silver roubles over the sales of the preceding year.

The official authorities class the goods sold at the fairs as follow:

First. The produce of Russian manufactures; viz.,

	Put up for Sale. sil. rbls.		Sold. sil. rbls.
Cotton stuffs for	7,417,480	...	5,865,840
Woollen ditto	3,175,132	...	2,401,392
Manufactures of flax and hemp	3,118,490	...	2,425,990
Silks	3,254,196	...	2,204,196
Furs	1,912,340	...	1,411,740
Skins, tanned and opened	1,063,380	...	888,380
Products of mine and founderies, copper, hardware, jewellery, &c.	5,739,684	...	4,819,684
Porcelain, delfware, looking-glasses, and articles in glass	431,800	...	346,800
Dried fish, caviare, oil of fish, and isinglass	418,640	...	383,640
Corn and flour	2,315,915	...	1,259,915
Wines of Russia, brandy, mead, &c.	747,651	...	686,651
Sugar from the refineries of St. Petersburg and Archangel (142,000 pds.), and divers kinds of merchandizes, such as wax and candles, potash, soap, tobacco, paper, pens, bristles, horses' tails, &c.	4,893,277	...	4,678,277
Total of Russian merchandizes	34,487,985	...	27,282,505
,, value sterling	£ 5,450,598	...	4,319,542

Being an increase of about 10 per cent on 1838, and of 16½ per cent over the sales of 1837.

Second. Merchandize the produce of Western Europe, America, and the West Indies; viz.,

	Put up for Sale. sil. rbls.	Sold. sil. rbls.
Woollen merchandizes	262,871	217,871
Cotton stuffs	205,450	419,450
Flax and hemp merchandizes	196,600	184,600
Silks	425,300	332,300
Coffee (6968 poods)	97,552	
Divers Merchandizes; viz.,		407,152
Oil, fruit, preserves, &c.	498,600	
Foreign wines	791,536	666,536
Indigo (10,790 poods)	1,186,900	1,420,172
Other drugs	486,772	
Total of foreign merchandizes	4,451,581	3,648,081
„ value sterling	£ 704,833	£ 577,612

The above sales amount to a small increase over those of the preceding year.

Third. Merchandize the produce of China and Central Asia; viz.,

	sil. rbls.
Tea in chests, value sold	6,604,000
Tea pressed in cakes for the use of the nomades of the south (20,715 boxes) for	621,450
Other products of China, such as silks, cottons, and knick-knacks	12,500
Total of Chinese merchandizes	7,237,950
Other Asiatic Merchandizes sold whole; viz.,	
Boukharest goods; viz., Furs, cotton, raw and twisted; cotton stuff, called bakhta, 90,200 pieces; shawls for a value of 120,500 sil. rbls.; turkoises for 57,000 sil. rbls. Total	657,745
Merchandizes imported by Persian, Armenian, Georgian Merchants, &c.; viz.,	
Raw silk, 417 poods; twisted cotton, 5300 poods; furs, silks, fruits, &c.	429,706
Total of Asiatic merchandizes, including the products of China	8,325,401

Of which there were sold for 7,898,401 silver; or, 27,644,403½ roubles paper money; or, £ 1,240,770 sterling.

Extract from an Official Report on the Nijnei Fair of 1840.—"The merchants of Kiakhta had never expedited to the fair so much tea as in 1840. In the preceding years there had been put up for sale scarcely 34,000 chests of tea. The importation suddenly rose, in 1840, to 50,800 boxes.

"We may here remark, that several other items, such as the value of horses and beasts (cattle) sold during the fair; the receipts of the Russian and Tartar hotel and innkeepers, the profits of the theatres, public baths, &c., are not included in our estimates of the business of the fair. The value of the horses, Russian and Tartar, sold, may be estimated at nearly 123,000 silver roubles, and that of the cattle at 86,000 silver roubles. The number of magazins and *hangards* let, had successively increased from 4533 in the year 1838, to 4634 in 1839, and to 4810 in 1840; the total amount of the rent rose in consequence up to 142,865 roubles silver, which exceeds the amount of the previous year, by 6479 silver roubles. Before the end of the fair, 908 magazins and hangards had been let for the following year."

Extract from an Official Report on the Nijnei Fair of 1842.—"The total quantity of merchandize put up for sale, as well as that of those sold, have not been much inferior to

that of the preceding year, being nearly equal to the years 1839 and 1840, and had risen a great deal more than during any anterior period; so that, in the end, the movement of affairs has been more satisfactory than was thought for. In the prices of the cotton stuffs, comparatively with the year 1841, there was a decrease of 3 to 5 per cent; in that of silks, the decrease was from 5 to 10 per cent; and the sellers were obliged to accede to credits, which were longer than usual. The tissues of flax and hemp were also sold with difficulty; and at prices less elevated than the preceding year. Iron-plates have also decreased about 8 per cent; but iron in bars has sustained itself at a price much higher than in 1841. Taking all in all, amongst the merchandizes with which the national industry enrich annually this central mart of the interior commerce, there has been but two articles which have offered a more than usual activity,—cloth, the qualities destined for exportation to China being very much demanded; and copper, by the concurrence of buyers, increased to a price more advantageous even than the prices, already very high, of the preceding year. Although the quantity of this metal bought for exportation to Persia was less than usual (not having amounted to more than about 5000 poods), it was so much demanded for several other countries, that it is said that speculators who, after having bought copper, in sheets, for 10 roubles 3 copecs silver per pood, found occasion to resell it at the fair, with 13 per cent profit.

"The total values of the merchandizes which Europe, Asia, and the colonies of other seas had expedited to Nijnei-Novgorod, in 1842, were as follow:—

Merchandizes put up for sale:	silver roubles.	
Russian merchandize for	35,414,484	
Foreign „	4,733,865	
Asiatic „	6,937,468	
Total	47,105,817	£7,458,421

Merchandizes sold:	silver roubles.	
Russian merchandize for	28,173,924	
Foreign „	3,794,425	
Asiatic „	6,478,268	
Total	38,446,617	£6,087,379

"The movement of the preceding years presented the following results:—

Value of merchandizes:	roubles, paper money.	sterling.
In 1837	146,638,181	£6,512,808
1838	156,192,500	6,934,188
1839	161,643,674	7,184,119
1840	165,427,384½	7,352,328
1841	176,773,121	7,856,583

"And the values of Russian merchandizes really sold during those years were as follow:

	roubles, paper money.	sterling.
In 1837	86,185,778	£3,830,479
1838	92,600,530	4,115,579
1839	101,527,074	4,512,314
1840	95,488,767½	4,243,945
1841	104,168,655	4,629,718

In 1842 the merchandize put up for sale.	silver roubles.	silver roubles.
Cotton stuffs for	7,530,310	sold 5,803,810
Woollen	3,315,565	„ 2,876,365
Manufactures of flax and hemp	2,704,400	„ 2,059,960
Silks	3,341,715	„ 2,353,315
Furs	2,001,101	„ 1,495,101
Skins tanned and worked	973,540	„ 798,740
Product of the mines and founderies, iron, copper, hardware, jewellery, &c.	7,692,482	„ 6,531,482

	silver roubles.		silver roubles.
Porcelain, delfware, mirrors, and glass-ware, &c.	348,020	... sold	286,520
Corn and flour	1,583,108	... „	855,108
Dried fish, caviare, oil, and isinglass	472,306	... „	435,306
Sugar coming from the refineries of St. Petersburg and Archangel (3500 tons-casks) and divers merchandizes; such as wax and candles, potash, soap, tobacco, paper, pens, silks of pork, horses' tails, &c.	4,721,452	... „	4,502,852
Total	35,414,484	... „	28,173,924
„ sterling	£ 5,607,209	... „	£4,460,871

"Besides this total of merchandize sold, there were articles bought for a value of 1,892,386 silver roubles, to be expedited to the Russian provinces beyond the Caucasus. They were principally woollen stuffs, hemp and flaxen tissues, silks, and especially velvets, porcelain, glass, and iron utensils.

"The sale of produce and goods which came from the west of Europe and from the transatlantic colonies, amounted to a little more than the two preceding years, but they were sold at moderate prices, less than at the periods spoken of. This general decrease, valued at 18 or 20 per cent was sensibly felt, particularly in the price of dye woods and other colouring matters. Of Western European and tropical goods, the values put up for sale and sold were as follow:

	Put up for Sale. sil rbls.		Sold. sil rbls.
Woollen manufactures	262,220	.....	214,580
Cotton stuffs	498,600	.....	418,400
Manufactures of flax and hemp	193,850	.....	181,750
Silks	424,340	.....	329,240
Coffee	96,850	.....	740,150
Divers merchandize, oil, fruit, preserves, &c.	968,300		
Foreign wine and porter	827,384		694,884
Indigo	942,400	.....	1,215,321
Divers articles	519,921		
Total	4,733,865	.....	3,794,425
„ sterling	£ 749,528	.....	£ 600,783

"Of the merchandize imported from China, Persia, and from the different khanats of Central Asia, the tea, as usual, occupied the first place. In 1842 the commerce of Kiakhta had expedited to the fair 45,000 boxes of tea, value 5,046,750 sil. rbls. It has been remarked, that the tea of this year (1842) in general was very fine, and although, in comparison with the preceding year, there had been a sensible diminution in the prices, (diminution of 5 to 10 per cent,) the sales effected did not amount to less, in consequence of the advantageous state of the exchanges at Kiakhta, to the very great benefit of the merchants interested therein.

"Other Asiatic merchandize:—

	sil. rbls.
Tea pressed in cakes for the use of the nomades of the south (6000 boxes) for	265,500
Other products of China, such as silks, cottons, colours, playthings, &c.	13,400
Total of Chinese merchandize, including the tea	5,325,650
Of which were sold for	5,075,650
Bokhara merchandize: namely, raw cotton (18,000 poods), and twisted cotton (9000 poods*) cotton stuffs, called *bakhta*, 150,000 pieces shawls cashmeer, numbering sixty, valued at 120,500 sil. rbls.; turquoises for 42,000 sil. rbls.—Total	943,795
Of which were sold for	895,795

* The preceding year there was imported 39,500 poods.

	sil. rbls.
Merchandize taken by Persian merchants, Armenians, Georgian, &c., such as raw silks of different qualities (2090 poods, valued at 209,742 sil. rbls.), twisted cotton (for 205,627 sil. rbls.), furs, silks, fruits, &c.—Total .	688,023
Of which were sold for	506,823
Total of Asiatic merchandize including the products of China, for	6,937,468
„ sterling . . . . . £	1,098,432
Of which were sold for	6,478,268
Sterling £	1,025,715

"In general the trade in these articles has not been very active. Of 60 cashmere shawls, 22 only were sold, and as for the raw silk, the greater part was obliged to be sent to Moscow.

"To have a just idea of the fair, we must add the value of the Russian and Tartar horses (92,500 sil. rbls.), and of other animals (86,050 sil. rbls.) sold during the fair, as also the receipts of the hotel and innkeepers, Russian and Tartar— those of the theatres, of the public baths, &c., amounting nearly to 352,385 sil. rbls.

"The number of magazines and hangars let amounted to 4814, and the total rents to 151,282 rbls. 80 cop., rather exceeding that of the preceding year.

"Before the end of the fair more than 968 magazines were let in advance, at 40,322 sil. rbls. less than the previous, for the following year."

There is scarcely a town of any consequence in Russia that has not its fairs. The following account of some of these, we have extracted from Kohl's work:

"Next in importance to Nijnei, till very lately, was that of the Root Desert, held near Kursk, in whose vicinity a miraculous picture of the Virgin was said to have been discovered in 1300, on the root of a tree; where, in consequence, a hermitage and a convent were erected, and where, afterwards, a yearly pilgrimage led to the organization of a yearly fair. The number of strangers at Kursk is still greater than at any other fair, except that of Novgorod, but with respect to the business transacted there, the fair of Romni has of late years equalled, and that of Kharkoff has surpassed the fair of Kursk. For Siberia the most important fair is that of Irbit. Considering the business transacted at these five fairs, their relative importance might be expressed thus:—Irbit = 1; Romni = $1\frac{1}{2}$; Kursk = 2; Kharkoff = 3; and Novgorod = 8.

"At Novgorod, in four weeks, goods to the amount of 120,000,000 roubles will sometimes change hands. Like all the fairs of Little Russia, the Kharkoff fair opens with the sale of horses, that arrive in great numbers from the taboons of the steppe, from the studs of the crown and of the rich nobles, and from the Cossack settlements about the Black Sea and the Caucasus. Most of these animals are of an ordinary description, and are sold at very low prices; but there are always a few specimens of superior beauty, for which from 2000 to 10,000 roubles are demanded. At one inn, while I was there, a merchant had hired a private room for the express use of his horse, which he treated with much greater care than he did his own person; feeling, perhaps, how worthless an individual he was himself in comparison with a steed which he hoped to dispose of for no less than 18,000 roubles; a sum for which, at the same fair, he might have purchased a whole taboon of 300 gallopers. There were said to be 6000 horses at the fair. Most of them were bought for the north of Russia, but some also for Poland, Austria, and Moldavia.

"About the end of December the horses have been disposed of, and things begin to assume an appearance of briskness within the town, for the horse fair is held in the suburbs. Strange merchants are seen to arrive, and freely distribute alms, by way of securing the good will of the saints. Bokharians and Persians in their silken vestments, portly Armenians, warlike Circassians, together with Poles and Cossacks, are seen lounging about the streets, for the more distant are always those who arrive first.

"The business done at the fair is all wholesale, and therefore few but merchants trouble themselves about it. The nobility of the neighbouring provinces show themselves but rarely at Kharkoff during the fair, and to this may be owing that so vast a confluence leads to the

opening of no extraordinary places of amusements, such as theatres, concerts, &c. The Russian merchant knows, in point of fact, but of two amusements,—making money, and drinking tea. All the day long he chaffers, and in the evening his favourite recreation is to promote perspiration by copious libations of tea.

"The houses of public entertainment, numerous as they are, are all crowded, as may well be supposed, when it is remembered that independent of the merchants themselves, some 15,000 drivers, and perhaps 80,000 horses, have been required to convey the various articles of merchandize in sledges to the fair, and to carry back their purchases to their several places of destination. The gostinnoi dvor and the customary market-places are, of course insufficient to accommodate all the wares that come pouring in. There are buildings in the town that have been erected on speculation, merely with a view to their being occupied during the fair time. Even the churches and convents seek to take advantage of so favourable an opportunity, by erecting on such waste ground as they may have at their disposal, booths, either of a temporary or permanent nature. One merchant of Kharkoff has erected a bazaar, which is said to bring him during fair time a rent of 50,000 roubles. Many of the inhabitants also vacate the greater part of their houses, and are handsomely remunerated by the merchants for the temporary accommodation.

"Manufactured goods of cotton, silk, and wool, and furs of every description, form the staple commodities. Some of the merchants assured me they had brought cotton goods to the fair to the value of 400,000 or 500,000 roubles. The smallest dealers in this article boasted of having a capital with them worth 40,000 or 50,000 roubles. The plain *kitaika* (calico), was the principal article, and was bought in large quantities by the oriental dealers. The furs brought to Kharkoff were not of the finest descriptions, for which St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijnei-Novgorod, are the more favourable markets; nevertheless the fur booths were to me the most attractive and interesting objects at the fair. There were ten merchants who dealt in the finer descriptions, and numbers came with the skins of wolves, sheep, and hares, for the supply of the common people. The greatest of all the fur dealers at this fair was the merchant Shelikoff, who with a few other Muscovites, forms the great American fur company. Nearly a fourth of all the animals killed by the Siberian and Sitka hunters is brought to his various depots at Novgorod, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Riga, Odessa, and Kharkoff. Shelikoff assured me that he had brought 600,000 roubles' worth of skins to the Kharkoff fair. In one small box alone, he showed me a few black fox skins, which he estimated at 30,000 roubles; the least valuable of these skins were worth 2000, and for some he asked 5000 roubles. Furs in Russia are examined and valued with the same minute care as diamonds are with us; and a skin which unites all the sought-for qualities, rises sometimes to a most enormous price. The lightness of the hide, the colour and gloss of the fur, the age of the animal, the season in which it has been killed, the length of the hair, the condition of the under wool, and various other points, are carefully considered. Some of the animals must be shot only with blunt pieces of wood, others caught in traps, and others stuck in a particular part of the body."

For an account of the Riga and Reval wool-fairs see Riga.

CHAPTER XXII.

RUSSIAN TRADE ON THE CASPIAN SEA.

The waters of this great lake are salt, and no river or stream flows from it into any other lake or sea. It is about 765 miles in extreme length, and from 200 to 400 miles broad. Its coasts, as far as we know, are imperfectly surveyed, and according to such accounts and maps as we possess, are indented by nu-

merous inlets and harbours. It is remarkably shallow for a long distance from the Northern shores: frequently not more than 10 to 12 feet for 20 miles from the coast; while in many parts of the centre soundings have not been found at a depth of 450 fathoms, and the depths along the southern, eastern, and western coasts near the shores are stated to vary from 5 to 25 fathoms. The soundings are exceedingly irregular, and the bottom appears to be often in the form of a succession of broad terraces. On the west, and especially at and on each side of the mouths of the Wolga, countless islands, low, marshy, or sandy, are spread along the shores. The east shore generally rises abruptly from the sea, and the country behind, and eastward along the coast, extending from the frontiers of Persia to the river Kouma, is desert, flat, and dreary. The Caspian receives the mountain rivers and torrents which descend from the Caucasus. There appears to be neither tides nor currents in the Caspian, but its waters, driven by the winds, often rise violently along its shores, and rush into the rivers and inlets, which then rise far above their natural level. Its navigation is considered remarkably dangerous. There may, however, be much exaggeration in the accounts given us: for the Black and Red Seas were, until lately, considered far more dangerous than is now proved to be the case, and steam-ships may on the Caspian, as on the great lakes of Canada, render the intercourse between the Caspian ports of Russia and the coasts of Persia and those of Khiva, &c., safe as well as expeditious.

There are many phenomena related by Hanway, Burnes, Forster, and others, as being in a great degree peculiar to the Caspian. Such as periodical rises and depression of its surface at periods distant from 30 years to more from each other. The surface of the Caspian is much lower than that of the Baltic or White Sea. The Wolga and its great branches drain nearly half of Russia, south of latitude 60 deg. N. The country through which the Wolga flows is not greatly elevated at its source, and it is generally level throughout its course: yet that river is rapid, and consequently the level of the Caspian must be much lower than that of the seas which have a communication with the ocean. The population along its coasts are nearly all migratory, with the exception of the Russian settlements at Astrakan. The fish caught are salmon, sturgeon, porpoises, seals, steret, &c., and aquatic fowls abound along the shores.

The vessels navigating the Caspian belong chiefly to Astrakan and Baku. A few exceed 150 tons burden, but their general size varies from 40 to 100 tons. A great number of smallcraft are employed in the fisheries and in the river navigation. The command of this sea may be considered entirely under the power of Russia, for neither Persia nor the people of the dreary eastern coasts appear to assume any right over it.

Astrakan.—This city has a population of about 32,000 inhabitants. It is the chief entrepôt of the Russian trade with Persia and countries east of the Cas-

pian, and for the fisheries of the Caspian, which supplies a great part of the interior of Russia with caviare and cured fish.

BAKU (the ancient seat of the Ghebers) is one of the best and most frequented ports on the Caspian. It is situated on the west coast in latitude 40 deg. 22 min. N., and has a population variously estimated at from 4000 to 7000. It imports raw silk, cottons, &c.; exports saffron, naphtha, &c.

TIFLIS communicates with the Caspian by the river *Kin*, but which is only navigable for large boats for about 100 miles from its mouth; where there are several fishing villages, or rather moveable tents, occupied by those engaged in the fisheries.

STATEMENT of the Foreign Trade of Tiflis, showing the Value of Imports and Exports thereat, in each Year from 1824 to 1831, both inclusive.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.							
	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton wool	10,585	13,614	16,800	10,648	9,492	1,355	4,445	349
Silk, raw	3,560	16,424	3,145	24,150	30,872	10,871	7,977	6,106
Cotton manufactures	49,513	70,527	34,266	5,580	130,095	79 128	116,921	67,663
Silk ditto	6,925	15,763	11,567	22,085	55,548	35,262	39,207	20,401
Cloth and other woollens	26,785	22,197	26,436	41,074	57,186	57,813	71,076	33,079
Sugar	1,411	7,906	5,593	937	723	24	7,804	6,828
Rum, champagne, hardware, earthenware, drugs, coffee, &c.	10,095	20,214	15,063	44,964	2,850	40,154	49,829	37,667
Total of imports	108,874	166,645	112,871	149,438	286,766	224,607	297,259	172,093

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.							
	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leather	1,769	1,646	2,133	1,387	68	262	153	261
Dyeing stuffs	950	1,271	96	2,475	4,080	3,134	522	1,810
Cotton and other goods	20,169	25,537	35,110	42,719	106,583	83,746	54,962	81,869
Russian cloth	1,480	1,504	514	415	553	410	242	83
Hardware	396	2,422	4,095	2,853	4,342	1,802	1,904	1,743
Furs	1,287	1,652	753	898	1,646	931	1,155	1,396
Hides, nuts, gold thread, linens, silk, iron, drugs, dyes, &c.	12,905	4,922	4,912	8,086	15,447	20,206	13,674	19,921
Total of exports	38,956	38,954	47,613	58,863	132,719	110,491	72,612	107,074

TRADE of Astrakan with Foreign Parts, showing the Value of the principal Articles imported and exported thereat, in each Year from 1824 to 1831, both inclusive.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		ARTICLES.	Value of Exports.	
	1824	1830		1824	1830
	£	£		£	£
Cotton wool	4,279	4,398	Copper	14,876	15,594
—— twist	11,073	8,469	Iron	17,449	40,251
—— manufactures	20,515	16,806	Leather	5,178	4,288
Silk, raw	75,884	57,792	Russian cloth	3,687	2,487
—— manufactures	392	1,818	Furs	2,699	1,642
Woollen manufactures	2,150	1,221	Cotton and woollen manufactures	11,238	38,862
Dyes, madder, indigo, &c.	10,279	14,086	Hardware, earthenware, drugs, paper, wooden ware, &c.	32,553	52,648
Fruit	2,126	2,751			
Drugs, tobacco, raw sugar, fish, &c.	15,293	15,344	Total	87,680	155,772
Total	141,991	122,685			

VESSELS which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the Ports of Astrakan and Baku, in the Caspian Sea, in the Years 1830 and 1831.

PORTS.	1830				1831				COUNTRIES.
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
Astrakan	28	6,488	25	6,218	15	4,192	34	9,150	Russia.
Baku	29		30		22		34		
Astrakan	21	4,462	31	6,744	33	6,918	15	3,544	Persia.
Baku	116		127		10		95		
Astrakan	10	1,224	8	1,048		1,440	13	1 756	Mangishlak.
Total	204	12,174	221	14,010	173	12,550	191	41,450	

The Persian shipping engaged in the trade of the above ports amounted only to three vessels entered and cleared in 1830, and one in 1831. They are included in the account.

FOREIGN Trade of Baku, in each Year from 1824 to 1831, both inclusive.

ARTICLES.	Value of Imports.		ARTICLES.	Value of Exports.	
	1824	1831		1824	1831
	£	£		£	£
Silk, raw	11,273	33,711	Naphtha	21,907	
Cotton wool	1,584	2,116	Salt	5,492	1,701
—— twist	1,430	341	Saffron	22,263	
—— manufactures	24,135	23,228	Drugs, gold, thread, spices, writing-paper, furs, &c.	3,852	
Silk manufactures	1,515	2,875			
Shawls, girdles, and other woollens	119	315	Total	53,514	23,240
Drugs, tobacco, fruit, fish, indigo, &c.	4,576	10,801			
Total	44,632	74,447			

FOREIGN Trade of the Port of Astrakan and Baku, during the Year 1831.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS. 1831		ARTICLES.	EXPORTS. 1831	
	Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.
		£			£
Rice	....	1,162	Brandy and other spirits	galls. 10,371	1,081
Sugar			Salt	cwt. 14,593	1,701
Fruit	....	2,551	Sugar, in loaves and candied	lbs. 113,880	3,093
Fish and caviare	....	3,666	Tea	do. 12,000	1,881
Tobacco	....	673	Flour, provisions, and spices	....	5,799
Sundry provisions			Drugs and drysalteries	....	6,722
Medicinal drugs	....	269	Iron	cwt 44,869	15,253
Cotton wool	lbs. 529,800	7,147	Copper and other metals	3,279	11,331
—— twist	do. 295,480	9,907	Tanned leather (yufts)	skins 69,703	3,880
Silk, raw	do. 356,120	64,390	Colouring materials	....	5,749
Dyes, madder, &c.	646,600	21,722	Cotton twist	lbs. 6,000	253
Drugs, or drysalteries	....	2,463	Raw silk	do. 35,280	5,498
Isinglass	....	1,605	Hemp and flax goods	....	2,766
Skins			Cotton manufactures	....	34,546
Cotton manufactures	....	41,412	Silk ditto	....	1,652
Silk ditto	....	8,370	Woollen ditto, and Russian	yards 8,846	1,772
—— twisted	3,760	163	Gold and silver articles	....	1,458
Woollen goods, shawls, and girdles	....	1,194	Hardware	....	5,266
Furs	....	3,249	Leather goods	....	2,130
Miscellaneous	....	1,251	Miscellaneous	....	9,402
Total	....	171,188	Total	....	120,225
Total value of imports at Astrakan	....	96,713	Total value of exports at Astrakan	....	96,973

CHAPTER XXIII.

RUSSIAN MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industry of Russia is far in arrear of that of Germany, of France, and even of Austria. That it has greatly advanced during the last half-century is true, but if we except the ordinary articles of clothing, and rude implements which almost every serf makes for his own wear and convenience, the fabrics of Russia are unimportant for a population of 60,000,000.

The policy of the government has long been to create home manufactures, by prohibiting those of other countries being used within her vast dominions. In regard to the latter part of her policy, Russia has succeeded, excepting so far as the contrabandist, that extensive despiser of ukases, prohibitions, and high duties, has managed, and that with success, to evade the fiscal forts and army of revenue officers which Russia has established.

Previous to 1790 the Russian army was clothed with foreign woollens, at present the use of foreign cloths for the army is prohibited, and Russian cloths of worse quality and higher cost is solely used. It has been argued that Russia can produce cheap fabrics by her unpaid serf labour. This is untrue. Wages paid for the labour of free persons has been found, even in Russia, the most profitable.

STATEMENT of the Number of Manufactories throughout the Russian Empire, in the Years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824.

DESCRIPTION OF MANUFACTORY.	1812	1816	1820	1824
Cloth manufactories	136	235	304	324
Silk ditto	105	158	159	184
Hat ditto	25	41	77	79
Leather tanneries	1150	1530	1726	1784
Soap and candle manufactories, tallow melting-houses, and wax bleach-yards	181	410	755	1023
Oilcloth manufactories	2	2	1	2
Linen ditto	170	216	196	214
Paper mills	56	74	87	87
Dyeing manufactories	18	25	52	66
Cotton ditto	129	423	440	484
Rope and spinning yards	48	102	95	98
Potash manufactories	6	31	122	218
Tobacco ditto	...	6	24	35
Snuffbox ditto	3	6	8	7
Japan ware ditto	1	5	1	
Sugar refineries	30	51	38	47
Powder and pomatum manufactories	2	2	2	1
Vinegar and aquafortis ditto	10	18	20	25
Lace and cord ditto	13	24	23	21
Colour ditto	13	27	29	28
Sealingwax ditto	3	7	6	7
Chemicals and saltpetre ditto	31	22	36	71
Steel, iron, and needle ditto	33	75	88	170
Crystal and glass ditto	131	155	152	164
Porcelain and earthenware ditto	9	30	38	45
Copper founderies and button ditto	22	59	71	104
Total	2327	3734	4550	5286

QUANTITIES and Value of Machinery and of certain Materials for Manufactures imported into Russia, and of the Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie imported into, and exported from, that country, in the Year 1830, and in each Year from 1836 to 1839.

YEARS.	IMPORTED.							
	Machinery.	Raw Cotton.		Cotton Twist.		Indigo.	
	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	roubles.	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.
1830.....	943,153	116,314	2,402,152	429,736	29,764,547	24,950	5,631,074
1836.....	2,180,955	258,939	7,346,074	609,779	41,239,982	34,560	8,222,821
1837.....	3,496,860	262,752	6,696,125	657,537	41,081,462	31,947	8,235,262
1838.....	4,398,793	326 707	8,253,097	606,667	34 197,026	40,059	11,294,899
1839.....	2,869,621	354,832	8,624,035	535,817	30 304,689	35,500	11,151,152

YEARS.	IMPORTED.							EXPORTED.
	Cochineal.		Madder.		Dyewoods.		Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.	Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.	roubles.	roubles.
1830.....	4,013	1,714,321	66,315	1,628,995	341,015	1,647,639	57,878,537	4,368,960
1836.....	7,233	2,306,460	82,606	1,982,592	338,119	1,945,117	31,043,285	17,310,089
1837.....	5 875	1.638,412	90,719	1,967,186	373,559	1,997,969	25,757,031	16,588,225
1838.....	4,305	1,172,171	156,882	3,358,271	298,710	1,664,007	24,228,779	8,217,273
1839.....	4,409	1,104,436	154,811	3,797,196	486,373	2,775,072	51,790,930	6,988,362

The value in sterling money of cotton twist imported in 1822 amounted to 640,000*l.*; in 1826, 1,423,290*l.*; in 1830, 1256*l.*; in 1835, 1,540,784*l.* Nearly the whole quantity was imported from the United Kingdom.

The quantity of cotton wool imported in 1825, was 2,245,212 lbs., value 94,394*l.* Quantity of cotton twist 10,278,180 lbs., value 1,455,866*l.* In 1836 the quantity of cotton wool imported was 7,503,120 lbs., value 274,398*l.*

VALUE of manufactured Loom Goods, of each kind, produced, imported, and consumed in Russia, and exported therefrom, in the Year 1835, in English Money.

	GOODS WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF			
	Silk.	Wool.	Linen.	Cotton.
	£	£	£	£
Manufactured in Russia	660,000	3,800,000	680,000	2,500,000
Imported	438,222	306,666	44,560	494,862
Total for consumption	1,098,222	4,106,666	724,560	2,994,862
Consumed	1,090,952	6,666,666	40,88,888	2,796,507
Exported	7,492	128,888	453,333	198,356
Total	1,098,444	6,795,554	4,542,221	2,994,863

QUANTITIES and Value of the different Articles of Woollen, Silk, Cotton, and Linen Goods manufactured in Russia, in the Year 1824; and of the Total Value of such Goods imported from Foreign Countries into Russia, in the Years 1820 and 1824, reduced to English Measures and Monies.

DESCRIPTION.		Goods manufactured in Russia, in the Year 1824.		Value of manufactured Goods imported into Russia.	
		Quantities.	Value. £	1820. Value. £	1824. Value. £
Woollen goods	Cloths, fine ..... yards	1,181,647	1,661,691		
	—— middling ..... do.	391,710	280,337		
	—— coarse and soldiers' cloth ..... do.	3,943,111	665,399		
	Kerseymere, camlet, velvet, patent cords, merino cloths, &c. ..... do.	198,639	44,693		
	Divers cloths ..... do.	101,928	5,733		
	Shawls and handkerchiefs ..... pieces	15,416	3,371		
	Blankets, carpets, &c. ..... do.	....	12,750		
	Total	....	2,613,974	997,816	402,356
Silk goods	Satin, gros de Naples, velvet, sarcenet, &c. ..... yards	997,742	336,737		
	Handkerchiefs ..... pieces	198,166	26,008		
	Shawls ..... do.	6,244	1,365		
	Gown-pieces ..... do.	2,082	2,276		
	Girdles ..... do.	43,184	7,556		
	Silk lace ..... do.	....	18,368		
	Ribbons, badges, &c. ..... yards	534,765	30,080		
	Caps, reticules, gloves, &c.	....	21,874		
	Total	....	444,264	458,982	292,569
Cotton goods	Printed and coloured calicoes ..... yards	9,762,487	439,311		
	Chintzes ..... do.	8,262,069	464,740		
	Nankins and Kitaika ..... do.	6,385,008	179,578		
	Velverets, ginghams, and interwoven cotton goods ..... do.	82,619	4,647		
	Muslins, gold thread, and corolin .... do.	74,725	4,374		
	Calicoes, bombasins, kumatsch, &c... do.	1,907,266	53,641		
	Percaulabs, half-chintzes, &c. ..... do.	2,431,769	102,590		
	Aladschi, quilting, &c. ..... do.	236,161	26,568		
	Handkerchiefs, large ..... pieces	666,030	116,555		
	—— middling and small ..... do.	4,704,735	205,831		
	Shawls ..... do.	36,150	7,907		
	Girdles, caps, stockings, bands	....	1,334		
	Various tuffs	....	13,125		
	Total	....	1,620,201	1,003,314	455,362
Linen goods	Linen, fine ..... yards	63,679	5,372		
	—— coarse ..... do.	183,485	4,941		
	Flems, ravenduck, sailcloth ..... do.	9,955,207	419,985		
	Ticking, canvass, naboikn, &c. ..... do.	1,250,025	21,531		
	Tablecloths ..... do.	12,565	7,067		
	Napkins ..... do.	70,144	7,890		
	Various goods ..... do.	....	874		
	Total	....	467,660	104,169	8,286
	Total of manufactured goods	....	5,146,099	2,544,281	1,158,573

ARTICLES of Russian Manufacture exported from St. Petersburg during the Years 1840 and 1841.

ARTICLES.		1840	1841
Sailcloth	pieces	56,923	51,929
Half-duck	do.	1,920	2,407
Flems { brown	do.	56,960	48,062
Flems { bleached	do.	3,039	1,850
Ravens, light	do.	32,838	36,165
—— heavy	do.	26,891	21,676
Drillings	arshines	81,372	157,190
Diaper	do.	3,349,177	2,822,538
Bagging	do	175,618	421,928
Crash	do.	1,354,158	1,638,646
Linen	do.	116	20,000

1 arshine = 28 English inches.

N. B. The above return does not include the shipment for Riga and Finland, nor the quantities purchased by masters of merchant-vessels for ship's use.

See tables of General Exports of manufactured Goods from Russia for several years, which precedes the trade of the Russian ports.

Account of the Progress and present State of the Cotton Manufactories of Russia; translated from the St. Petersburg Official Gazette.

"Of all the branches of manufacturing industry, that of cotton is one which has received, in the course of the last twenty years, the greatest development in Russia; and the progress of which has produced remarkable results. In the present state of our fabrics, more than 300,000 poods of raw cotton are yearly converted into yarn in our cotton spinneries. Our cotton-cloth manufactories require, in the same space of time, a supply of 800,000 poods of cotton yarn; and Russia exports annually two millions of silver roubles' worth of this tissue; whereas, before the time here alluded to, the actual working of our factories did not produce one-fourth of the quantities just mentioned. The state of prosperity which these very establishments have reached in so few years, due, in a great degree, to the wise measures adopted by the government for the protection of this branch of national industry, proves, at the same time, how well those measures had been calculated. The increasing activity of which we have spoken, is in itself so remarkable for the regularity of its progressive advancement, that (interesting as it must necessarily be on this and many other accounts) we consider it our duty to enter into some further details on the subject.

"The following comparative table shows the importation of raw cotton from 1824 to 1841:

	Cotton from America, India, & Smyrna, &c., by the Frontiers of Europe. poods.	Cotton from Persia, the Khannts of Khiva, and of Bokhara, &c., by the Frontiers of Asia. poods.		Cotton from America, India, & Smyrna, &c., by the Frontiers of Europe. poods.	Cotton from Persia, the Khannts of Khiva and of Bokhara, &c., by the Frontiers of Asia. poods.	
1824	36,340	19,032	55,372	1833 136,032	3,000	139,032
1825	39,130	23,237	62,367	1834 148,235	3,875	152,110
1826	48,873	56,190	105,063	1835 207,987	14,438	222,425
1827	50,948	17,026	67,974	1836 208,420	50,519	258,939
1828	68,918	23,298	92,215	1837 240,151	22,601	262,752
1829	103,676	30,678	134,354	1838 315,586	11,120	326,706
1830	85,613	30,701	116,314	1839 329,932	25,600	354,832
1831	86,134	18,415	104,549	1840 359,727	38,462	398,189
1832	120,627	6,497	127,124	1841 281,466	32,835	314,301

Raw Cotton imported.

COUNTRIES.	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
Great Britain	146,011	178,440	195,041	197,178	197,893
France	4,468	9,337	28,806	27,713	25,365
America	44,801	48,934	51,137	57,589	25,409
Turkey	39,563	65,531	44,657	67,243	13,671
Persia	767	1,234	3,482	3,407	3,891
Khiva	4,425	.....	....	.....	11,721
Bokhara	11,774	9,454	19,208	29,383	12,939
Taschkent	5,550	101	2,892	5,639	4,268
From other countries of Asia	5,393	13,876	9,603	10,037	19,144
Total...	262,752	326,707	354,832	398,189	314,301
By way of St. Petersburg	179,926	231,681	267,200	258,113	244,052

"Russia alone consumes about one-fifth of the whole of the raw cotton annually exported by England, the principal entrepôt of this trade. Our immediate relations with America, in this respect, are of much less importance; the quantity of cotton imported directly from the United States scarcely ever amounting to one-fourth of the whole sent to us annually by England. We ought at the same time to observe, that the transatlantic importation of cotton will necessarily increase in proportion as our cotton-spinning factories shall acquire more development, and at a greater rate than that of the cotton we import from Asia. The first, having a longer wool, is the only one that can be used in our mechanical cotton-spinneries; whereas that which we import from Persia and Turkistan, is only fit for

spinning by hand, or to be converted into wadding. Notwithstanding the increasing activity of this trade (a proof of the progressive development of our spinneries), Russia continues still to import spun cotton from abroad in considerable quantities, with a view of supplying the cloth manufactories, being in advance of the cotton spinneries established in the interior of the kingdom, with yarn. The activity which reigns in these cotton-cloth factories has, in point of fact, become so remarkable, that the quantity of spun cotton imported annually from abroad for their supply has increased, in the period hereafter mentioned, from less than 300,000 to nearly 600,000 poods, which is shown more in detail in the following table:

COTTON Thread imported by the Frontiers of Europe and Asia.

YEARS.	EUROPE.		ASIA.	
	White Thread.	Dyed Thread.	White Thread.	Total of White Thread.
	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
1824	290,274	27,880	17,639	307,913
1825	240,752	17,619	27,133	267,885
1826	343,965	21,055	24,981	368,946
1827	328,187	26,707	21,828	349,965
1828	359,775	23,255	37,402	397,177
1829	464,955	28 604	31 114	496,069
1830	398,022	19,813	31,714	429,736
1831	540,582	24,545	42 138	582,720
1832	501,766	26,183	16,201	518,067
1833	490,607	20,796	27,086	517,693
1834	499,896	18,261	25,400	525,296
1835	524,416	8,471	35,263	559,279
1836	551,609	5,274	49,170	600,779
1837	600,206	4,287	57,331	657,537
1838	571,761	5,593	34,905	606,667
1839	513,714	4,456	22,103	535,817
1840	465,913	3,624	53,256	519,189
1841	507,711	2,490	53,088*	560 799

*The importation of dyed thread diminishes; the number of dyers in Russia having successively augmented.

"It is again from England that we import the largest quantity of cotton yarn, used in our fabrics. The importation of it, in the last five years, distributed in the following manner among the different European countries and Asia, which send this article regularly to Russia, will prove the fact.

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
England, white thread	595,173	564,159	511,810	458,852	504,216
— dyed	847	1,780	1,403	1,437	1,206
Germany, white thread	735	5,841	770	2,174	1,893
— dyed	2,541	3,269	2,714	1,077	1,155
Turkey, white thread	4,156	1,591	1,132	3,977	1,488
— dyed	619	513	217	210	97
Persia, white thread	8,176	7,834	6,921	14,175	16,660
Khiva, ditto	....	....	....	....	6,107
Bokhara, ditto	34,897	20,537	15,151	28,689	25,575
Taschkent, ditto	13,945	6,459	....	9,997	4,679
Several other countries, white thread	455	216	633	1,325	181
— dyed	280	31	122	300	32
Total white	657,537	606,667	536,417	519,189	560,799
„ dyed	4,287	5,593	4,456	3,624	2,490
By way of St. Petersburg, white thread	527,572	498,064	438,163	381,507	397,369
Ditto, ditto, dyed	3,285	4,248	3,429	2,420	1,383

"By this we see that English spun cotton forms by itself nearly nine-tenths of the whole of the imports. We might add that the quantity which Russia takes, constitutes at the same time about one-sixth of the total amount of the cotton yarn annually exported from England; and that in consequence her relations with Russia are among those which are in this respect of the greatest importance. As regards the cotton thread imported from Central Asia, the importation of it has during the last ten years equally augmented; it is employed for weaving cloth of an ordinary quality, and for making candle-wicks.

"Notwithstanding the importance of the progress which we have made, our cotton-cloth manufactories cannot, in their present state, produce the quantity of cloth of this descrip-

tion required by our markets in the interior of the country, and although Russia annually exports a certain quantity of the same cloth, she is nevertheless compelled to import it regularly from abroad to a considerable amount.

VALUE of Imports of Woven Cottons.

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	roubles. paper money	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.
Great Britain	2,180,193	2,478,515	2,547,453	2,787,533	1,896,902
Germany	1,830,919	2,062,660	1,842,098	2,281,191	1,898,057
Turkey	1,753,090	1,619,391	1,343,268	842,639	1,006,309
Persia	4,944,386	5,890,479	5,545,880	6,502,681	5,963,923
Bokhara	1,122,379	1 248,658	1,074,912	1,115,935	2,401,238
Taschkent	679,699	383,421	1,149,345	1 019,357	1,091,306
Several other countries	310,383	294,434	294,062	1,187,720	967,019
Total	12,820,049	13.977,561	13,797,018	15,737,056	15,227,754

"Stuffs of superior quality, sent to us by England and Germany, diminish as is seen; whereas those of ordinary quality, and of small value, which come from Asia, successively augment. The latter are destined for the use of the Asiatic race of people which is so numerous in the provinces of the west and south.

"However satisfactory this increase of imports may seem, we cannot help remarking that our foreign relations as regards our cotton manufactures will for a long time to come yet continue to be of much less importance than the immense market of the interior, which cannot fail to increase more and more on account of the uninterrupted increase of population and national wealth in Russia. Foreign exportation is not yet an imperious necessity, for our factories, as is probably the case in other countries, where a spirit of enterprise has led people into a state of exaggerated manufacturing activity. Without having to fear the effect of accidents and events (which so often bring with them stagnation and catastrophes in the speculating trade), our manufacturing industry may still freely develop all its energy with the view of attaining that degree of activity which will make it necessary for Russia to require from foreign nations any thing else beyond the raw materials. The progress she has already made authorizes us to believe that Russia will reach this great desideratum."

Public Exhibitions of Russian Manufactures and Industry.—The first of these exhibitions was in 1829. The second was in 1833, and is thus described by a French traveller as having taken place in St. Petersburg:

"Eight large halls were appropriated to the display of articles, which were classed in 33 sections.

"Section 1. *Metals, and articles in cast iron.*—It is this branch of industry which seems to succeed best in Russia. In many respects she can sustain competition with foreigners. We particularly remarked large works of cast metal, nailmaking, iron rolled for covering houses. Firearms, although still inferior to those of France, are improving. White arms, other than the sabres and poniards of Asiatic description, made at Haloousk, in Siberia, are generally inferior.

"2. *Machines, models, &c.*—We have especially admired a steam-engine of high pressure, 120 horse power. The principal articles exhibited were from the imperial works, and particularly from the '*tectonological institute.*'

"3. *Mathematical, physical, and surgical instruments.* — The surgical instruments were quite ordinary.

"4. *Chemical products.*—The progress of manufactures requiring these, has caused some improvement in their preparations. Two essential qualifications are still wanting in their dyes, brilliancy and permanency.

"5. *Sugars and sirups.*—The refining of sugar of cane is with difficulty maintained, notwithstanding the low price of raw sugar, which is very lightly taxed on importation. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root has, of late years, been greatly increased in some of the governments of the interior, owing to the low price of labour, and to the difficulty of transporting colonial sugar.

"6. *Soaps.*—The best Russian soaps are those of Kasan. St. Petersburg has, however, exhibited some, which nearly equalled those of the factories of Tartary.

"7. *Bougies, or wax candles.*—The high price of the transparent bougies exhibited, will not permit competition with the ordinary bougies.

"8. *Equipages.*—Taste and elegance of forms recommend less the coachmaking of St. Petersburg, than the solidity of the leather and iron.

"9. *Paper for writing and for hangings.*—These two manufactures, the last especially, are almost stationary. The imperfection of paper for hangings prepared in Russia, the strict prohibition of imported paper, prevents recourse to this species of decoration.

"10. *Tissues of flax and hemp, linen thread.*—Sailcloth, and other cloths, maintain their reputation. In fine cloth there is no improvement since 1829, except perhaps in the weaving and bleaching of damask table-linen. The imperial spinning-works of Alexandrowski has produced up to No. 140 in brown, and 120 in white, but their high prices do not permit them to be extensively used in weaving.

"11. *Leather and skins.*—Next to industry in iron, that of leather is among the first in the empire. The yuft, or leather of Russia, preserves always its superiority over similar foreign products. The morocco of Kasan and the sole leather, are quite inferior to the morocco of England and the sole leather of France and Belgium.

"12. *Taffetas gummed and oilcloth.*

"13. *Haircloth for furniture.*

"14. *Various manufactures.*

"The articles of these three sections were not susceptible of remark.

"15. *Tobacco.*—The culture of the tobaccoes of Turkey, and of Asia Minor, has become, in the middle of the empire, and especially in the Crimea, the object of speculations to which the extent of national consumption promises great advantages.

"16. *Bronzes.*—Some candelabras and pendulum clocks were remarkable for the perfection of the gilding, but the forms of the articles entirely of Russian creation were generally deficient in grace and elegance.

"17. *Silver and plated ware.*—The most important article was a silver vase, antique in form, valued at 7000 or 8000 roubles; as in the case of the bronzes, this article sinned against taste in its form.

"18. *Porcelain queen's ware pottery.*—The china of the imperial manufacture, maintained at great expense near St. Petersburg, cannot be compared with the French of second order, and the prices are exorbitant.

"19. *Crystals, glassware.*—Those of imperial manufacture are perhaps the only articles of luxury that Russia can export to Europe with success. Belgium buys largely.

"20. *Tissues of cotton.*—Russia seems approaching to competition with England and France; Asia offers an immense outlet for common cotton fabrics.

"21. *Tissues of wool, cloths, and carpets.*—An equally extensive demand is found for common Russia cloths in the consumption of the middle classes, the clothing of the army, and the commerce with China, Persia, and Armenia. This manufacture has greatly increased, and has been improved by competition. The markets of St. Petersburg and Moscow may be considered as closed against foreign common cloth, no matter what modification may be given to the tariff. The light or ladies' cloth, used in Asia, particularly received praise.

"A grand carpet, from the imperial manufacture, and priced at 6000 roubles, did not meet purchasers. The preparing of wool is not sufficiently understood to give success to such work.

"22. *Musical instruments.*

"23. *Furniture and cabinet wares.*—A handsome exhibition.

"24. *Hats of beaver, straw, and silk.*

"25. *Book trade and book binding.*—Printing improves; binding begins to approach the French, always much sought after in St. Petersburg.

"26. *Glovemaking.*—The inferiority of Russian gloves is such, that notwithstanding the very high duties, French gloves are in general use among the rich.

"27. *Lackered ware.*

"28. *Tissues of fine cottons.*—The manufacture of these tissues has been extended since 1829, but has not made much progress.

"29. *Tissues of pure and mixed silk.*—Watered silks, ribbons especially, have greatly increased. The progress is less perceptible in common ribbons, in gauzes and other fancy

articles. The tissues exhibited, offered a very imperfect imitation of the products of Lyons and of St. Etienne. Not sufficient taste or variety in the figures, nor of permanency in the colours. The cultivation of the mulberry-tree has made but little progress in the provinces within and beyond the Caucasus; there are two great obstacles, a desire of change, and continual revolts among the mountaineers, have paralyzed the efforts of government.

"The *organsonage* of silk is confessedly at a stand; quite in its infancy, in the hands of peasants, who alone attend to this important part of the work of preparing silk.

"The silk of Caucasus and Georgia can only be used for common work. The silk stuffs approved at the exhibition, were made from Italian silk, of which Russia is estimated to require about 6000 pounds.

"30. *Shawls, scarfs, &c.*—A single manufactory of Moscow presented articles somewhat superior to those of last exhibition. Some articles of goats' hair were marked at extravagant prices.

"31. *Embroidered and spangled stuffs in gold and silver.*—Public attention was particularly attracted to these tissues, specially intended for religious ceremonies, which are both very frequent, and very pompous in Russia. They have not the brilliancy nor the richness of the brocades of Lyons, but their quality is very fine, and the prices higher. This part of the exhibition ought preferably to interest foreign merchants, who must have perceived much improvement and progress.

"32. *Gold and silver, fine, spun; false gold, spun; works in fine and false.*—This section comprises lace-work generally. All which belongs to military equipment has reached a remarkable degree of perfection. The prices, however, are much higher than those of France.

"33. *Medals and coins.*—Those which have been struck under the present reign, do not appear superior to the coins and medals of the preceding reign.

"To sum up. The exhibition of 1833 will, probably, in its result, encourage a perseverance in the system of absolute prohibitions and excessive restrictions, adopted for the protection of Russian industry, in like manner as the exhibition of 1829 has contributed to aggravate the rigour of this system.

"All idea of softening the rigour of the tariffs, if suggested, on beholding the rich manufactures of the country, would cede to the clamours of those engaged therein claiming exclusive patronage; upon the faith of which, the largest fortunes have been invested. It must not be lost sight of indeed, that in the greater part of Russian manufacturing establishments, raw materials, directors, managers, workmen, process, machinery, all is foreign; it will require a long time before so many new establishments can be well seated on the soil.

"The exhibition of 1833, as well as that of 1829, attests also that immense sacrifices have been submitted to by all orders of the nation, and a great degree of activity imparted to all minds.

"Moscow seems still to produce more and better than St. Petersburg, but, comparatively, the progress of manufactures in St. Petersburg, where they have been more recently commenced, has been more rapid.

"Experience ought, by this time, to have answered the important question, as to the capability of those engaged in manufactures to supply therewith the wants of the nation, conformably to the qualities and prices shown at the exhibition.

"Official reports attest, that the number of establishments in Russia has increased 142 in the course of the year 1832; that the workmen employed in these new works amount to 10,465; making the total number of establishments 5599, and of operatives therein 284,000.

"A great number of manufactures of cloth from Saxony and the north of Germany, who were established in Poland, attracted by the advantageous offers held out by government, have transported their workmen and machinery to St. Petersburg, to Moscow, and to other towns in the interior of Russia.

"The Jews of Galicia, obliged to relinquish their contraband trade, organized on the frontiers of Poland, have quitted Brody to go into Moldavia and to Odessa, where they devote themselves exclusively to trading in the products of Russian industry."

The exhibition of the present year at Moscow, of which we have seen the programme, was to be similarly arranged to that above described. The following is translated from the Leipzic Gazette:

"The decree of the Emperor is about to be fulfilled at Moscow, and great preparations are making for the exhibition of Russian manufactures in the month of June, 1843. The decree concerning manufacturing industry declares that every four years there shall be an exhibition of the products and manufactures of Russia, either at St. Petersburg or at Moscow. As there has not been here any exhibition since 1835, that which is to take place in June will certainly bring to view the great progress of our industrious town as well as the productive abilities of the other provinces. Experience has shown the necessity of putting the stamp or mark of the fabric to which the goods belong, and their Russian origin on every piece of manufacture. By this they have the advantage of being free from town dues, even if they are sold during the exhibition.

"The discovery of a peat-ground (a great part of which is already excavated) in the neighbourhood of our town is a great benefit. It is worked by 43 steam-engines within the town and its environs. The high price of burning-materials will certainly fall by this discovery.

"The Russian trade with the kingdom of Poland, has undergone within the last two years a remarkable change. The greater the exports of grain and other provisions and raw materials of Poland increases, the lesser are its imports, from our manufactures. It is difficult to decide, whether the latter is on account of the increasing poverty of the country, and thereby diminishing its consumption, or whether it is on account of its rising industry. The entire value of Russian imports from that country amounted last year, according to the custom-house registers, to 2,034,739 roubles, whilst the declared worth of the Polish imports amounted only to 820,541 roubles. The principal articles of export of the latter country are the Polish cloths, in weight 3086 poods. In 1830 more than 5000 poods were exported from that country to Russia."

HOURS OF LABOUR, &c., IN RUSSIAN MANUFACTORIES.

"No regulations have been established by government as to the hours of working. The number of working hours is regulated by the will of the manufacturer. The general time is from six in the morning to eight in the evening, with three hours' rest—one for breakfast and two for dinner. The food is beef, rye bread, cabbage, and buckwheat porridge and fish during the fasts. The wages vary from 20 to 150 roubles per month, and are always paid in specie."

Answers received to the several Queries, from a Person engaged in the Russian Manufactories.—"In reply to query, No. 1, I may state that no regulations have yet been established by government as to the hours for labour in factories, or as to the employment of children there. It may be as well to explain that what is called the 'Factory System' cannot yet be said to exist in this country; there being at present only a few establishments in St. Petersburg where there is any thing approaching it. In the interior generally, not excepting Moscow, manufactures are carried on, either on what, in contrast to the 'Factory System,' may be called the 'domestic system,' where the establishments are very small, and for the most part in the dwelling-house of the master, who lives with and is in fact one of the workpeople; or else in mills where the workpeople are slaves of the owner, which so entirely alters the relation between them, that no comparison can well be made between a mill so conducted, and one where free labour is employed.

"Nominally much less wages are paid in small mills, but much less work also is performed by the workmen in a given time.

"Annexed is a list of wages paid in a cotton-mill at St. Petersburg, in which the workpeople are free, or at least are not the slaves of the owner of the mill. The wages are paid altogether in money, and the people lodge and feed themselves. The list contains a note of the expense of living, &c. &c. They usually form societies among themselves of 10 or 20 persons, who live in a common room and mess together.

"The lowest sum for which a labouring man can exist in St. Petersburg, taking into calculation food, clothing, lodging, &c., is from 14 to 15 roubles bank-notes per month, or 13*s.* to 14*s.* sterling. Such a man lives on rye bread exclusively, drinks quass (a fermented drink made from rye), wears a sheepskin throughout the year, lodges in an apartment with 10 or 12 other men, with whom he messes in common, and sleeps on the bare boards or on a mat.

"During the summer thousands live in this manner at St. Petersburg, and return in the winter to their villages in district governments, with the surplus of their earnings.

"Those who have steady employment throughout the year live rather better, and spend in proportion more.

"The universal food is rye bread; but all, except the lowest order of workmen, vary it by an occasional mess of buckwheat, and a little soup and sour cabbage.

"In St. Petersburg wages are paid in money, but it is very common for the master to agree with his men to pay lower wages on condition of lodging and feeding them."

WAGES of Workpeople in a Cotton-mill at St. Petersburg, in 1841.

The different Departments, Description of the Work-people, sex, &c.	Wages per Day.		Wages per Month.		Cost of Board and Lodging, Lights, &c., per Month.		Cost of Clothes per Month.		Surplus Money remaining to each per Month.	
	rou.	cop.	rou.	cop.	rou.	cop.	rou.	cop.	rou.	cop.
Men in the blowing or mixing rooms	1	40	35	0	15	0	8	0	12	0
Boys in the blowing room	1	0	25	0	15	0	5	0	5	0
Men about the carding engines	1	40	35	0	15	0	8	0	12	0
Boys at back of the cards	1	0	25	0	15	0	5	0	5	0
Boys at front of the cards	0	80	20	0	12	0	4	0	4	0
Girls at the calenders	0	60	15	0	10	0	4	0	1	0
Women or girls at back of drawing-frames	1	0	25	0	12	0	5	0	8	0
Women or girls at front of drawing-frames	0	80	20	0	12	0	5	0	3	0
Girls at back of tube-machines	0	70	17	50	11	0	5	0	1	50
Girls at front of tube machines	0	80	20	0	12	0	5	0	3	0
Each spinner, 1 month or 25 days' work			93	7	18	0	8	0	67	7
First or large piecer	1	60	40	0	14	0	5	0	21	0
Second or backside piecer	1	20	30	0	12	0	5	0	13	0
Largest boy at back of the mules	0	80	20	0	12	0	5	0	3	0
Least boy at back of the mules	0	60	15	0	12	0	3	0	0	0
Reelers	1	20	30	0	12	0	5	0	13	0
Joiner	2	40	60	0	18	0	8	0	34	0
Piler (a good one)	2	40	60	0	18	0	8	0	34	0
Turner (a good one)	2	80	70	0	18	0	8	0	44	0
Smith	2	80	70	0	18	0	8	0	44	0
Watchmen	1	20	30	0	15	0	6	0	9	0
Carpenter	1	80	45	0	15	0	6	0	21	0
Stokers (who fire up)	1	60	40	0	15	0	8	0	17	0
Common labourers	1	5	26	25	14	0	6	0	6	25
First class of thrastle piecers	1	0	25	0	10	0	5	0	10	0
Second class of ditto	0	90	22	50	10	0	5	0	7	50
Third class of ditto	0	60	15	0	10	0	5	0	0	0

Hours of labour, 13 per diem, except Saturday 10 hours, or 75 hours in a week of 6 days. There are about 295 working-days in the year.

The above wages are in bank-note roubles: 1 rouble bank-note is nearly equal to 11*d.* sterling.

The spinners' wages are considered high, and are likely to be reduced; but it is not probable that the wages of the other hands will soon decline.

Under the head of the General Trade of Russia will be found the export trade of wool and woollen cloths, the produce of Russian factories, annually sent to China and other Asiatic countries.

The following is an official account we have recently procured of the value of woollen goods imported in each year, whether from European, or by the Asiatic frontiers of Russia.

Since the year 1820 the value of such imports, including cloths, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., and other light materials has been annually as follows: viz.—

	Rbls. Assig.	Woollen Yarn.
In 1820 . . .	22,350,112	
1821	28,863,119	. . 600 poods the value not being included in the total for this year.
1822 . . .	12,049,367	
1823	12,427,478	

YEARS.	By the Frontiers of Europe.		By the Frontiers of Asia.		Yarn.
	rbls. ass.	£	rbls. ass.	£	poods.
1824	7,388,831	301,136	807,902	32,975	
1825	8,752,495	380,543	1,273,100	55,352	1,974
1826	7,584,177	309,558	1,704,949	69,589	3,166
1827	8,261,180	351,114	1,491,903	63,485	1,751
1828	7,320,677	318,290	2,078,142	90,350	2,132
1829	7,215,261	322,011	1,964,281	87,301	2,150
1830	7,365,355	327,349	2,123,925	94,396	2,738
1831	7,426,931	330,085	1,021,116	45,397	2,358
1832	10,410,827	453,949	542,089	23,569	3,976
1833	7,905,169	343,702	507,786	22,077	655
1834	7,120,348	316,459	569,850	25,326	4,768
1835	6,595,495	293,133	290,002	12,800	7,152
1836	7,574,847	336,660	346,058	15,380	10,051
1837	8,816,195	391,386	366,917	16,307	9,403
1838	8,556,185	380,274	326,147	14,539	8,937
1839	10,219,751	454,211	361,521	16,067	7,313
1840	11,143,772	495,278	442,767	19,679	8,692
1841	12,536,391	557,172	722,547	32,113	8,557

"The total value of imports has remained nearly stationary since 1822. This result is produced by the increased value of the imports of finer descriptions of woollen goods, such as shawls and light materials.

"As regards the importation of cloths (once so considerable), the total value of such imports will be found to have decreased since 1824, in the following ratio: viz.—

	Value. roubles.	£		Value. roubles.	£
In 1824	2,516,218	102,702	In 1833	2,940,453	127,845
1825	3,908,257	169,924	1834	2,166,105	96,271
1826	2,644,652	107,944	1835	1,945,127	86,450
1827	3,849,554	163,810	1836	2,207,035	98,135
1828	3,683,880	160,168	1837	2,213,331	98,370
1829	2,818,091	125,248	1838	1,751,977	77,865
1830	3,124,082	137,818	1839	2,011,367	89,391
1831	3,882,808	172,569	1840	1,888,131	83,912
1832	4,862,331	211,405	1841	1,884,022	83,734

"The importation of woollen cloth and other woollen stuffs, from various European and Asiatic States, during the two lastmentioned years (1840 and 1841), has been as follows:

IMPORTED FROM	1840		1841	
	Cloth.	Other Woollen Stuffs.	Cloth.	Other Woollen Stuffs.
	silver roubles.	silver roubles.	silver roubles.	silver roubles.
Great Britain	210,114	1,753,834	178,690	1,979,999
Germany	242,831	672,088	231,478	812,413
France	60,569	96,245	75,770	151,035
Holland	....	51,500	....	52,000
Turkey	25,545	50,649	38,863	59,316
Persia	....	61,823	....	83,467
Bokhara	....	35,024	....	71,830
The Steppe of the Kirgbises	....	17,412	....	30,839
Other countries	407	32,400	13,491	9,080
Total in silver roubles	539,466	2,770,975	538,292	3,249,979
„ in £ sterling	85,415	438,737	94,201	514,580

SEATS OF RUSSIAN MANUFACTURES.

St. Petersburg.—The manufactures of this city comprehend all the usual handicrafts of large towns, such as coachmakers, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, joiners, watchmakers, jewellers, &c. The gunpowder manufactory, the cannon foundry, the tapestry works, the porcelain manufactory, and two other manufactories of miscellaneous articles, all belong to the government. The private manufactories, which include about 240 establishments, are those for silks, cottons, woollens, linens, chiefly canvas, paper, waxed cloths, leather, soap, tobacco, printing types, and various stuffs. The glassworks of Oserski, near the town, are extensive, and produce plates, valued as high as 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Moscow.—Exclusive of the various handicrafts, the manufactures of this city and its neighbourhood are of much greater extent than those of St. Petersburg. They consist chiefly of woollens (some of which are on a large scale, and very fine), cotton, and silk woven goods. Steam-engines and machinery are now used to a great extent. In 1820 there were only 2 engines at Moscow, and at present there are about 120 at work. In 1840 there were in the province of Moscow about 1150 factories, great and small, employing 85,400 workpeople.

Kaluga.—Bog iron is found in this province, but in no great quantity, and a good deal has to be imported to supply the various iron-works. The soil of this province being ill adapted for agriculture, the attention of its inhabitants has been naturally turned towards manufactures; in this respect Kaluga ranks immediately after the governments of Moscow and Vladimir. In 1830 there were 18,600 workmen employed in distilleries and manufactures of sailcloth, linen, and cotton goods, leather, soap, candles, and hardware. The manufacture of beet-root sugar has been lately introduced. Nearly all the peasants' families employ a considerable portion of their time in weaving. The chief exports are oils, spirits, potash, honey, linen, sailcloth, and other manufactured goods. The chief commercial towns are Kaluga and Poltosk. Kaluga is the capital, in which there are 5 sailcloth factories, employing 400 weavers, and 1000 spinners; 30 or 40 oil factories, sugar refineries, &c. It carries on an extensive internal trade, and exports large quantities of lambskins, leather and wax, to Dantzic, Breslau, Berlin, and Leipzic.

Kazan.—There are in this province numerous distilleries, saw-mills, potash works, and tanneries, &c. In the city of Kasan there is a great cloth manufactory, established by Peter the Great; it is now the property of private individuals, and employs about 1000 workpeople; there are also manufactories of cotton, hardware, earthenware, &c. Kasan is the seat of an admiralty. It also carries on an extensive trade, for which its situation adjoining the Wolga gives it peculiar facilities.

Courland.—The manufactories, with the exception of distilleries, are insignificant. The peasantry weave coarse cloths for domestic use.

LIVONIA, ESTHONIA.—The same remark applies to Esthonia and Livonia as to Courland, except to Riga, which see.

GRODNO has no manufactories worth noticing, excepting common domestic cloths, &c., made by the peasants.

KHARKOFF.—With the exception of numerous distilleries and some tanneries, there are no manufactories in this province worthy of remark.

KIEF.—Excepting the domestic fabrics made by the peasants for their own use, there are no manufactories in this province.

KOSTROMA.—Tar, pitch, and charcoal, are produced in large quantities in this province; and in the city of the same name, which has its fairs, there are linen manufactories, tanneries, and soap, Prussian blue, and tallow works, also a cast metal and bell foundry.

MINSK.—Sawing and trading in timber ranks next to agriculture in occupying the people of this province. The linen manufactories and distilleries are rather important, and there are forges, Russian leather and glass manufactories, and some of woollen cloths, hats, &c.

MOGHILEV has some distilleries, and a few other fabrics; and in the capital there are important tanneries.

NIJNEI-NOVGOROD.—This province has several manufactories of coarse linens, canvass, cordage, iron, leather, and glass; also tanneries, distilleries, soap-works, &c.

NOVGOROD.—The manufacturing industry of this province is scarcely worth notice, and its once famous city ("*Quis contra Deus et Magnum Novogordiam*") has become insignificant.

OLONETZ has but little manufacturing industry.

ORENBURG.—With the exception of a manufactory of firearms and the salt-works, there are no manufactories worth noticing in this province.

OREL has several distilleries.

PENZA.—The peasants weave considerable quantities of coarse woollens and linens: exclusive of which there are cloth manufactories and glass and soap works, and tanneries on a large scale, and there are seven or eight beet-root sugar works.

PERM.—With the exception of the mining, which employs about 100,000 persons in the Ural mines, there are no other occupations, excepting agriculture, of much importance in this province.

POLTAWA.—This province has generally but few manufactories of any importance; there are numerous distilleries, and some cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. The capital of the same name has three large fairs annually.

PSKOV has some coarse fabrics of various kinds, and those of leather are celebrated.

RIAZAN.—The manufactories of glass and hardwares of this province are rather

important. Woollen, linen, and cotton woven goods are also considerable. There are numerous distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, rope-works, &c.

SARATOV has several government manufactories worked by free colonists. Those of linen, cotton, wool, iron, leather, and earthenware, and the distilleries are the most important. SAREPTA, a town near Saratov, has rather extensive fabrics of cottons, linens, silks, and hosiery.

SIMBIRSK has numerous distilleries, and the peasants weave coarse cloths for domestic wear. There are also some coarse woollen, linen, and canvass factories, soap-works, glass-works, &c.

SMOLENSKO has but few manufactories of the least consequence. Distilleries are the most important; and in the capital there are some carpet, hat, soap, and other fabrics.

TCHERNIGOFF has numerous distilleries, and some rather important fabrics of various woven goods.

VIATKA is rather an important manufacturing province. It has about 70 woollen, linen, and cotton factories, a large arms manufactory at Sarapol, that of anchors at Viatka, and several iron-founderies.

VLADIMIR.—This province ranks next to Moscow in manufacturing industry. In 1830 above 48,000 persons were employed in the various cotton and other manufactories, more than half the number in the cotton factories of *Chouia* and *Ivanova;* and in 1840 there were above 327 factories which gave employment to above 84,000 persons. There are iron-works and various other factories.

VOLHYNIA, formerly a part of Poland, has glass-works, potteries, potash-works, &c.; and the peasant women spin and weave woollens and linens for domestic wear.

VOLOGDA.—In this large province, there are nearly 200 woollen, linen, and other manufactories, besides the domestic articles made by the peasants. There are also distilleries, soap-works, tanneries, and glass-works; and timber and masts, tar, pitch, furs, and numerous other articles are exported from it. The tallow candles of the capital are celebrated.

VORONEJE.—The coarse woollen manufactures, and several other fabrics, are described as increasing rapidly in number.

WILNA.—The manufactures of this province are considered unimportant.

VITEPSK.—The fabrics of this province, with the exception of the woven articles made by the peasants, and some tanneries and woollens made at the capital, are not worthy of notice.

MANUFACTORIES OF SIBERIA.

TOBOLSK.—Iron and copper are extensively mined and prepared in this government, especially in the Ural chain; and there are tanneries, felt manufac-

tures, soap and tallow works, and various common fabrics in different places. The fur and hide trade, and the transit trade, employ a great proportion of the male inhabitants. There are some coarse cloth, leather, and soap manufactories at Tomsk and other places.

YAKUTSK.—This town, the capital of the province of the same name, is the centre of the commerce of eastern Siberia, for all kinds of furs, walrus' teeth, &c. The country abounds with cattle; and salt, iron, talc, &c., are said to be plentiful.

IRKUTSK has an imperial factory of woollen cloth for the supply of the troops in Siberia, manufactures of linen and other piece goods, glass, hats, soap, leather, &c.; and is the residence of numerous artisans in the different trades common in Europe. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of north-east Asia, importing tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, porcelain, and other manufactured goods from China, by way of Kiakta, and furs, &c. from Kamtschatka, the Aleutian islands, and Russian America; which articles are here exchanged for European goods sent from St. Petersburg and Moscow by way of Tobolsk. It has also some trade with Bokhara and Khokan. The total annual amount of its commerce is estimated at 4,000,000 paper roubles (or francs), one-fourth of which has sometimes been transacted at its annual fair in June.

Manufactories of the CRIMEA *and* BESSARABIA.—With the exception of leather and salt, the manufactures of the Crimea are insignificant. In Bessarabia there are distilleries, and soap and tallow works.

Salt monopoly of the CRIMEA, BESSARABIA, *and* SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—The most valuable product of the Crimea and Bessarabia, is the salt derived from the limans, or salt-lakes in the vicinity of Perekop, Kaffa, Koslow, Kertsch, and Akerman, which are all monopolized by the government. The quantity exported from the lakes near Kertsch, amounts to about an average of 2,000,000 poods a year: the lakes of Perekop are even more productive. At Koslow there is only a single lake. In 1833 the different lakes of the Crimea produced the immense quantity of 15,065,000 poods (242,000 tons); of which 8,514,885 poods were sold in the course of the year. About 13,000 men are employed in the works; each pood costs the treasury 4 copecs, or thereabouts; the expense of production being seldom greater than from 6 to 10 copecs. Government sells this salt at 80 copecs per pood, except the portion destined for the consumption of the peninsula which only pays 15 copecs. Salt exported pays a duty of 5 copecs.

Opposite to Krementshug, on the other side of the Dnieper, lies a little place called Kriukoff, which serves as a storehouse to the former. No article is found in it in greater abundance than salt; for here are the great government magazines from which the country round is supplied. This salt is furnished partly from the lakes of the Crimean steppe, and partly from the shores of the Euxine,

from which, and from the *limans* of Bessarabia enormous quantities are procured. On the Volga are found similar, but still more considerable depots of this article. The northern provinces of the Baltic, the territory of the Dwina, &c., receive their salt principally from Norway, and Poland receives hers mostly from the Carpathian mountains. The annual exportation of salt from Kriukoff is about 25,000,000 lbs.

CIRCASSIA and the CAUCASUS can scarcely claim the possession of manufacturing industry. There are, however, skilful amourers, cutlers, goldsmiths,—and gunpowder has long been prepared in the country.

GEORGIA.—Coarse woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, and a few other articles are manufactured; the arms made at Tiflis have some reputation, but most of the other goods are very inferior, and fit only for home consumption.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF POLAND.

THE following account of the trade and manufactures of Poland, we have extracted from a lengthy report drawn up at Warsaw, in 1842:

"The trade of the kingdom of Poland with other parts of the world, consists chiefly of an interchange of the raw products of its agriculture for colonial goods and the manufactures, the cattle, and some of the principal mineral productions of other countries. The exportation of corn is the only branch of this traffic which can be called a wholesale trade, and this is carried on almost entirely by merchants residing out of the country. Some years ago, the government endeavoured to take this trade out of the hands of the Dantzic merchants, by erecting large and convenient magazines at several points on the Vistula, for the deposit of corn, promising the proprietors advances of money on the security of these deposits, in order to enable them to await high prices in the distant foreign markets, to which the corn is sent from Prussia and the Black Sea. But the plan failed, owing to a want of confidence in the government, and the whole of the trade of the kingdom may be considered as a retail business.

"Corn, wool, oil, seeds, wood, and zinc, are the articles of most importance in the exports, and the value of the corn alone amounts to very nearly one-half of the whole. The principal imports are cotton twist, colonial produce, wines, and other liquors, silk goods, salt dried fish, live cattle and metals; their relative importance being indicated by the order in which they here stand. But the return of trade for the year 1841 specifies all the commodities, exported or imported; shows the declared value of each sort, and also the different countries which supply the latter, and to which the exports are sent. Owing to the geographical position of Poland, and to the existing regulations of the customs, it would, at first sight, appear that all the imports were furnished by, and that all the exports were sent to, either Russia, Austria, Prussia, or Cracow. That, in short, the foreign commerce of Poland was restricted to these countries only.

"The general regulations with respect to trade in Poland, may be considered as based on a system of protection to the native manufactures, by the exclusion of those of all other countries (except Russia) for these are either absolutely prohibited, or charged with duties so enormously high, as to make fair competition impossible. Under this system, the manufactures of the country acquired at first, a very considerable development. But their pro-

sperity has not been progressive; and not only are several of the most important amongst them, at present, in a worse state than at an earlier period, but commerce has been crippled by the retaliatory restrictions imposed by other nations, and the whole country is languishing under the pressure of high prices, caused by this species of monopoly; prices which, in every instance, are higher than those in every other part of Europe, except, perhaps, in Russia.

"Russia has reserved to herself very great advantages and privileges over other countries in respect to the importations into Poland; and it may be stated generally, that all the articles absolutely prohibited from other countries, are liable to a trifling duty only if coming from Russia, and are admitted even from Cracow, but then charged with so high a duty that they cannot compete with the Russian products.

"Besides the duties fixed by tariffs, merchandize, moved either by land or by water carriage, is liable to other charges levied in lieu of the tolls. These charges, however, are much higher than were the old tolls, and give rise to great complaints; a separate tariff exists for these charges.

"*Warehousing in Bond.*—An accommodation of this kind exists to a limited extent at Warsaw, which city is not only the great centre of all the Polish commerce, but may almost be considered as the port of Poland, because it has an uninterrupted water communication not only with the Baltic, but likewise with the North Sea.* The custom-house at that place receives merchandize direct, without stoppage or examination at the frontiers, for all merchants who have entered into a surety of 60,000 florins (or about 1500*l.*) called a 'remise'—'pass.' If such merchandize be intended for consumption in the country, or for transit to another market, which must be declared at the time of their passing the frontiers, it can remain in bond three months; but if it be declared to be brought into the country for the fairs at Warsaw, for which purpose a special permit, but no extra charge or surety, is necessary, the period is extended to twelve months, after which the goods must be either declared and removed for consumption in the country, or exported again. In this latter case, as also if they were originally declared to be in transitu, no duty is charged. The cost of warehouseing is 10 groschen, or about 2*d.* per cwt. monthly; but the merchants who have entered into the required surety, may save this expense by keeping the goods in their own warehouses under the government seals. The advantage of the special permits for the fairs, were granted with a view of encouraging the two fairs established at Warsaw, in the hopes of rivalling those of Leipzic; but this scheme has not answered, and the fairs which occur in May and November of each year, may be considered as merely nominal in so far as commerce is concerned.

"*British Capital.*—British capital is not employed to any extent in Poland for there is only one English house in the manufacturing line; and although there are a great many British subjects employed as artisans and engaged in agriculture, the generality brought to Poland little more than their industry and ingenuity.

"The whole of the river craft employed between Warsaw and Dantzic, and between Warsaw and the Prussian waters, is the property of and manned by Prussian subjects.

"To show more distinctly how hard the existing commercial relations between the two countries press on Poland, it may be adduced that, in 1839, the public revenue derived little more than 450,000 florins from the duties levied on the imports from Russia, which were valued at upwards of 14,000,000, or about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; whereas the duties paid to the Russian customs for the goods introduced into that country in the same year amounted to 550,000 florins, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the total declared value (4,808,756 florins); and if the value of the cloth—the staple article of export from Poland to Russia—be alone taken into consideration, the duties amounted to 21 per cent, or 408,917 florins upon a declared prime cost of 1,879,759 florins.

* The communication between Hamburg and Warsaw is effected *viâ* the Elbe, the Havel, the Spree, the Oder, the Wasta, and the Bromberg canal, into the Vistula near Thorn. This passage generally occupies from 10 to 12 weeks. Freights average about 75*s.* per ton, including the Elbe and canal dues, and Prussian transit-duty.

"The passage from Dantzic to Warsaw by the Vistula, was lately performed in 10 days, under favourable circumstances of wind and water; generally, six weeks are considered necessary. Cost of freight averages about 10*s.* per ton.

"POLAND'S commerce with AUSTRIA appears of trifling importance, if the sums representing its amount be simply compared with those expressing the trade of Russia and Prussia. But this would be a fallacious way of estimating the comparative value and real importance of each of those branches; because the amount of the Prussian commerce is made up of many most important commodities which are foreign to her soil, and to her manufactures; and although after these deductions have been made, Prussia may still appear to carry on the most important commerce with Poland, it is almost certain that Austria derives a direct benefit from her intercourse with this country, which is but little—if any thing—inferior to that either of Prussia or Russia. For of the whole of her exports to Poland, averaging annually about 7,500,000 florins, or about 187,500*l.*, the indigenous produce of Austria and Austrian manufactures, furnish at least 6,500,000 or 162,500*l.*; and she takes from Poland so small an amount in return (scarcely 4650*l.* annually), that the whole amount of export shown in the table may be considered as the balance in her favour, because it is known that an extensive contraband trade in Austrian commodities is carried on through the territories of Cracow.

"The great staple of the Austrian commerce with Poland is salt, which produces nearly one-third of the whole declared value of the imports from thence, besides furnishing the principal article of the lucrative contraband trade above alluded to. Next to salt, are the wines of Hungary, which, generally speaking, are preferred in Poland to all others except Champagne, and the quantity consumed is nearly double that of all the other wines taken together. Since the reduction of the duty on Austrian wines in 1836, the consumption has greatly increased in Poland, and a proportionate diminution appears to have taken place in the Rhenish and other German as well as in the French wines, except Champagne.

"On the whole, the trade with Austria has not varied much in amount since 1829; and although it was somewhat less in 1841 than in 1840, the general belief is, that this branch of Poland's commercial foreign relations will considerably increase so soon as the railway which has been commenced between Warsaw and Cracow shall be finished, and, by means of its junction with the Austrian lines, shall place the capital of Poland (the great entrepôt of its trade) in direct and speedy communication with the Adriatic. This condition, however, does not appear likely to be soon fulfilled, although the earthwork along the whole line has been commenced, and some progress made in other parts of the work: not more than one-half of the estimated cost of the undertaking has been subscribed for as yet, and there appears little chance of getting the rest from private persons, although the government has guaranteed 4 per cent dividend to the shareholders.

"Prussia, commanding the embouchure of the Vistula and the other water communications of Poland with the sea, must naturally play a conspicuous part in the commercial relations of this country; for the last thirteen years the amount of this commerce has been between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 florins, about 1,375,000*l.*, to 1,500,000*l.*, divided nearly equally on an average between the exports and imports. But when it is remembered that amongst the imports from Prussia are included the productions and manufactures of many other countries of Europe, besides the produce of more distant parts of the world, a very considerable diminution of the importance of the *bonâ fide* Prussian trade will at once suggest itself.

"Prussia must derive a very considerable benefit from the transit duties, and it is well known that the prosperity of Dantzic almost entirely results from the business done for Poland, and more especially in the export of its corn and grain.

"The various endeavours made to arrange a new treaty of commerce between the two countries have hitherto been fruitless, and mutual vexations are kept up. Poland, by way of retaliation for the transit duty on corn, imposes an additional duty of 8 florins, or about 4*s.* per Polish cwt. on all sugars refined in Prussia; by which means this very important branch of Prussian manufactures is kept completely out of the Polish markets.

"The great recent increase of the value of the exports from this country is attributed solely to the enhanced prices of corn—a circumstance too uncertain in its duration to justify the hope that this favourable state of the balance for Poland will be durable.

"Of the commodities which Poland exports to Prussia only, very few and those of comparatively trifling value, are for the use or consumption of that country; amongst them may

be particularized as of most importance, horses, green and dried forage along the frontiers, stones, and feathers and down, but all the principal exports, which make it appear as if Prussia were the most important customer of Poland, are destined for other countries—and in great part for England, or for the British colonies. For although a considerable proportion of the corn and grain is in the first instance shipped from Dantzic and other Prussian ports for Holland, it may be safely assumed that it is only kept there until a favourable moment occurs for introducing it into the English markets; and that the distilleries of Holland consume only a part of the rye and barley, leaving all the wheat and flour for the British trade. The wool, oilseeds, wood, and zinc are also considered here as specially destined for the same market.

"CRACOW.—The commerce between the kingdom of Poland and Cracow is not so unimportant as might have been imagined, from the mere territorial extent of the free state, but has for many years past averaged in declared value between 3,000,0000 and 4,000,000 florins; the balance has always been in favour of Poland, and since the last commercial treaty between the two countries, in 1834, has been grievously felt by the merchants of the free state. The smuggling trade which Cracow carries on into Poland bears her nearly harmless in a commercial point of view.

"*Internal Trade of Poland.*—In regard to this important branch of national economy, the improved state of the roads would offer every facility to its favourable development, did not the high prices produced by the unfavourable state of the foreign commerce, and the monopolies of the manufactures, restrict, by the present scarcity of money in the country, the sales of almost all articles to the mere supply of the indispensably necessary. The government is at great pains and expense to encourage the internal commerce by other means than opening the foreign trade; and amongst other expedients for this purpose may be mentioned the gradual increase of the number of fairs in the kingdom to 17 annually, and of the number of privileged markets to 208. But the effect as yet produced has not been of much importance. In 1839 the value of the goods brought to these fairs and markets was declared at about 63,500,000 florins, or about 1,587,500*l.*, and the sales effected amounted to 24,500,000 florins, or about 612,500*l.*, only.

"*Manufactures of Poland.*—The manufacturing system of the kingdom may be considered as dating no further back than 1823, and must be in part ascribed to the prohibitory nature of the commercial regulations which the government adopted in that year.

"Under these regulations it appears the newly established manufactories flourished in the first few years; but numerous other concurrent circumstances of that period extended their beneficial influence not only to undertakings of this nature, but also, to every other part of the nation's material prosperity. The comparative liberal institutions of the young state, and the influx of foreign capital arising from the high prices paid, in foreign markets, for Polish corn, during many years after the termination of the great French war, and from the very considerable sums expended by the Grand Duke Constantine's court, and the numerous officers of the corps of Lithuanian and Volhynian guards that garrisoned Warsaw; as also, the free circulation of the national wealth caused by the conflux of so many of the richest magnates and other persons from all the Polish provinces, who were drawn to the capital, either by political duties, or by the social pleasures which it then offered by the Emperor Alexander's generosity in allotting the whole amount of his civil list to the encouragement of undertakings of public utility, and perhaps not less by the maintenance of an extremely well-equipped and well-paid native army; by these concurrent circumstances, by the establishment and prudent administration of a national bank, and by the wise operations of a territorial-credit union, which rescued the landed proprietors out of the hands of the usurers, and procured for them, at the very moderate rate of 4 per cent, the means of improving their estates, a vivifying activity and industry were produced which could not fail to be favourable to the then newly established manufactures. Not these alone, but the country generally made such rapid improvement in a comparatively short period as to promise the brightest futurity and prosperity to this small kingdom. Foreign artisans and capitalists flocked to the country, and these were encouraged and assisted by the government in the most liberal, often in the most extravagant, manner: rapid fortunes were realized and again invested in useful speculations; manufacturing and agricultural colonies rose in all directions: the existing towns, particularly

Warsaw, were extended and embellished, many villages acquired the importance of towns, and the almost entirely new town of Lody started into life as it were, and is still third in rank in the kingdom in point of population and importance.

"Poland also had been able to conclude with Prussia, in 1825, a very advantageous commercial treaty for ten years; and her manufacturers enjoyed considerable privileges in the Russian market.

"The result of the fatal revolution of 1830 not only nipped in the bud this incipient prosperity and closed the brighter prospects which had opened upon Poland, but the political changes which followed that disastrous event deprived the country of many of the foreign sources of the stimulating wealth, and further impoverished it through the withdrawal of much of its own capital, either to foreign countries by some of those persons who were obliged to expatriate themselves, or at least from circulation, in consequence of the retired manner in which many others, somewhat less compromised by their political conduct in that contest, now live on their estates. The occupation of the country by a Russian *corps d'armée* of upwards of 40,000 men, who are clothed and fed by contracts generally made in Russia, and receive not more than a few shillings per annum per man, to expend for their other wants, is likewise a great burden to the country, and bears particularly hard upon the poor peasants and other poor classes of persons with whom these suffering men come into direct contact. Taxation, also has been increased, to cover the extraordinary expenses which the revolutionary war had caused; and the very onerous war contributions, levied by the local municipal authorities, such as billet money, the money for defraying the expense of the citadel of Warsaw, and of other extensive fortresses which are being erected.

"The advantages enjoyed in virtue of the commercial treaty with Prussia expired in 1835, and since 1836 very heavy duties have been levied by that country on the exported raw produce of Poland, and likewise heavy transit duties on all goods destined for the Polish markets.

Another and more fatal blow to manufactures was given by the imperial ukase of the 2d (14th) of November, 1831, which rescinded all the privileges before enjoyed by the merchants and manufacturers of Poland in the Russian markets, and at the same time granted most important advantages to Russian subjects for the introduction of their goods into Poland. This ukase is considered so particularly fatal, because Russia was, and is still perhaps the only country in Europe with whose productions the infant manufacturers of Poland could hope to compete; and because she has not only been excluded from this market, but doomed to see her own markets inundated by Russian goods, in consequence of the inequitable tariff, but not of fair competition. These circumstances induced many of the foreign manufacturers settled in Poland to carry their talent and enterprise to Russia, from whence they daily aggravate the commercial evils of their former adopted country, and the attempt to foster the manufactures of Poland, by a prohibitory system against those of all other countries, now that the system is unaided by the other concurrent circumstances that have been adverted to, has led only to the extension of the contraband traffic, and to the demoralization amongst an immense number of individuals of all classes.

"*Woollen Manufactures.*—The breeding of sheep generally, and particularly of the fine-woolled kinds, which, according to Mr. Jacob's report on the agriculture of Poland, appears to have been very much neglected, must have made rapid progress subsequently; for, in 1838, the official returns to government showed 2,900,000 sheep and lambs, the greater number of which were said to be of the Saxon electoral breed, or of crossed breeds between that kind and the sheep of the country. In 1839 the number had augmented to 3,270,000; and it is said that a considerable increase has taken place since then. By careful sorting and washing, and better management generally, the Polish wool has also risen in the estimation of foreign manufactures, and a very considerable proportion is now annually exported.

"The total quantity produced in the kingdom, was estimated by government, in 1838, to be about 60,000 Polish quintals; in 1839 it was calculated at between 60,000 and 70,000 quintals, and it is supposed to have been about 75,000 in the two last years. In the firstmentioned year it was ascertained that the woollen manufactories of the country consumed only about 15,000 quintals; and as this consumption cannot have increased, judging

from the productions of the manufactories, there must be at present about 60,000 quintals, or about 53,618 cwt. British for annual exportation.

"The woollen manufactures,—which, before the revolution, produced 8,000,000 ells of cloth and different other woollen articles, valuing from 48,000,000 to 52,000,000 florins, and employing 35,800 persons,—in the year 1839, which has been officially declared to have been the most favourable to this branch of manufactures since the revolution, did not furnish even half of that quantity, nor employ much more than one quarter of the number of persons, and exported to Russia only 158,000 ells, valued at about 138,000 florins, whereas the value of the exports to Russia and China before 1830, amounted to between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 florins. The duties on these manufactures were raised, by the Russian tariff, from about one penny (on an average per ell) to about thirteen pence for the same quantity. The year 1841 again showed great distress amongst the manufacturers of this important article. It must be stated likewise, that the fallacious symptoms of improvement in 1839 were caused by the production of a great quantity of half-woollen and other fancy articles, but which have not been able to bear competition with the same class of manufactures imported from Russia. The increase in the number of persons employed in the woollen manufactures in 1839, results principally from the fact of a great many individuals having been included in the account of that year, who have in reality little or nothing to do with the woollen manufactures considered as a separate branch of national industry.

"In regard to the quality of the woollen manufactures it may be said generally, that the superfine and middling sorts of broad cloth are very good; but that the lighter kinds called *draps de dames* and *draps de chine*, and all the fancy articles such as merinoes, Thibets, chalines, wool muslins, shawls, handkerchiefs, called *ternaux*, and the *chalis* imitating oriental patterns, are inferior to the same articles made elsewhere on the continent, even in Russia.

"The prices of all these manufactures are considerably dearer than the same descriptions of articles of British production; and could in no way bear competition with them if the latter were not absolutely prohibited by the existing tariff.

"Amongst the manufactories for woollen stuffs must be particularized the carpet manufactory at Warsaw. In this establishment the business is carried on completely after the English modes, and the various descriptions of Brussels, Kidderminster, Venetian, and other carpets are all of very good quality, but rather old-fashioned in design, and rather more than twice as dear as the same article in England. This manufactory formerly exported considerably to Russia; but the imposition of the high duties of 1831, about sixpence, per lb. for this article, has acted as a prohibition, and since then the sales have been restricted to Poland alone.

"The absence of all competition, native as well as foreign, has enabled this manufactory to keep up its high prices, and it appears to be exempt from the fluctuations and decline which the rest of the woollen manufactures have experienced.

"A very extensive steam machinery for the preparation of patent felted cloth, is at present in process of construction.

"*The Cotton Manufactures* made in the kingdom are still insufficient for the supply of its own consumption; and this branch of national industry, neither possesses at present, nor has it possessed at any previous time, the prosperity which the cloth manufactories had attained before the revolution; nevertheless it is now considered as the second, if not the very first business in point of importance, in the country, and considerable profits are said to be realized by it, although only the coarser kinds of goods are manufactured, and although the faulty system of commercial intercourse with other countries tends seriously to fetter and impede the production which it was meant to foster and encourage.

"The prosperity of the cotton manufactories, such as it is at present, commenced in the year 1836. Previous to that date no spinning-jennies existed in Poland; and the manufacturers who were engaged in the other branches of this business were too much dependant on foreign countries for twist to be able to make regular profits since the erection of the extensive spinning-mills in the towns of Lody and Lublin, in the just mentioned year, the business throughout the whole country has assumed more consistency and regularity, and the prosperous condition of these two places proves at least the importance of these

manufactures as a means of augmenting individual wealth; but whether, in a national point of view, it can be deemed worthy of the same consideration is very doubtful, as the high prices which, owing to want of competition and other circumstances, must be paid for its productions impoverish the purchaser, without having the merit of encouraging any branch of indigenous agriculture like the woollen and other manufactures fostered by the same system of monopoly.

"In 1830 the number of persons employed in the cotton business was only about 11,500; in 1837 it amounted to nearly 14,500; in 1839 to about 16,000, and it is said at present to exceed 26,000. It has not been possible to obtain any information in regard to the value of the cotton goods manufactured previous to the year 1841; and even for that year it has been stated in one gross sum only amounting to about 9,300,000 florins. But this sum includes the value of the linen manufactures made in the same year; and there are no means of remedying this faulty arrangement, because the local government here has thrown the two branches of business into one class for administrative purposes, and no distinctions are made in the public returns. This same remark must be applied to the number of persons stated to be engaged in the cotton manufactures in 1841.

"It is stated that nearly 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton twist are annually used in the production of the goods in question; very little more than one-third of that quantity is made in the country. The rest is imported, principally from England *viâ* Hamburg, on payment of the enormous duty of 138 florins per quintal, or about 8*s*. 4*d*. per lb.: and this circumstance renders the prices of the manufactured goods so high, that a most extensive contraband trade is carried on, which completely frustrates the efforts of the manufacturers in regard to the production of any of the finer kinds of wares; and, by restricting their business to the commonest and coarsest articles, only prevents these manufactures from attaining that development which, with a little more liberal tariff, they would almost be sure to reach.

"The twist made in the country is almost all of the coarser kind, but of such good quality that some specimens which were sent to Hamburg were supposed to be of English manufacture. The cotton-wool (unspun cotton) which is used here is principally of American growth, received from Hamburg; but a portion is also drawn from Egypt *viâ* Trieste.

"A great deal of steam machinery is used in the production of these manufactures, but the price of all descriptions—as might be expected from the circumstances before adverted to—are much higher than in England or than in Germany, although of inferior quality.

"The last exhibition of manufactural products contained some specimens, however, that showed considerable progress in the different processes connected with these manufactures, and some spotted muslins (called Bengal muslins) were mentioned as being of superior workmanship and finish.

"The *Linen Manufactures* have been very much neglected, and appear even to be retrograding both in respect to the quantity and the quality. Poland produces considerable quantities of flax and hemp, it is true; but the former of these productions is by no means of a good quality, and the manufacturers have been obliged to use Belgian and Silesian flax, although the expense of carriage and duty is very considerable on these articles. The damask and other table-linens, as also all other kinds of fine linens, made in the two existing manufactories, are consequently very high in price, and at the same time of very inferior quality and imperfect bleaching. Some attention has lately been paid to the better culture of flax by using seed obtained from other countries; but these experiments are still of too recent a date to justify an opinion as to their final result—and still less to produce any effect on the manufactures of this article.

"Spinning-machines for flax have not yet been introduced into Poland, and this business is all done by hand, by the peasantry, and principally in the government of Augustowo, where the greatest quantity of flax is cultivated—a great deal of this yarn is exported—a good deal of hemp is used in the manufacture of coarse linens, but the greater portion of the produce of this kingdom is exported in the raw state; that is to say unspun.

"*Silk Manufactures.*—The production of the silk manufactories is described in an official document as being '*à peu près nulle;*' but it is added, the specimens of some plain silks, recently shown in the exhibition of the manufactural products of the kingdom, were not without merit.

"There are only two manufactories of this description in the country, both of which were established in 1837. In the first year after their establishment they manufactured various light articles to the value of about 40,000 florins, or about 1000*l.*; but since then their production, it is said, has never been so high, and both manufactories are kept going only by the pecuniary aid which the government affords them. The government seems determined to encourage this branch of business at all costs, and gives considerable premiums for the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, and for the rearing of silkworms. In the southern part of the kingdom there are already considerable plantations of the white species of that tree, and one nursery-garden not far from Warsaw contains upwards of 100,000 plants of the same kind: and some other towns are likewise raising these trees from the seed, with the view of producing plants better acclimated than if propagated by slips, layers, or otherwise. Some specimens of silk from worms reared at the town of Wislica have induced the sanguine to hope that this branch of national industry may be rendered indigenous and profitable to Poland; although it must be evident to all that the climate and other unfavourable circumstances, resulting from the state of its population, are diametrically opposed to the conditions of success in such an experiment.

"The extent of smuggling in silk goods may be inferred from the fact that the returns of the custom-house show an importation of only about 40,000 lbs. or about 10,000 lbs. for each million of inhabitants, in a country where the use of such articles is comparatively very general even amongst the lower classes, on account of the great proportion of Jews, amongst the males of whom it is much worn. In Russia, on the contrary, where this article is almost unknown to the lower classes, the annual importation exceeds 23,000 lbs. for each million of its inhabitants, besides the very considerable produce of its own silk manufactories. It is notorious, besides, that hundreds of individuals, and whole families even, annually make journeys from Poland to Dresden, Berlin, and Cracow, for the sole purpose of saving the enormous duties on articles of dress—particularly on silk articles—by getting fitted out in those places for a year at least.

"*Tanneries and Leather Manufactories.*—The dressing of hides and skins appears to have been neglected longer than most of the other branches of manufacturing industry, and the production was long unequal to the wants of the country. The prohibition of foreign leather, however, has stimulated this branch of business into sufficient activity to supply the home demand.

"In 1837 only 130,800 hides and skins of different sorts were dressed; whereas the latest statement which it has been possible to procure shows upwards of 471,000.

"Some of the fine qualities and fancy leathers, such as Bruxelles skins for bookbinders, morocco, and shagreen, are considered to be of very good quality; but sole leather and the other heavier sorts are not considered equal to those produced by the tanneries of other parts of the continent. The Russian mode of tanning is not practised in Poland, and the manufacture of glazed leather has not yet been introduced. The prices generally are, comparatively, cheap; that is to say, they are not dearer than the same commodities in other parts of the continent.

"*Paper Manufactories.*—A few years ago Poland was completely dependant on foreign markets for all the fine paper used for writing or printing, but at present every description of article of this branch of manufacture is made in the country, with the exception of drawing-paper, milled (or Bath) boards, and the embossed or otherwise ornamented fancy papers, which have been brought into fashion of late.

"The improvement in this branch of national industry—above alluded to—is mainly attributable to the erection of the paper manufactory at Jeziorna, near Warsaw, which is administered by the bank of Poland, on the account of government.

"This establishment is provided with the best English and French machinery used in the manufacturing of paper, and may vie, in point of its arrangements, as also in point of the quality of some of its products, with the most perfect establishments of this kind in any part of the world. It employs, besides the steam machinery, about 200 persons; and alone furnishes about one-half of all the paper used in the country—of the finer sorts and of the paper used for stained or printed hangings (fancy papers) almost all.

"This important establishment has done much to stimulate, at first, the perfecting of the branch of manufactures to which it belongs; but the exclusive advantages of direct government patronage and government capital and credit, which it possesses, has already

proved fatal to several private mills, and cannot fail to be injurious to the real interests of the country by the extinction of fair competition and unaided enterprise.

"In regard to the quality of the paper produced, it may be said generally that, with exceptions of the different sorts made at Jezioma, particularly that used for the notes of the bank, the manufacturers have still much to learn—even the Jeziorna paper, although good, is out of all proportion dear for its quality; and it may be assumed as very near the truth, that all paper is nearly three times as dear as the same kind and quality would be in England. There is also a manufactory of stained or printed paper hangings.

"The importation of paper manufactures, as indeed of almost all others, is absolutely prohibited by the existing tariff; a manufactory for their production was, therefore, early established at Warsaw by two Austrian subjects. This establishment furnishes very good work, and exports its products to Russia, although there is a duty of about one halfpenny per pound to be paid on entering that country. The amount of business done, however, is but small, because the prevailing fashion in Poland is to colour the walls of rooms, and the high price of paper-hangings—resulting from the cost of the principal materials—is calculated to impede the demand for this commodity becoming more general. In 1837 the manufactory sold for about 178,000 florins, or about 4450*l.*; in 1838 its sales amounted to about 4600*l.*; in 1839 they were about 150*l.* more; and in the two last years they averaged about the same as in 1839.

"*Manufactures of Caoutchouc.*—In 1834 a manufactory of all kinds of articles of prepared caoutchouc was established at Warsaw, and appeared at first to offer every prospect of success. Impermeable cloths and cotton stuffs, air-tight cushions and mattresses, elastic ribbons, surgical bandages and galoshes, &c., of excellent quality, are made at this establishment; and its proprietor has succeeded in manufacturing thin transparent sheets of pure caoutchouc, of about 5 feet in breadth and any desired length, without the mixture of any extraneous solvent—an article which is considered very valuable for preparations connected with surgical operations, and which is said to be still unknown in Great Britain.

"In 1838 this manufactory consumed upwards of 130,000 lbs. of the raw material in manufacturing the different articles offered for sale. In 1839 the business was extended with the aid of a loan from government; and the sales made in 1840 are said to have amounted to about 91,000 florins, or about 2275*l.*; a part of which was for exports to Russia, into which country these articles are admitted on payment of a duty of 6 per cent, *ad valorem*. But notwithstanding this propitious commencement, the establishment has not been able to contend successfully against the contraband trade in these articles; and, after having received pecuniary aid more than once from the government, the proprietor has just declared himself insolvent. The business is carried on under his guidance for the benefit of his creditors, but it is very much doubted that it will be able profitably to maintain itself, or offer them, particularly the government, any advantages for the money sunk in the speculation. The debts amount to more than 15,000*l.*; the assets to little more than the value of the trifling machinery employed in the business and of a very small stock in hand.

"*Beet-root Sugar* has attained but little importance in the kingdom of Poland. It appears that so late as in 1837, there existed only one establishment on a large scale for its production; and in the following year the quantity produced decreased from about 90,000 lbs. which it had averaged in previous years, to somewhat less than 78,500 lbs. This decrease, as well as the want of development generally of this branch of manufactures was attributed to the want of sugar refineries in the country. In 1838 this want was remedied by the erection of very extensive works at Hermanow, and in the following year already the quantity of beet-root sugar produced and refined amounted to 131,500 lbs.; besides the molasses, which were valued at 31,000 florins, or about 775*l.* It is supposed, however, that the production has not materially increased since then, because the expenses of the manufacturing are so great. Government has officially refused to grant any further protection to this branch of national industry, although so intimately connected with the advantages of agriculture, because a very considerable portion of the public revenue is now derived from the high duties on foreign sugars.

"The consumption of sugar in Poland is very trifling in comparison with that of the other countries of Europe, particularly those towards the west, as France, England, and Germany. If the custom-house returns could be relied on, the whole consumption, including

the sugar made in the country, would scarcely amount to an average of ¾ lb. per annum for each individual of the population; but a considerable contraband trade in this article is known to exist, and the consumption may therefore be somewhat higher.

"*Manufacture of Dyestuffs.*—Since the decline of the woollen manufactures the fabrication of dyestuffs and other chemical products has greatly diminished in Poland, and although some of the manufacturers in the nearest Russian provinces draw their supplies from hence, the produce and the sale is much less now than at earlier periods, less even than in 1837. In that year the quantity is stated to have been about 10,400 polish quintals. In 1841 the declared value of the quantity produced was about 532,000 florins, or about 13,300*l.* Further details of this branch of manufactures could not be obtained.

"*Breweries and Distilleries.*—Beer of all descriptions is a favourite beverage of the middle and higher classes in Poland, and a preference for English porter and ale appears to have existed for many years back. Upon the adoption of the prohibitory tariff, in 1823, English beers were excluded from importation for public sale, and admitted only for private use on the payment of an excise duty of about 1*s.* per bottle. These circumstances induced several capitalists to establish breweries for the purpose of producing these descriptions of beer in the country; and enormous sums, it is said, were invested in the erection and arrangement of buildings, and the purchase of utensils agreeably to the English modes, as well as for travelling expenses, premiums, salaries, &c., paid to brewers, to maltsters, and their assistants, all of whom were brought from England or Scotland; but the quality of the beer produced appears always to have been very inferior to English ale and porter, and the public prefers paying more than 3*s.* a bottle for these (which can always be obtained, notwithstanding the prohibition) to giving 6*d.* for the imitations.

"The speculators have consequently been greatly disappointed in their sales, and very few have reaped any proportionate benefit from the outlay of their capitals. But the real cause of their disappointments must be looked for in the disproportionately expensive style in which the breweries had been established and were managed; and it is said that only one establishment of this kind belonging to, and entirely managed by, an English family, named Hall, was in a prosperous state, even before the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, which is the golden period of all Polish manufactures. The fatal change in the political relations between the two countries put an end to these and many other nascent hopes of Poland.

"*Distilleries.*—The landed proprietors in Poland possess the privilege of obliging their tenants and other persons employed on their estates to purchase on the estates the spirituous liquors which they may require, and this privilege (called *Droit de Propination*—a species of truck system) being of great and twofold importance to all proprietors, not only by the sale of the spirits, but still more on account of the use which is made of the waste of the distilleries to feed the cattle in winter, there is not an estate, however small, which has not its distillery, and this privilege is abused to an extent that produces the most demoralizing consequences amongst the lower classes of the population.

"The principal substance used in all these private distilleries for the extractions of the spirit—a species of whiskey—is the potato, but a small portion of rye is added to the mashes to aid the fermentation. A great deal of very excellent apparatus is employed throughout the country in this business, and very successful efforts have been made to free the spirits thus produced from the disagreeable taste which characterizes the distillations from the potato and other esculent plants, and is attributed to the essential oil contained in them.

"The quantity of spirits produced and *consumed* in this country is known to be enormous in proportion to its population; but specific information could not be obtained on this head: it is said, however, considerably to exceed, on an average, a gallon per annum for each individual, or rather more than the consumption of the same article by the population of Ireland.

"*Glass Manufactures.*—This branch of business not only owes its original introduction into Poland, and its gradual development and improvement, to persons who immigrated from Bohemia, but it is still exclusively in the hands of natives of that country. Considerable improvement is said to have been made, since 1838, in the quality of these manufactures, particularly in the coloured glass after the fashion of Bohemia; but there is still a most sen-

sible inferiority in comparison with the genuine articles of that country, and yet greater when compared with British manufactures of this kind. The prohibition of all foreign glass, except plate glass for mirrors, procures the native manufactures a ready sale; but the want of competition retards their improvement, and keeps up exorbitantly high prices.

"There is no manufactory for plate glass in Poland, and the duty on this article from foreign countries is so high, that there is a great scarcity of it in the market.

"*Porcelain, Earthenware, &c.*—The manufacture of all these articles, even of the commonest pottery, is still in a very low state in Poland. Of porcelain there is only a single manufactory in the country, and although those for fine earthenware are more numerous, they too are unable to supply the annual demand, and a great deal of both kinds of wares is imported from different countries. More articles of these descriptions, of Russian make, are seen in ordinary use than of any other kind, either native or foreign; but the taste of the higher classes is decidedly in favour of English earthenware, particularly that called wedgewood and stone china—and more of this is used in the country than could be expected, considering the enormous price as enhanced by the import duties. A dozen of common white earthenware plates is charged 1*s.* 6*d.* alone for the road tax, (although this ware comes from Dantzic or Hamburg by water,) besides about 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen import duty, and generally sells at Warsaw for about 14 florins, or about 7*s.* Other articles are proportionably dear, and a very ordinary description of coloured earthenware plates have sold as high as 20*s.* per dozen. Their average price is still about 18*s.*

"Common pottery, and fire bricks—which are usually made at the potteries—and particularly smelting-pots and other utensils made of the same description of material, are all inferior to those made in other countries, and cost dearer than those imported from Saxony after paying duty and carriage.

"*Iron, Zinc, and Copper works.*—The manufacture of metals in their crude state, particularly of iron and zinc, constitutes the most important branch of the national industry of the kingdom of Poland, and bids fair, under the care which government devotes to it, still more to develop itself, and become adequate to the demand of the country for these metals, and proportionate to the mineral resources which nature has so bountifully placed in its bosom. The immense importance of these manufactures will be doubly appreciated, when it is borne in mind that the minerals of the country alone, without any foreign ingredient whatever, aliment this branch of business, and that consequently, almost all the money realized by it goes for wages to the artisans, and other persons employed in it.

"Upon the formation of the kingdom of Poland in 1815, the Abbé Staszic, who was subsequently named one of the ministers of state, in a work which he published, directed the attention of the new government to the great mineral resources of the country, especially to those extensive mining districts which belonged to the crown, and which had been long neglected. Under this able administrator's superintendence, an impulse was given that was afterwards followed up by the measures of the energetic Prince Lubecki, whilst he remained at the head of the government of the kingdom.

"The original and principal object of the attention to the mines, on the part of the government, appears to have been the hope of obtaining silver, by cleaning out and working the mines in the Olkusz district; which mines had been submerged—maliciously it was supposed—in the reign of the last Swedish prince in Poland, and had since then been abandoned. Various projects were adopted, and much expensive machinery employed, at different periods, in furtherance of this object, which although hitherto unattained, has of late been again taken up with renewed ardour, but this time more on account of the zinc and lead ores which those mines are known to have furnished, than for the sake of the more precious metal mixed with them. The various vicissitudes of these mining operations finally led, in 1833, to the management of the crown mines, and of the different kinds of works connected therewith, being placed in the hands of the Bank of Poland, who, in 1837, again farmed them out for a fixed minimum sum and certain share of the profits exceeding an adopted normal sum; remaining responsible, however, for the charges of administration. Since the administration of this body corporate, no expense has been spared in improving the mode of working the mines and treating the ores and metals; and the introduction of the machinery and the various processes adopted by the crown manufacturers has produced such an influence on the works belonging to private persons, that the commencement of the

administration of the bank may be considered as the date of the development of this branch of national industry throughout the country generally, which is at present visible. But to the administration of the bank also, belongs in particular the merit of having directed the principal attention and efforts, as well of private persons as of the government, to the working of iron, which until then had never received the same encouragement bestowed upon the schemes for bringing the mines at Olkusz again into activity.

"Almost all the mines of Poland exist in the southern parts of the kingdom, and in those parts also, are situated the different works for the reduction of the ores. The works belonging to government alone employ upwards of 13,600 persons, agreeably to official returns; and it has been calculated that the private works employ at least 20,000 more; but it is impossible to ascertain this point precisely, because so much 'corvée' labour is employed, of which no account is kept by private proprietors.

"The system of management of the government works is considered by practical men much too expensive; and there is, likewise, still a great want of skill in the technical manipulations. From these combined causes it results that the undertakings, although so beneficial to the country generally, by employing so many individuals of its population, are, nevertheless, far from being in a flourishing state, if considered merely as manufacturing enterprises. The credit of the public purse administered by the bank, however, supplies all wants, and makes these circumstances comparatively little felt at present.

"The private mines and works give much better returns to their proprietors, and are considered to be in a progressive state of improvement.

"The present inferiority of charcoal, and also its increasing price, arising from the daily augmenting difficulty of getting at the still existing forests, (wood fuel as well as charcoal, has risen more than 40 per cent in the last two years,) injuriously affect the production of iron, which costs almost twice as much here as in England.

"*Pit-coal* exists not far from the sites of the iron ores, and it has been worked for a number of years past; but all the kinds as yet found have turned out perfectly useless for coking, and can, therefore, only be used in smelting the zinc ores.

"The quantity of iron produced in the country is still inadequate to supply the demand for the metal, the use of which, particularly in building for machinery and agricultural implements, has very much increased of late years.

"The production of zinc has remarkably increased, and appears to be limited only by the want of the market. Prince Lubecki endeavoured to find a suitable opening for the sale of this mineral, which is so abundant in Poland, by sending a special commission to the British possessions in India to treat for a direct trade in the commodity with the local authorities there, but the well-conceived project did not succeed.

"The transit duties paid in Prussia are a heavy charge on this product of Poland; but notwithstanding these, and the very considerable import duty paid in England, a great deal of the metal in ingots is sent thither; and the supply might be increased to almost any extent, as the mines already in operation are extremely rich, and still greater sources are likely to be opened by the operations going on in the Olkusz district. The successful issue of these operations will also give Poland a supply of lead, which metal she at present imports.

"The price of zinc averages from 28*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt.

"The production of copper is very trifling, and totally inadequate to the supply of the manufactures of the country; so trifling, indeed, that its price is never quoted in any of the returns of the productions of Poland.

"Pit-coal has been worked in Poland since 1789; and from that date, until the end of 1840, the quantity produced was about 12,500,000 korzecs only, or about 1,250,000 tons. The greater proportion of this quantity falls to the last few years; because, since 1836, this combustible has been used for smelting the zinc ores, and, in few instances, also for the blast furnaces used for the iron.

"The present annual production is about 1,000,000 korzecs from the pits belonging to the government, and 200,000 from those belonging to private individuals, together about 120,000 tons. This production is not likely to be much increased as the attempts to use the coal in the blast furnaces has not been very successful in this country; and to coke them, in masses of a useful size, has hitherto been found impracticable. It may also be observed

that Newcastle coal for the use of manufacturers may be imported from England for almost the same price that the inferior article, found here, can be obtained at any distance from the pit's mouth.

"*Cast-iron Founderies, Manufactories of Machinery and of Agricultural Implements.*—Two very extensive establishments for casting iron articles, and for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery and agricultural implements, exist at Warsaw; the one belonging to the government and administered by the Bank of Poland—the other belonging to two English gentlemen, who were the first to introduce into Poland this important branch of national industry. A third establishment of the same kind, conducted by two Englishmen, but belonging to the government, is situated at Bialogon, near the small town of Kiela; and there was a fourth, at Zarki, which had been established by a Mr. Steinkiller, but which, after having furnished some important pieces of steam-machinery, was closed last winter.

"The establishment at Warsaw belonging to the government was commenced on a scale totally out of proportion with the demand of the country for such articles as it undertook to manufacture, and its expenses of management are said to absorb nearly all the profits that might fairly be expected from the great capital invested in its erection—which is said to have amounted to 340,000*l.* In 1840 the establishment was offered to the late well-known Mr. Cockrill, of Seraing in Belgium, on very advantageous terms; but as this gentlemen died before the transfer had been effected, and as the bank has not been able to find another purchaser—on any terms—a gentleman formerly in the employment of Mr. Cockrill has been engaged to conduct the business under the administration, and on account of the government, as hitherto. This gentleman has introduced more order and economy in the internal management; but as yet the government do not receive any commensurate profit from this extensive enterprise. The agriculturalists and manufacturers, however, benefit by the facility with which machinery and other articles are obtained on credit from this establishment. This manufactory furnishes principally steam-engines, hydraulic presses, distillery apparatus, and such work generally, particularly castings, as is ordered on account of government.

"The manufactory of Messrs. Evans, established on more prudent principles at first, and extending its operations in proportion only as the demands of the country increased, has attained a degree of importance little inferior to that of the government work (Szula). In many articles, especially in agricultural implements, the manufactory of Messrs. Evans has a decided advantage over its great and favoured rival; and for many years past these gentlemen have sold annually, on an average, between 400 and 500 agricultural machines, amongst which may be especially mentioned, chaff-cutters, thrashing-machines, potato-cutters and bruisers, winnowing-machines, besides ploughs, rollers, harrows, and various other smaller implements of husbandry, and a very considerable quantity of castings of all kinds; a business giving employment to between 300 and 400 persons, and turning annually a sum of at least 25,000*l.* The annual value of the work done at Szula is estimated at about 25,000*l.*, but much of this is made on speculation and remains on hand, or is obliged to be given on credit, whereas the amount of Messrs. Evans's transactions are *bonâ fide* sales. These gentlemen are highly respected in the country, and are supposed to be acquiring an honourable fortune. The Szula establishment, it is said, is kept up only by the pecuniary aid or credit of the government, and is daily restricting the extent of its manufactural operations.

"Of the establishment at Bialogon no other particulars could be obtained except that it possesses, in addition to its other machinery and appliances, rolling-mills, and furnishes besides agricultural implements and castings generally, several articles which neither of the other two establishments can furnish, namely sheet iron, iron boiler-plates, and tinned iron plates; this establishment is said to be in a flourishing condition.

"The price of steam-engines and of other complicated machinery requiring nice fitments, made at those different establishments, is more than half as dear again as at the best establishments in Great Britain; and, as the importation of such articles is duty-free, there is no doubt that much machinery of that kind would be ordered from thence, were it not for the great expense of freight and carriage, and the subsequent embarrassment of putting together the machinery without the aid of a person who has superintended its construction.

" Smaller machines of simpler construction, and agricultural implements of all kinds are made here at about the same prices as in England. It ought to be added, that almost all the principal artisans employed in these establishments, such as the engineers, the moulders, modellers, and founders, and likewise some of the principal persons employed in the iron-works, namely, puddlers and steel makers, are either English or Scotch; and that all the machines and implements are made after English models. It is stated that, with the exception of Seraing, not any other establishment of this kind in Europe, sells so many agricultural implements as the manufactory of Messrs. Evans; and it may serve to give some idea how much the use of these has increased in Poland, to state, that when Messrs. Evans first commenced making chaff-cutters, they sold annually about five dozen of knives for such machines, whereas they now sell upwards of 600 dozen! which are all imported from one Birmingham house.

" *Corn Steam-mill at Warsaw.*—In 1826-7, a steam-mill of 62 horse power, with 16 sets of stones, was erected at Warsaw, by a society of shareholders, for the purpose of commencing an extensive export trade of flour, instead of selling the grain of Poland to the merchants of Dantzic, who, until then, alone occupied themselves with this profitable branch of the corn trade. But it appears, that this speculation like many others in Poland, was commenced on too grand a scale, and with very unnecessary expense in the building arrangements, and other details connected with the establishment. It is said to have been very badly managed, and was unfortunately interrupted at a critical moment, by the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, from which epoch it struggled on in a precarious state until 1837, when it was sold to the banking firm of Peter Steinkiller and Co. for a price which barely covered the mortgages upon the property; leaving the shareholders minus their capital as well as the interest, which had not been paid since the first year after the erection of this very costly establishment.

" Since it has been in the hands of the present proprietors, the mill has ground annually on an average, about 36,000 korzecs of wheat, and 90,000 of rye, or about 15,820 imperial quarters of the former, and 39,648 of the latter. These quantities are quite disproportionate to the great power at command, and inadequate to produce a remunerating income from the sum invested in the establishment. The idea of exporting flour appears to have been quite given up, and that which is at present produced is used for the bread of the troops, and of other public departments, for the supply of which the firm of Steinkiller and Co. has a contract with government.

" Besides the different manufactures which have been specified in the foregoing notice, there exist in Poland various others of less extent.

" The *Musical Instruments* of Warsaw still possess considerable fame in some parts of the continent, at least in Russia; but the pianofortes which were formerly exported to that country, to a great amount, although still good, have not been able to compete with the greater cheapness of the same quality of instruments furnished by other countries.

" *Carriages* also, which formerly constituted a very important article of export to Russia, and are still of very good workmanship, have been undersold in that country on account of the dearness in Poland of some of the materials used in their construction, and the high rate of wages paid to skilful artificers.

" From the examination of the foregone specification of the present and past state of the manufactures in Poland, it is evident that although some of them may have improved in point of quality, and, perhaps, a few also in point of extent, there are others, and these amongst the most important in the country, which have retrograded in prosperity; and that the whole system generally, notwithstanding the long duration of the prohibitory tariffs of the country, is still unequal to supply the wants of the nation at *reasonable* prices, if we except perhaps some of the very commonest productions, such as soap and candles, and oil, and vinegar. An enormous tax is thus laid upon the consumers; while the manufacturers are so much hampered by high duties on some of the indispensable articles required in their various branches of business, that they do not by any means derive that advantage from the prohibition of foreign manufactures which might be imagined; but on the contrary are in a very precarious state of existence. In imitation of other parts of the continent, exhibitions of the manufactures of the country have been established, and the Polish manufacturers are permitted to send their specimens, duty free, to the exhibitions at St. Petersburg. Premiums

and loans are liberally granted, and medals and honorary distinctions are showered upon all who have the slightest claims; but in despite of these means, the state of the manufactories generally, remains much below what had been expected from the adoption of the prohibitory system of 1823; for, if the loans and other aid which government gives to this branch of national industry—and of which it frequently boasts in public documents—if these loans prove the generosity of government, they also afford a convincing proof that the manufactories are not in a satisfactory state, or they would not require such assistance.

"It is worthy of notice, that of 68 polish manufacturers who, in 1839, had sent specimens of their goods to the exhibition at St. Petersburg, 23 received medals, or honorary distinctions; and it may likewise be added, that the elder brother of the firm of Evans has just been decorated with the order of Civil Merit of Stanislaus, in acknowledgment of the advantages which Poland's agriculture has derived from the establishment of their manufactory of machines and agricultural implements."

FOREIGN Trade of the Kingdom of Poland for each of the following Years.

COUNTRIES.	DECLARED VALUE IN POLISH FLORINS, OF 40 TO THE £ STERLING.								
	1829	1830	1832	1834	1835	1837	1839	1840	1841
Russia.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.	florins.
Imports from.....	18,389,873	19,282,999	29,966,963	23,081,530	23,386,664	17,742,549	14,179,788	14,501,068	16 201,058
Exports to.....	15,165,872	14,514,495	9,671,779	7,313,930	5,116,912	4,343,782	4,808,756	6,609,861	6,511,979
Balance	3,224,000	4,768,503	20,295,184	15,767,599	18,269,751	13,398,767	9,371,032	7,891,207	9,689,079
Austria.									
Imports from.....	9,524,813	9,366,395	10,592,871	6,228,753	6,221,521	6,073,915	6,690,260	7,990,805	7,527,705
Exports to.....	74,206	258,879	208,160	85,265	97,995	133,247	182,080	463,369	147,113
Balance	9,450,106	9,107,516	10,384,711	6,143,487	6,123,526	5,940,667	6,508,179	7,527,436	7,380,592
Prussia.									
Imports from.....	29,027,746	18,239,106	20,536,891	19,786,282	27,913,593	26,919,017	36,151,471	33,137,839	31,011,780
Exports to	20,690,930	27,596,525	22,015,579	14,556,229	22,146,327	27,324,862	43,062,857	49,294,408	46,899,459
Balance for.....	....	9,357,418	1,478,688	....	....	405,845	6,911,385	16,156,568	15,887,679
" against	8,336,815	....	....	5,230,052	5,767,260				
Krakow.									
Imports from	708,314	825,183	1,336,882	846,045	1,083,395	957,544	1,056,288	985.075	1,234,405
Exports to	3,084,712	2,703,241	2,195,575	2,367,108	2,681,953	2,312,561	3,439,921	3,502,932	3 348,503
Balance for Poland	2,376,398	1,878,057	858,693	1,521,063	1,598,557	1,355,017	2,383,632	2,517,857	2,114,098
Total... Imports..	57,650,246	47,713,685	62,433,608	49,942,610	58,605,176	51,693,026	58,077,808	56,614,789	55,974,949
Exports..	39,015,722	45,073,141	34,091,095	24,322,534	30,043,188	34,114,453	51,493,615	59,870,571	56,907,056
Gross for Poland.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,255,782	932,106
balance against....	18,634,524	2,640,544	28,342,513	25,620,076	28,561,987	17,578,572	6,584,193		

STATEMENT of the Wines imported into the Kingdom of Poland, from or through the following Countries mentioned herein, in each of the following Years.

YEARS.	From Russia.			From Austria.			From and through Prussia.		
	In Wood.	In Bottles.	Declared Value.	In Wood.	In Bottles.	Declared Value.	In Wood.	In Bottles.	Declared Value.
	garnitz.	number.	florins.	garnitz.	number.	florins.	garnitz.	number.	florins.
1829.....	....	....	....	222,671	3016	1,293,571	164,794	66,895	1,572,606
1830.....									
1832.....									
1833.....	....	....	....	158,890	4154	1,141,280	200,533	76,539	1,716,822
1834.....									
1835.....									
1836.....									
1837.....	....	....	....	221,222	4610	1,298,893	138,485	87,027	1,364,450
1838.....									
1839.....	286	2803	9608	200,536	6902	1,184,624	98,276	131,374	1,554,530
1840.....	155	1730	5875	283,555	9349	1,731,973	102,133	141,509	1,702,510
1841.....	....	....	1600	....	....	1,489,960	....	....	1,867,328

The quantities and values previous to 1839, are averages of the number of years which are braced together. The importation from Russia for those years could not be ascertained, and for 1841 the values only could be obtained; these may serve as guides, however, to the quantities, as prices have not changed since 1840.

The wines from Russia are for the most part an imitation of champagne; made from wines of the Don, they are daily falling in estimation, and making way for the champagnes from France, although these are twice as dear.

The decrease of the value of the wines imported from Austria (which are all Hungarian wines) in 1839, as com-

pared with that of the preceding year, is attributed to the inferior quality of the growth of that year; which circumstance lessened the demand as well as the price.

The wines imported from and through Prussia, may be considered as nearly all French wines, because Rhenish and other German wines, or Spanish and Portuguese wines, are not liked and very little used in Poland. Of the wines in bottles from Prussia, at least two-thirds may be considered as champagne, the consumption of which is increasing every year.

The duties on wines imported from Prussia are 4 florins per garnitz.

Hungarian or Austrian wines, if imported from the Austrian frontiers, pay only 2 florins 8 groschen per garnitz.

The garnitz (or garniex) = 244.17768 cubic inches, or 1.13 garnitz = 1 gallon imperial measure; therefore the duty on Hungarian wines is about 1*s.* 3½*d.* per gallon, and that on all other wines, 2*s.* 3*d.* per gallon.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Wool brought to the June Wool-markets at Warsaw, and of the Average Prices paid for the different sorts, in each of the Years specified.

YEARS.	Quantity brought to Market.	Average Prices paid per Polish quintal.		
		1st Quality.	2d Quality.	3d Quality.
	quintals.	florins.	florins.	florins.
1835	15,576	540 to 750	450 to 510	360 to 420
1836	11,455	510 to 690	336 to 480	216 to 300
1837	13,479	480 to 654	300 to 450	196 to 270
1838	14,628	492 to 648	348 to 468	204 to 312
1839	15,910	480 to 630	330 to 450	192 to 300
1840	14,000	360 to 420	240 to 270	216 to 240
1841	14,341	540 to 660	312 to 348	252 to 288
1842	14,445	480 to 600	288 to 390	196 to 288

The whole of the wool brought to this market is washed wool, and nearly all is of the improved breed of sheep. The sales are generally rapidly effected, and it occurs very seldom that any quantity remains on hand.

In 1840 the prices were unusually low, which circumstance is in part attributed to an epidemic disease among the sheep having affected, or being supposed to have affected, the quality of the wool.

The Polish quintal is 98.473 lbs. avoirdupois; and in commercial transactions of any extent, the Polish florin is assumed equal to 6*d.* sterling. According to these proportions, it appears that the prices obtained during the period included in this statement were—

	1st Quality, per lb. avoirdupois.	2d Quality, per lb. avoirdupois.	3d Quality, per lb. avoirdupois.
Highest	45½*d.*	31*d.*	25½*d.*
Lowest	22*d.*	14¾*d.*	11¾*d.*

The wool brought to this market is generally bought up by merchants for exportation; the manufacturers of the country buying direct of the proprietors on their estates, and the greater part of the purchases for the foreign market are effected in the same manner. There are no other wool fairs in the kingdom, except at Warsaw.

The number of sheep and lambs in Poland, in 1838, was officially stated to be 2,900,000; in 1839 it had increased to 3,270,000, and it is said that since then the number has considerably augmented.

The total quantity of wool produced was estimated, in 1838, to be about 60,000 Polish quintals; in 1839, between 60,000 and 70,000, and at present it is supposed to be upwards of 70,000.

The quantities consumed by the manufactories of the country is said not to exceed 15,000 quintals.

In 1832 the quantity of wool brought to market was only 5000 quintals; in 1833 it was about 6000, and in 1834 somewhat more than 9000.

SALES of Wool effected at the Fairs held in the Kingdom of Poland in the Year 1843.

NAMES OF FAIRS.	Quantities brought to Market.					Quantity Sold.	Prices obtained per Wool Quintal.			
	Superfine.	Fine.	Middling	Common.	Total.		Superfine.	Fine.	Middling.	Common.
	wool qtl.	wool qtl.	wool qtl.	wool qtl.	wool qtl.	wool qtl.	thalers.	thalers.	thalers.	thalers.
Warsaw, 15th June, for 4 days	1500	3500	5000	1824	11,824	7722	80 to 95	60 to 70	52 to 58	40 to 52
Kalisch, 14th June, for 3 days	500	800	1300	400	3,000	2250	105	75to 85	48 to 63	40 to 44

It is customary, also, in wool dealings, to quote prices, for the facility of comparison with the German markets, in thalers or dollars, assumed to be equal to 6 Polish florins, or to 3*s.* British currency at the commercial par of exchange of 40 florins to the £ sterling. The current exchange at the time of the fairs was quoted, however, at 42 florins, 12 groschen, or about 5 2-3ds per cent in favour of England.

The superfine and fine qualities consist of the wool of sheep of the pure electoral (Saxon) breed; and some fleeces of this description from the flocks belonging to government were paid as high as from 110 to 115 thalers per quintal.

The middling quality of wool is obtained from the mixed breed of sheep of the country crossed with the Merino; and the common wool is that of the indigenous, or, at least, long known race of Eastern Europe.

Of the difference (3102 quintals, principally of the finer qualities) between the quantity brought to market and the quantity actually sold at Warsaw, about 1000 quintals have been taken back again by the owners, and the rest has been left for sale in the government warehouses.

The washing, shearing, and sorting of all the kinds of wool brought to the fairs are reported to have been more carefully performed this year than in the preceding one; and to show a general progress, throughout the country in these important operations.

QUANTITY and Value of the Produce of the Woollen Manufactories of the Kingdom of Poland, and the Number of Persons employed therein, in each of the Years following.

YEARS.	Cloth and other Stuffs sold by measure.	Shawls, Kerchiefs, &c., sold per piece.	Declared Total Value.	Number of Persons employed.
	Polish ells.	number.	florins.	
1829..... 1830.....	8,000,000	....	48 to 52,000,000	35,800
1837.....	2,566,256	....	....	9,000
1838.....	2,444,962	66,116	....	5,000
1839.....	3,350,746	84,790	....	9,800
1840.....	....	....	....	....
1841.....	1,382,767	....	7,763,426	4,141

The quantity of stuffs produced in 1829 and 1830 is said to have been principally fine cloths, a great deal of which was imported to Russia. In the years 1837 to 1839 inclusive, the coarser kinds and light fancy articles constituted a great proportion of the total quantity shown. In the latter year, for example, about one-fourth of the whole consisted of such articles as will be seen by the annexed details: viz.—

	ells.		ells.
Kerseymeres	5,520	Flannels	16,032
Ladies' cloths	14,695	Moltans	52,273
Merinoes	4,350	Duffles	464,505
Sirkars	144,930	Blankets	7,975
Talas for Jews	6,157	English cords	70,234
Sundries	47,090	Horse-clothing	47,090

Total, 834,347 ells.

And in that year there were likewise manufactured 328,631 lbs. of fancy yarns for embroidering and knitting; 151,000 ells, principally of fine cloth, were exported to Russia.

The quantity manufactured in 1841 shows only the cloths: the returns of the lighter and coarser articles could not be obtained; but the quantities of these are supposed to be about the same as in 1839. The quantity of cloth, however, is upwards of 1,000,000 ells less than in that year, and a very great reduction in the number of persons will also be observed. This latter circumstance may, perhaps, be owing to some unexplained change in the mode of computing the workmen; but it is notorious that the woollen manufactures have again fallen off from the comparative state of promise which they, for a moment, reached in 1839.

That state, however, must not be judged of by the extraordinary increase of the number of persons employed, as shown in this statement; for that only seeming increase was caused by the adoption of a different mode of counting those persons, and including amongst them all such peasants and others who occasionally employed themselves in the manufacture of the coarse stuffs for their own use.

There were in 1841, in the kingdom, 198 spinning-machines, 1819 looms, of which number 486 were power looms moved by 4 steam-engines; 201 steaming machines, and 37 fulling mills.

The Polish ell is equal to about 23 inches British standard measure.

The woollen carpet manufactory of Warsaw made, in 1839, 20,371 ells of different kinds of carpetings in breadths; and 415 small carpets in one piece.

PRINCIPAL Cotton Manufactures produced in Poland during the following Years.

YEARS.	NAMES AND QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES.						
	Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Nankins, and other similar Stuffs.	Shawls, Kerchiefs, and other Fancy Articles sold per tale.	Napery and Towelling.	Ribbons.	Stockings and Socks.	Twist.	Drills.
	Polish ells.	number.	number.	pieces.	pairs.	lbs.	pieces.
1837	11,505,103	2,372,924	2,837	313,776	107,926	201,679	
1838	11,096,662	3,058,127	4,762	746,504	115,129	233,660	
1839	14,279,735	856,561	4,806	312,384	117,949	331,711	
1841	16,054,900	281,245	16,884	253,333	59,285	471,156 and 7950 lbs. cottonwicks.	5382

No returns for 1840 could be obtained, and those for 1841, although from an official source, are suspected of being very inexact. At all events it is necessary to observe, that the productions of the linen manufactures have been included with those of the cotton works, an objectionable arrangement which it was quite impossible to remedy in drawing up this statement.

The total value of these goods, as shown in the same official returns, is 9,299,203 florins, or about 232,430*l.* sterling.

The demand for stockings or socks must naturally be very limited in a country, the lower classes of which, at least those living in the smaller towns, villages, and open country, do not use such articles.

The falling off in the number of shawls and kerchiefs is attributed to the greater demand for Russian articles of this description, which are said to be better.

There are at present in Poland, 4419 looms for this branch of business, 36 mangils (or calenders), and two extensive spinning-works, but the number of reels, &c. of these works could not be ascertained. The principal seat of these manufactures is in the towns of Lody, Lublin, Kalieg, and Warsaw.

The Polish ell is equal to about 23 inches British standard measure.

The number of persons employed in the joint branches of cotton and linen business, in 1841, is stated at 26,000. In 1830 the cotton manufactories employed only 11,500. The new manufactories may be said not to have existed at that time.

QUANTITIES of some of the principal Linen Manufactures produced in the Kingdom of Poland, during each of the Years specified.

YEARS.	NAMES AND QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES.					
	Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, &c.	Napery.	Drills.	Tape.	Stockings or Socks.	Yarn.
	Polish ells.	Polish ells.	Polish ells.	pieces.	pairs.	lbs.
1837.....	1,768,216	55,836	158,719	12,376	737	130,251
1838.....	2,057,132	54,045	163,632	14,844	1698	161,483
1839.....	1,660,670	77,962	201,028	2,280	768	352,420
1841.....	Included in the statement of the cotton manufacture, *vide* "Observations" of that document, and body of the general report.					

There are only two manufactories; namely, one for damask and other table-linen (napery), and the other for sheetings, shirtings, and other plain linens, in which this branch of business is carried on, *en gros*; but even in those establishments there is no machinery for spinning.

A great proportion of the yarn, hand-spun, produced in the country is exported. The other articles are not adequate to the consumption at home, and are much too inferior in quality and too dear in price to admit of being exported, even if the quantities produced were greater.

The great falling off in tape and stockings is said to be caused by the substitution of cotton articles of those descriptions.

The prices are higher than Irish, Dutch, Saxon, or Silesian articles of the same description, and all these are charged with a high import duty. Pointed linen handkerchiefs are absolutely prohibited from all countries, except Russia, because this article is one which is produced in great quantity and tolerable perfection in that country, and finds a good market in Poland. (*Vide* Observations, in statement No. 6, relative to shawls and handkerchiefs.)

The Polish ell is about 23 inches standard measure.

NUMBERS of the different kinds of Hides and Skins dressed in the Kingdom of Poland, in each of the Years specified.

YEARS.	NAMES AND NUMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS.							
	Cow or Bull Hides.	Calfskins.	Horse Hides.	Sheepskins.	Goatskins.	Dogskins.	Different other Sorts not specified.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1837.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130,800
1838.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	174,459
1839.....	139,458	65,207	13,628	143,428	5865	1939	99,295	471,011

The number of persons at present employed in this branch of business is stated at about 2000; and the business is said to be increasing.

The increase, however, must not be judged to be so sudden nor so great as the difference between the numbers of hides and skins dressed in 1838 and 1839 would make it appear. A great part of this seeming increase ought to be ascribed to the more exact mode of making the returns to government which was enforced in the latter year. The imitations of Morocco leather are said to be particularly good; but the demand for this article is on the decline, as it is at present little used for furniture; for the covering of which silk, cotton-cloth and other stuffs are now preferred.

Sole leather, pigs' skins, saddlers' hides, and other heavy descriptions are not considered equal with the same articles manufactured in other parts of the continent. The prices are about the same as in Germany.

NUMBER of Mills, or other Establishments, and of the Persons employed in the Manufacturing of Paper, in the Kingdom of Poland; of the Quantity and Value of the Annual Production, and of the Prices of Wages.

NAMES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Mills, or other Establishments.		Machines or other Apparatus Employed.	Annual Production.		Number of Persons Employed.	Price of Wages (daily).
	Existing in the Kingdom.	In Activity.		In Quantity.	In Value.		
	number.	number.	number.	reams.	florins.	number.	Polish currency.
Jezionna, near Warsaw, belonging to the Bank of Poland. The other 20 mills are too unimportant to deserve specific mention.....	21	18	1 machine, technically called machine sans fin, and 50 dipping vats.	499,980	about 2,666,000	300 men, 400 women, or girls from 12 to 15 years.	men, 2½ flo. women, 1 flo. girls under age, 2-3 flo. or 20 groschen.

The establishment at Jezionna alone employs 200 persons, out of the 700 employed in the whole country. Of the quantity of paper manufactured, 301,680 reams were coarse blotting-paper, packing or other unsized paper; and of the remaining quantity of fine paper, for writing or printing, Jezionna is said to furnish about 150,000 reams.

In 1837 the total production of the kingdom is stated to have been only 80,000 reams; and in 1838 only 6300 more. The quantity shown in this statement refers to the productions of 1841.

To give an idea of the prices of paper in Poland, it may be mentioned, that the paper on which these observations are written costs 6 florins, or about 3*s.* the quire.

QUANTITIES of Beer of different Descriptions brewed in the Kingdom of Poland, in each of the Years specified.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.		
	Porter and Ale.	Bavarian and other light Beers.	TOTAL.
	fass.	fass.	fass.
1838	2940	....	2940
1839	3595	5996	9591
1840	4944	8	

The quantity of Bavarian beer, and other light beers, brewed in 1838 and 1840, could not be ascertained.
The fass (barrel) contains 32 garnitz, or about 28⅛ imperial gallons.

QUANTITIES of Glasswares manufactured in the Kingdom of Poland in the Year 1839.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTIONS AND QUANTITIES.						
	Window-glass.			Drinking-glasses, Decanters, and all other kinds.			Black Bottles.
	Common.	Medium.	Fine.	Common.	Medium.	Fine.	
	quintals.	quintals.	chests.	scores.	scores.	pieces.	quintals.
1839	6798	14,080	360	36,508	30,284	230,628	12,000

The Polish quintal is equal to 98,473 lbs. avoirdupois.
The chest contains 120 panes.
There are only two manufactories of these wares in Poland, which employ about 700 persons.
The window-glass, even the fine, is of the most wretched description, uneven of surface and bad in colour, besides being dear. The cut-glass wares are proportionably better, but their price is exorbitant, as dear again as in England. Plate-glass for mirrors is not made: that imported comes from Russia, and is rendered doubly expensive by the land-carriage and heavy import duty.

KINDS and Quantities of Earthenware and China manufactured in the Kingdom of Poland, in each of the Years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

YEARS.	UTENSILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.		
	Of Earthenware.	Of China.	TOTAL.
	dozens.	dozens.	dozens.
1837	46,180		
1838	43,959	1850	45,809
1839	46,108	2500	48,608

Besides the articles here enumerated, the same manufactories furnished fire bricks in 1837, 36,000; and in 1839, 13,650.
The number of China articles produced in 1837, could not be ascertained; indeed, very little information relative to this branch of the manufactures of Poland could be obtained.

NUMBER of Establishments in the Kingdom of Poland for the Manufacture of Metals; Number of Furnaces, Forges, and Appliances used, and the Number of Persons employed, as well as the Quantities of Metals produced in each of the Years specified.

YEARS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		APPLIANCES.				QUANTITIES OF METALS PRODUCED.						Number of Persons employed.
	To whom belonging.	Nos.	Blast Furnaces.	Puddling Furnaces.	Forges.	Rolling Mills.	Iron.		Zinc.		Copper.	Bell-metal.	
							Pig.	Wrought.	Block.	Rolled.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	qtls.	qtls.	qtls.	qtls.	qtls.	qtls.	qtls.	
1838	Government	..	..	..	..	..	202,000	105,600	37,323	20,000	5800	3663	About 20,000, of which 65 in Zinc Works.
	Private Individuals.	108	39	13	142	3	418,000	180,000	8,000	....	....	....	
1841	Government	25	12	10	42	3	279,000	150,000	40,000	20,000	6000	....	13,627, of which 450 in Zinc Works.
	Private Individuals.	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	14,000	....	....	....	

In the year 1838 the number of furnaces, &c. in the government works was not stated in the official returns, nor the number of persons employed in these works.

For the year 1841 it has been impossible to ascertain the exact number of furnaces, &c. in the private works, or the quantity of iron produced; the number, however, are supposed to be about the same as in 1838, as no new works have been erected.

There are no copper-mines, nor copper-works belonging to private individuals.

The blast furnaces and forges are worked with charcoal: puddling has been but little adopted as yet, in comparison with the open forges, for the purpose of converting pig iron into rolled, or bar iron; and better metal is obtained from the forges than from the puddling furnaces; but whether this fact be owing to want of skill in conducting the process of puddling, to the use of wood instead of coke, or to some peculiar quality of the crude iron, is not exactly known by the manufacturers of this country.

The rolling-mills are said to furnish very inferior metal.

The quantities of iron produced have not increased very much it appears, in the last four or five years. And the supply is still insufficient for the consumption of the home market; very extensive additions to the government works are in contemplation.

The quality of the iron is good, it furnishes sheet iron but little inferior to that of Russia, and is well adapted to the manufacture of cast steel.

The price of all descriptions of iron is nearly twice as high as the present prices of the same articles in England.

The working of the zinc ores shows the greatest proportionate increase since the commencement of operations. The annual produce from 1817 to to 1832 varied from 5000 to 9000 quintals; in 1822 it was 15,000; in 1834 it had more than tripled this last amount; in 1827 and 1828 it increased 70,000 quintals, which caused such a glut in the market that only 50,000 quintals were manufactured in the following years since 1830; in order to avoid a similar over-production, the supply has been steadily kept at about 60,000 quintals from the government works, and about 14,000 quintals from those belonging to private individuals. Of this quantity about 20,000 quintals are annually rolled for roofs, gutters of roofs, and other similar purposes. The remainder of the metal in blocks (or ingots) is exported.

The total quantity of zinc produced since 1816, to the end of 1840, was—From government works 945,070 quintals; from private works 137,030 quintals; total 1,082,100 quintals; of which was rolled into sheet zinc by the government works, from 1826 to 1840 included, 196,830 quintals.

The private works do not produce sheet zinc; they were commenced only in 1822, stopped working altogether in 1828 and 1829, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the market, and two works only have recommenced of late.

The production of copper in Poland is trifling, and although inadequate to the demands of the home market, from 1817 to 1840 it has averaged only about 5800 quintals of metal produced from upwards of 70,000 quintals of ore; which disproportion proves that the ores are not of a rich quality, and contain on an average only about 8¼ per cent of metal: whereas the Abbé Staszeee, in his work, alluded to in the body of the report, had promised 30 per cent, besides from ¼ an ounce to an ounce of silver for every quintal of ore.

The silver really obtained from the quantity of ore refined from 1817 to 1840 (1,610,000 quintals) is 747 grzyveen.

The Polish quintal = 98,473 lbs. avoirdupois.

Annual Amount, or Value of the Annual Sales of several of the minor Manufactories of the Kingdom of Poland, in the Year specified.

Basket-makers, &c.—In 1839 were produced 1662 pieces of fine fancy articles of this description; besides 247,900 plaitings for sieves, and 6500 for coarse bolting-cloths.

Bronze, gilt and lackered.—Very good articles of this description, particularly small statues, are made at Warsaw, but few are sold in consequence of the very high price.

Carriages.—In 1838 there were sold 272 carriages; in 1839, only 216; value together 474,000 florins, or about 11,850*l.*; and since then the sales are said to have decreased.

Chandleries.—Tallow candles and soap, made in 1841, amounted to about 1,804,000 pounds, value 105,360 florins, or about 26,000*l.* This branch of business employed about 320 persons.

Wax.—In 1839 about 33,000 pounds of candles and about 100 pounds of tapers were made.

Stearine.—About 25,000 pounds of candles were made of this patented composition in the same year, and since then the quantity is said to have increased considerably.

Chemical matches.—The manufactory of these trifling articles sold in 1839 to the amount of 90,000 florins, or about 2250*l.*

Chicory.—About 958,600 pounds of this surrogate of coffee were sold in 1839.

Cutlery.—Fine cutlery, particularly surgical instruments of very good quality, is made at Warsaw. In 1839 there were sold of these instruments just specified to the amount of about 45,000 florins, or about 1125*l.* The supply of commoner articles, especially of the knives used by the peasantry, is insufficient for the home market.

German silver.—The value of the article of this composition sold in 1838, was about 200,000 florins, or about 5000*l.* The sales are supposed to have decreased since then.

Flowers, artificial.—Besides 1600 bouquets for vases, other flowers to the amount of 54,000 florins, or about 1350*l.*, were sold by the manufactory of those articles at Warsaw. Foreign articles of this description are prohibited; but a great many are smuggled into the country. Considerable progress has been made of late in the manufacture of these articles at Warsaw.

Horsehair cloth.—The manufactory of this article employed, in 1839, 425 persons, and produced 1580 ells of cloth for furniture, besides 910,700 sieve cloths, and 2007 hats, caps, or other small articles. The value of this production could not be ascertained.

Instruments, musical.—Wind instruments are sent in great quantities to the interior of Russia, and also about 40 pianofortes annually. In 1839, 160 such instruments, valued at 156,000 florins, or about 3900*l.*, were sold by the different makers at Warsaw, and 16 were imported from Austria.

Japanned and lackered goods.—The sales of these articles amounted in 1841, to about 135,900 florins, or about 3397*l.* The quantity manufactured was rather more than twice that amount. About 150 persons are employed in this branch of business: the wares are of very inferior quality, and very dear.

Oil of vegetable substances.—In 1839 there were produced in Poland 61,000 garnitz of clarified oils, and 108,500 garnitz of common oil. This is all used in the country, and is insufficient for the consumption.

Straw hats.—To the value of about 32,000 florins, or about 800*l.*, were made in 1839

Vinegar.—78,800 garnitz were made in 1839, inadequate to the supply of the markets.

Manufacturing Industry, and Export Trade of the Kingdom of Poland, in the Year 1840, translated from the St. Petersburg Official Gazette.

"The following observations on the manufacturing industry and export trade of Poland in the year 1840, show the progressive development of the national resources, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the harvest in this year in the greater part of the kingdom.

"Among all the branches of industry existing in Poland, none is more deserving of attention than the manufacture of cloth and other woollen stuffs, since their raw materials are almost exclusively furnished by the country itself. Their prosperity is, therefore, of the highest importance to the kingdom, and it is to be regretted that the losses occasioned by the disastrous events of the year 1830, are not yet entirely repaired. But notwithstanding this, the improvement is very perceptible, especially compared with the years immediately following this fatal epoch. The number of workmen employed in the cloth manufacture amounted to 9515 in 1839, and to 10,742 in 1840, and the total quantity manufactured in these two years was as follows:

	1839.	1840.
Cloth of the first quality	324,154 ells.	315,030 ells.
„ mean quality	945,061 „	1,007,517 „
„ ordinary quality	1,247,204 „	1,116,229 „
Total	2,516,419 „	2,438,776 „

"The value of cloth manufactured in the year 1840, was estimated at more than 17,500,000 Polish florins (2,631,531 silver roubles), exclusive of several other descriptions of linen stuffs, of which there was a considerable manufacture; viz.—

	1839.	1840.
Frieze	16,032 ells.	6,570 ells.
Flannel	52,273 „	78,240 „
Swanskin	464,505 „	387,110 „
Total	532,810 „	471,920 „

"The quantities of linen and hemp stuffs manufactured in 1839 and 1840 were—

	1839.	1840.
Linen cloth, fine	29,565 ells.	703,063 ells.
„ middling quality		1,276,296 „
„ inferior	333,148 „	114,475 „
Ticking, &c.	41,253 „	129,834 „

"We see by this that this industry is very important, and promises to become daily more useful and more productive; and the government has exerted every means in its power to encourage it, especially by giving increased activity to the spinning industry.

"The same is the case with the cotton manufacture, which is in a rising state of prosperity. The following table shows the quantities manufactured in the year 1840:

Stuffs which are sold by the ell	14,067,931 ells.
Cotton velvet, quilted, &c.	1,276,070 „
Tissues which are sold by the piece, such as shawls, handkerchiefs, &c.	641,071 pieces.
Ditto, ditto, smaller	353,710 „
Stockings	112,014 pairs.
Stuffs which are sold by weight	483,967 lbs.

"The cotton and linen cloth manufactures employ 17,000 workmen. The produce of the silk manufacture, which has only been lately introduced amounted in 1840 to 6000 ells of ribbons, &c., of a value of more than 10,000 florins.

"The following table shows the produce of the tanning trade in 1839 and 1840, which in the latter year, was valued at 2,800,000 florins :

	1839.	1840.
Ox and cow hides	139,458	73,565
Horse ditto	13,628	5,371
Sheepskins	143,428	127,805
Buckskins	2,191	1,762
Other descriptions of hides, &c.	....	206,249

"The amount of glasswares, &c., manufactured in 1840, was as follows :

White glass, in squares	37,149 scores.
—— inferior	4,306 cases.
Miscellaneous vessels (glasses, caraffes, &c.)	15,830 „
—— (bottles, &c.) ordinary quality	154,482 scores.

"There has been a falling off in the quantities of paper manufactured; viz.—

In 1839	198,306 reams.
1840	152,488 „
Decrease	45,818 „

"It is, however, expected that in future years the amount will be increased, as great improvements have been introduced into the paper manufactory at Esern, which belongs to the bank of Poland, and which will hereafter furnish with paper all the civil and military departments of the kingdom.

"One branch of Polish industry, which in the short space of one year has made surprising advances, remains to be spoken of; viz., the manufacture of beet-root sugar.

"In the year 1839, 132,000 lbs. of sugar were manufactured in the various establishments in the country. Since then, new manufactories have been established; and, in 1840, more than 3,200,000 lbs. were manufactured.

"Among many miscellaneous manufactures of secondary importance, together employing 3000 men, may be mentioned a large chemical manufactory at Warsaw, the value of the produce of which amounted in 1840 to 1,771,000 florins.

"The produce of the iron-mines and forges belonging to individuals, and where the number of workmen amounts to 6133, was estimated at 8,420,500 florins, including cast and bar iron, machinery, implements, &c.

"Such was the state of the manufacturing industry of Poland in the year 1840. The next point to be considered is the export trade of the kingdom, beginning with the produce of its mines, particularly zinc, from the rich beds of calamine, situated near Olkusz.

"In the year 1840 there was exported of this metal,

To Russia	13,243 quintals.
Prussia	40,810 „
Cracow	181 „
Total	54,234 „

of a value of 1,767,799 florins. The export of this metal in the preceding year amounted to 57,559 quintals, of a value of 1,552,179 florins, showing an increase of value of 215,620 florins, in consequence of the rise in the price of zinc, notwithstanding there is a decrease of 3325 quintals.

"The immense forests with which a large portion of the kingdom is still covered, lead to a considerable export trade in timber and firewood, which in the years 1839 and 1840 was as follows:

TIMBER.

In 1839	119,536 pieces,	valued at	2,568,504	florins.
1840 { To Prussia 83,847 / Cracow . 315 }	84,162 „	„	1,750,644	„
Decrease in 1840 .	115,374 „	„	817,860	„

FIREWOOD.

In 1839 . . .	To the value of	27,687 florins.
1840 . . .	„	1,380,001 „
Increase in 1840 . .		1,352,314 „

"The decrease which appears to have taken place in the export of timber is not so in reality, as a large portion of the wood intended for firewood, but floated down the rivers to the frontiers, before being made up into fagots, was, in the year 1839, entered as timber for building. The total value of wood of all kinds exported in 1839 and 1840 was as follows:

In 1839	2,596,188 florins.
1840	3,130,645 „
Increase in 1840 . .	534,457 „

"This trade and that in metals, considerable as they may appear, are but insignificant when compared with the agricultural produce annually exported to foreign countries."

We have introduced this extract of the Russian *official report*, which, to us, appears glowingly exaggerated, in order that it may be compared with an account which we have condensed from an able report drawn up at Warsaw.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

We have, in a general view of the soil and resources of the Russian empire, given a summary description of its agricultural capabilities. The most exaggerated accounts having been given of the agricultural progress of Russia. We have entered with great care into an inquiry, as far as we could obtain information, on this subject. Plescheyeff we have found one of the best authorities, and whatever has appeared in official, or semi-official prints, is, we regret to say, the least to be relied upon. Kohl has supplied some useful information, and we have borrowed also from Schnitzler and other authorities; and especially from private sources.

According to Plescheyeff, Russia is divided into two great parts by the Ural mountains, which form nearly an uninterrupted barrier, from the north-eastern boundary of Orenburg to the Arctic Sea, and separate Siberia, or Asiatic from European Russia.

That part of Russia which lies west of the Ural mountains, presents an immense plain declining westward by an easy descent. This vast plain has a great

variety of climates, soils, and products. Its northern part, which declines towards the white and frozen seas, is covered with forests and marshes, and is but little fit for cultivation. The more southerly portion of this great plain, includes the whole region along the Wolga, as far as the steppes, or deserts between the Caspian and the Sea of Azof, and constitutes the most fertile part of Russia; generally it has a productive soil: the arable and meadow lands exceeding the woods, marshes, and heaths.

That portion of this region which extends over Voronejé, Penza, Tamboff, and Simbirsk, and eastward as far as the deserts, is the most remarkable for the quality of its fruit and agricultural produce. It has generally a rich soil, consisting of black earth strongly impregnated with saltpetre. But the tract which commences between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian, and extends near the shores of the latter; and between the Wolga and Ural, as far as the Emba, is little more than a level, dry, high, barren desert, interspersed with bogs and salt lakes.

The country lying on the east of the Ural mountains, known by the name of Siberia, is generally a barren flat tract of vast extent, watered by large rivers, but towards the south, susceptible of profitable cultivation.

AGRICULTURE OF THE NORTHERN RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

ARCHANGEL.—This province can scarcely be considered as to any extent a corn-growing country. It affords some pasturage, and some grain is grown south of 60 deg. N. latitude. Its total produce is less than 150,000 quarters, chiefly rye and barley. About 22,000 head of horned cattle, 5000 sheep, 15,000 horses, are pastured or fed in the whole region. The total area of this government is estimated at 164,000,700 English acres, of which only 459,000 are considered arable, and 144,990 meadow and pasture: the latter is, however, of greater extent, and 92,000,000 of acres are estimated as being covered with wood; a great part of which is useless for timber or building purposes. It is, however, computed that 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of acres might be reclaimed of the whole extent of this province by drainage, cutting down the forests, &c., but that the expense would never be repaid in the value of the produce that it could be made to yield.

FINLAND can scarcely be included in the category of agricultural countries. The coasts, especially the southern, are chiefly surrounded by rocky islets, and the inland parts are covered with myriads of lakes, and it has no great rivers; it has a foggy climate and short seasons. Where corn is grown, it is sown and reaped within six to eight weeks: being rather more productive than the opposite coast of Sweden, it sends barley and rye there; little or no wheat or oats are grown. The grain is dried in ovens, the climate being too humid. The forests are extensive, but are burnt down in order to obtain the ashes for manuring the

steril soil. The pasturage is inferior, but a good many cattle are reared. Deals, timber, pitch, tar, and resin, are among the chief and the most valuable exports of this, generally speaking, poor, though very extensive country. The shores and lakes abound with fish, and the strœmling (*clupea harengus*) constitutes a principal article of food. In that portion of Lapland included within Finland, the peasantry rear herds of reindeer. Coarse woollen cloths and linens are woven for their own use by the peasants, who are an indolent, dirty, and generally uneducated people. The Finnish peasant, however, constructs his own rude boat, extracts the tar from the pine, and makes his own utensils.

In this thinly-settled country the area of which is much greater than that of the United Kingdom, the population, about 1,400,000, live generally far from each other amidst the lakes, islets, and solitudes of a dreary land. Those of the small towns forming the exception. Several privileges are still retained by the Finns, among which is their Diet, which now rarely assembles. By law, none but Finns can hold places of trust,—Finnish troops are not to be amalgamated in the Russian regiments, and the Finnish fleet shall bear the Finnish flag. This flotilla is better manned than any part of the Russian fleet. The people of Swedish origin, forming a small part only of the population, resemble in habits and appearance those of Sweden. The Finns, who are evidently of eastern origin, dress, with the exception of wearing a hat, like the people of Cabul.

Olonetz.—This government partakes very much of the same character, in regard to soil and climate, as Archangel. Area (including Lake Onega), estimated at nearly 62,400 square miles: population in 1838, 239,000. The west part of this government is alternately mountainous and marshy, or covered with lakes. The total area is computed at 40,000,000 of English acres, 920,000 of which is considered arable, and about 300,000 used as meadow and pasture; 26,000,000 acres is forest land, and mostly unfit for cultivation; and the remainder is waste, rocks, and water. The soil is thin, stony, and not fertile. Except in the district of Kargopol, into which some improvements have been introduced, agriculture is very backward. The produce of corn, chiefly barley and rye, in 1833, was estimated at 370,000 chetwerts, or nearly 280,000 quarters: not more than half the quantity is sufficient for the wants of the population. The peasantry are supported also on turnips, carrots, and other vegetables, and on the produce of the fisheries and chase. The principal source of wealth consists in the forests, which are of great extent. Pasturage is not abundant, and but few cattle are reared. The number of horned cattle being only about 15,000; of horses, 12,000; of sheep, 4000.

St. Petersburg.—Area estimated at about 15,000 square miles, or 9,600,000 acres; population 885,000. The country is generally flat, with the exception of a few undulating hills. The soil is mostly sandy and thin; and the climate damp, severe, and unhealthy. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat are

grown, but the climate is unfavourable to the growth of corn; and nearly two-thirds of the province is covered with wood, marshes, and lakes.

The best agriculturists are German colonists, who raise flax, hemp, and above all, kitchen vegetables for the use of the capital.

Novgorod.—Area estimated at 43,880 square miles, or 27,083,200 acres: population in 1838, 825,400. Except in a few districts the soil is not very fertile, and night frosts often spoil the crops. Scarcely any orchard trees are met with; but hemp and flax are grown for exportation; and in 1832, 868,000 chetwerts of corn, principally rye, oats, and barley, were raised. Timber is an important product. Few cattle are reared.

Vologda.—Area estimated at 145,800 square miles, or 93,312,000 English acres, population (1838) 747,500. In the south and south-west parts, the soil is fertile, but elsewhere it is sandy or thin, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and forests. The arable land ploughed, is computed at nearly 9,000,000 English acres. The pastures and meadows at nearly 4,000,000 acres. The woods, forests, marshes, swamps, &c., at 80,312,000 acres, of which nearly 10,000,000 only is computed as reclaimable for agriculture and pasturage.

The grain principally cultivated are rye and barley; but while the produce of corn is computed by some as insufficient for the consumption, a Russian official return for 1835 states that the produce was 1,860,000 acres, or a surplus of 560,000 over the consumption.

Hemp, flax, and hops, succeed as well as beans and peas. Cattle and horses are numerous and good. In 1835, horned cattle, 410,000; horses, 285,000; sheep, 140,000; pigs, about 100,000.

Pskof.—Area about 22,000 square miles, or 14,180,000 English acres; population 705,300. Surface generally flat, with numerous marshes. The soil poor. More grain, chiefly rye, barley, and oats, is raised, than is sufficient for this thinly-peopled province. The annual produce is about 3,500,000 chetwerts, of which upwards of 1,000,000 may be exported. It consists chiefly of rye and barley. The cattle are inferior, and not reared in great numbers.

Tver.—The area of this government is estimated at 24,100 square miles, or 15,394,000 English acres; population 1,297,900. The climate is severe. The soil is generally poor, and the cold and uncertain climate is said to cause precarious harvests. The corn produced is scarcely sufficient for home consumption. Flax and hemp are grown in considerable quantities for exportation.

Smolensko.—The area about 21,400 square miles, or 13,494,000 acres; population 1,064,200. The surface is generally an undulating plain, with some marshy districts; and towards the north the surface consists of an elevated *plateau*, through which the Dnieper and other rivers, rise or flow. The soil is generally fertile, and produces more corn, chiefly rye, than is sufficient for home consump-

tion. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops are cultivated. Cattle-breeding is not commonly followed. Swine are very generally reared. The forests, which notwithstanding the long-continued felling of timber, are still extensive, constitute one of the chief sources of employment to the serfs and of riches to the proprietors.

PERM.—The area of this government is about 116,000 square miles, or 69,240,000 acres; the population about 1,450,000, and the greater part of this extensive region, which is considered to extend from Viatka and east over the Ural mountains, is covered with dense forests: arable land estimated at 5,100,000 acres; pastures 900,000 acres. It is stated, by some authorities, that Perm raises a surplus of corn: by others, that it does not yield sufficient corn for the consumption of the inhabitants.

VIATKA.—The area of this province is estimated at about 47,000 square miles, or 28,080,000 acres; population (1838) 1,511,600. The soil is mostly good, generally fertile, but with many extensive marshy districts: 6,500,000 acres are said to be arable, and about the same extent pasture. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, especially along the banks of the numerous and large rivers. The average crops of corn are more than the usual consumption of the people. Rye, barley, and oats are the principal grains; potatoes are seldom grown. Very little wheat is raised; peas, lentils, buckwheat, and large quantities of flax and hemp, are grown. The surplus produce goes chiefly to the North Russian provinces. Fruits are scarce, and apples rarely ripen. Pasturage and rearing live stock, chiefly horned cattle, is of next importance to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

ESTHONIA.—The area of this province is about 10,000 English square miles, or 16,400,000 acres. The soil is in great part sandy or marshy, and naturally not adapted for the growth of corn, and the cultivable lands are estimated at not equal to one-third of the whole: the remaining two-thirds being unproductive or covered with firs, &c. Agriculture is, however, the chief employment of the people, and they raise more corn than is sufficient for their own consumption. Various vegetables, rye, barley, and oats, constitute their food; but wheat and buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco are also raised. The corn not required for food is chiefly used for distillation. Vegetables are very generally cultivated for the nourishment of the peasantry. Live stock are generally reared, and cattle are driven into Esthonia from different parts of Russia, to be fattened for the St. Petersburg market. The oxen, horses, and sheep of Esthonia are ill-bred and made; poultry is abundant. Elks, bears, wolves, badgers, foxes, &c., are still found in the woods. The fisheries on the coasts are of importance to the inhabitants. On the islands boat-building is a source of employment.

LIVONIA.—The area, including the island of Œsal in the Baltic, is 21,370 square

miles, or 13,676,800 acres; the population 740,100. The coast and the greater part of the inland counties are generally flat and marshy, with some hilly districts. The soil is in a few parts loamy, but generally sandy, being abundantly watered. By manuring it is rendered productive chiefly in rye and barley crops; of both which more is grown than is used for home consumption. Wheat and oats are partially cultivated, and buckwheat grows on sandy soils: flax, hops, vegetables, and potatoes are generally cultivated. The fruits are described as of an indifferent quality. Agricultural industry and the distillation of spirits constitute the leading occupations of the people, and the breeding of live stock is much less attended to; all which, including horses and sheep, are of inferior kinds.

COURLAND.—The area of this duchy is about 11,200 miles, and the population about 385,000. The coasts of this province and a great part of the country generally are flat, and marshes and sandy heaths occupy extensive districts. Part of the interior is an undulating country, and a chain of hills, which extend along the bank of the Düna, diverge in ramification over many parts of the country. The Düna and several other streams water the province, in which there are also numerous lakes. The atmosphere is damp, the sky often obscure, and the climate variable. The soil is generally light and sandy, and only rendered productive by constant manure. The eastern section is the most fertile: more than one-third of the surface is still covered by pine, fir, birch, alder, and a good deal of mixture of oak trees. The large pines and firs are said to have generally disappeared. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, who cultivate a poor soil with considerable industry and skill, and grow more corn, chiefly rye, barley, and oats, than is necessary for home consumption. Flax and hemp, vegetables, a few fruits, and some tobacco are also cultivated. The pasturage is scanty, and few cattle are reared; the oxen, sheep, and horses are generally of inferior breeds.

The following sketches of the Baltic provinces are translated from Kohl and other travellers:

"Near Narva," observes Kohl, "we saw a large piece of forest that had been cleared, and the trees and branches were lying on the ground. I was told this was done to strengthen the ground. The wood would decay in 5 or 6 years, and would then be excellent manure. Manuring with decayed wood is practised in all the Baltic provinces; but nowhere are the noble trees wasted for this purpose, on so large a scale, as in Ingermannland. In Courland, only the useless twigs and branches are used as manure.

"As the cultivation grows much more imperfect, and the number of inhabitants much less in Ingermannland, so the wild beasts become much more numerous and bold. We met several wolves almost immediately after leaving Narva. A little way before us, on the road was another sledge, and the wolves continually crossed the road between the sledges, with astonishing boldness and *nonchalance*.

"The bears, though stronger, are much more shy than the wolves, who are every day persecuted with sticks and stones by the shepherds, and therefore, if they do not grow more courageous, they become more impudent and indifferent to blows.

"Travellers who mount their *kalesch* at Memel, and changing horses from station to station on the road to St. Petersburg, fly swiftly through Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, judge very unfavourably of these provinces. They imagine themselves driving through a wilderness of alternate forest, marsh, and desert.

"Here and there they see a solitary uninviting house lying alone in the frowning forest, and the inhabitants muffled in their gray sheepskins. True the landscape is always flat and low, and the vegetation monotonous. The inhabitants, too, take little pains to adorn the exterior either of their persons or dwellings; but the country notwithstanding has charms of its own.

"The country inhabited by the Lettes and Esthonians lies between 55 and 60 deg. north latitude. Their winter is six months long and very cold and stormy. Their summer is short and hot. The autumn is dreary, rainy, and dirty; and a spring scarcely exists. Both the air and the soil of these countries have a great disposition to dampness. Whether on account of the marshy nature of the ground, or a predisposition of the air, it often drizzles for days and weeks together, without either clearing up or pouring down. Every thing seems to be mixed up together; even rain and snow often fall at the same time. The Germans have invented the expression of '*Es schlakert*' for this chaotic sort of weather. In the dark months of October and November, impenetrable clouds for ever conceal the sky, and night and day are scarcely distinguishable from each other. The pleasantest peculiarities of the climate are the light summer nights, and the Aurora Borealis in winter. At certain seasons of the year the whole country appears to be one vast marsh. Clear brooks scarcely exist any where, and all the small rivers are marshy and dangerous. The aspect of a great Livonian marsh is dreary. Nothing is to be seen but a barren desolate chaos overgrown by moss and rushes. Here and there rise a solitary pine or stunted birch. Where the ground has sunk and water collected over it, lakes are formed. These lakes sometimes contain floating islands—pieces of the marshy soil detach themselves from the land, with all that may be growing on them, and the wind drives them backwards and forwards between the opposite shores. The inhabitants fasten these islands now to one side, now to the other, according as they wish to graze their cattle.

"Though the marshes, lakes, moors, and sandwastes, render many parts useless for agriculture, yet the country is upon the whole fertile in crops of rye, barley, and flax. The fertility, however, decreases the further northward we go; Courland is the most fruitful, Esthonia the least so, and Livonia occupies a middle rank. Livonia, however, is distinguished by a greater perfection of agricultural skill than Courland.

"In spite of the immense consumption of wood which has been going on for centuries, in the ovens, distilleries, bathing-rooms, houses, and in the manuring of the Baltic provinces, the magnificence and extent of their pine and fir forests is still great.

"The most common trees are the fir, pine, birch, and alder. The birch does not grow in the thick forests, but forms light and graceful groups on the meadows and on the borders of the lakes. The birch grows better the further northward we go. The contrary is the case with the beech, oak, poplar, alder, and willow. No tree in the country is so systematically persecuted and rooted out as the oak. For, different from the pines, which prefer a sandy soil, and the birch which flourishes best in damp ground, the oak always chooses the most beautiful and fertile spots; the oak, therefore, gives way to agricultural industry, and the plough is its sworn foe.

"The wolf is the most common of all the wild animals, particularly in Esthonia. The bear has quite abandoned the province of Courland; but in Livonia and Esthonia he is still common. Many different kinds of bears are found. On the Peipus lake, and between Narva and Dorpat, the largest, strongest, and most dangerous species is met with. It is ash-gray with a white stripe round the neck. Lynxes are not so common as bears, and beavers and squirrels are still less so. There are foxes also; and the wild hog is a frequent guest from Lithuania. In all the large forests the elk abounds. They are most numerous in eastern Livonia. Hares are common, and deer are often found in Courland.

"For many centuries the corn of the Baltic provinces, and of Poland, has travelled all over the west of Europe. Sweden, Holland, and many other countries have fed from these granaries for ages.

"These abundant stores of corn, nourished by the toil of enslaved and unrewarded thousands, have built the luxurious houses and formed the wealthy communities of Riga, Reval, Narva, and other cities, and connected the Baltic provinces with every part of the earth.

"The whole of the Baltic provinces, with the exception of the land possessed by the

great cities in their immediate neighbourhood, is divided into great and small estates called '*gebiete.*'

"There are 2500 such divisions in Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. As the country contains 1600 German square miles, each estate extends, on an average, to two-thirds of a square mile, and 500 inhabitants. Many *gebiete*, however, contain 10, 20, and even 50 square miles, with a population of 10,000, while others again fall far below the average.

"The owners of these territories have always sought, as much as possible, to preserve the principle of unity and indivisibility.

"They never divide their estates, but leave them to the eldest son, and provide for their other sons and daughters in different ways. Neither are several estates ever united into one, for a lord who possesses more than one estate, always keeps each strictly apart, under a different administration.

"The peasantry of one estate will differ strikingly in dress, manners, and customs, from those of others. The serfs of every domain have much that is peculiar to themselves in the form and fashion of their harness, in the cut and colour of their coats and hats, and in their customs at weddings, festivals, &c. Even their moral characters are very various, so that the peasantry of one estate will be thievish, brutal, and deceitful, while those of another will be honest, civilized, and faithful.

"The landowners keep the serfs of different estates strictly apart. They forbid and hinder in every way the intermarriages of serfs belonging to different domains.

"The residence of the nobleman and his family, which is called the 'hof', is usually placed on a hill, or on the bank of a river. It consists of the principal dwelling-house, of houses for guests, of a building for the household, and of stables, greenhouses, mills, beer-houses, inns, distilleries, &c., often amounting to 20 or 30 different buildings, surrounded by gardens, parks, woods, and cornfields. The peasantry live at some distance from the 'hof,' in the surrounding forests and marshes, divided into little communities, called in German, '*bauerhöfen*,' and in Lettish, '*gesinde*.' To each *gesinde* small pieces of land are attached, which the peasants cultivate for their own profit. These pieces of land are again variously subdivided, the principal part belonging to the *wirth* of the *gesinde*. Every gesinde must include in itself all that it requires; a piece of land for rye, another for barley, another for flax, a patch for sheep, and another for cattle-grazing, a piece of water, a piece of woodland, a garden, a beehive, and so on.

"All domains are either private estates, crown-lands, church-lands, or town-lands. The crown-lands are generally let to German noblemen. The pastoral estates, or church-lands, resemble in every respect those of the nobility, having their own *hof gesinde*, gardens, forests, meadows, &c. A pastor in the Baltic provinces is as much a landowner as his noble patron himself.

"Rye is decidedly the principal production of the country, and attains greater perfection here than anywhere else. Wheat, barley, and oats, are indeed cultivated; but it is upon their rye harvests that the provinces depend. The whole art of agriculture is very much simplified by this circumstance. The flax and hemp of Courland and Esthonia is very unimportant; only enough for home consumption is grown. The far-famed flax of Riga comes chiefly from Livonia, Lithuania, and White Russia.

"In no country is agriculture carried on upon so broad a scale as in the Baltic provinces. The cornfields of an estate generally lie altogether, in one wide, far spread mass of grain, and in many places a whole square, *verst*, will be found covered with rye. Whenever any work is to be done, a hundred hands are always ready to begin together.

"When a house is building, it swarms like an ant-hill, with numbers of busy beings, old and young, men, women, and children, all hammer, paint, plaster, fetch and carry, till the house is finished. When a new field is to be laid out, or a forest cleared, half the population of the estate is called out, often amounting to perhaps 400 or 500 men. They rush into the woods with their axes, chopping, hacking, digging, and tearing away at the branches and roots, and long before it could be expected, the forest has vanished, the trees lie sawn to pieces and scattered in large heaps, and fifty ploughs draw their long furrows through the soft mould.

"Their agricultural instruments are small, light, and although apparently clumsy and

barbarous, yet well adapted to their purpose. The harrow for instance, consists of young fir-trees, bound together by cross boughs, in which the short thick twigs are left as teeth. None even of the best constructed harrows serve them so well as this primitive contrivance.

"The ploughshare used all over the country (for a regular plough is unknown) is so small and light, that a man can easily carry it under his arm. It is, however, difficult to guide, as its principal support is in the hands of the ploughman.

"Every peasant has a piece of land measured out to him, which he must plough before night. As far as the eye can reach, the ground is then seen covered with ploughs, horses, and labourers.

"In this country, the corn, rye chiefly, grows very fast; and to an enormous height; the heavy-laden ears droop like bunches of grapes on a vine. The green springing grain shows itself above the earth in May; in June it stands in ear, and in the bright summer nights of July it falls beneath the scythe of the reaper. The harvest is reaped at night. This I was told, was because the night-dews closed the ears, while in the day time, the dry grain falls out more easily.

"After the harvest, begin the *rigenarbeiten*. The *rige* is a building used partly for the thrashing, and partly for the *previous* drying of the grain. Whether the great dampness of the climate, or whether a peculiarity in the corn renders such an operation necessary, it has long been the custom in these countries, and in the neighbouring Russian and Lithuanian provinces, to dry corn by fire, previously to thrashing it. The *rigen* are usually very large, and built near the *hof*, or in the middle of the fields. They consist of two wings, of which one is for thrashing, and the other for drying. The latter contains a large oven which raises the temperature of the air to 40, 50, or 60 degrees of Réaumur. The corn is spread out on boards around it, and soon loses all dampness. Many advantages are gained by this process. The thrashing is rendered easier, the corn is firmer, healthier, drier, more lasting, and less liable to worms. The labour attending it is very light, and carried on by men, women, and children.

"In winter, half the population is employed in the transport of goods. In summer the forests, on account of their marshy character, are in great part inaccessible to man, but the winter makes firm roads everywhere. On this account, all transports from one place to another, and all wood and forest labours are put off till winter. As the whole plan of labour, and all the agricultural arrangements are made with a view to a snowy and severe winter, it may be imagined what expense, trouble, and vexation, is occasioned by a mild one. If there be not plenty of snow and ice, and if the weather be not very cold, the forests and roads remain marshy, the communication with the towns is cut off, the corn cannot be sold or exported without great cost and trouble, and all building is at a stand-still for want of wood.

"If June is without rain, and the hay is used up, the cattle are sure to suffer from famine, as there is no second hay crop. In bad hay years the cattle die in great numbers; and after bad corn harvests, the peasantry have to live entirely on the bread purchased at high prices by their lords.

"The labours of the forests are the hardest and most oppressive of all. The quantities of wood used is enormous. The shoes of the peasants and the bark for the roofs of the houses alone waste an immense number of trees. The quantity burnt in the houses, distilleries, and the *rigen*, must be very great.

"In December, when the snow roads become firm, all the different populations of the estates lose no time in taking advantage of the ice, and all the paths and roads are seen filled by long processions of small sledges, each drawn by one horse, and laden with a few sacks of corn, hastening to the seaport towns.

"The horses and oxen of the Baltic provinces are particularly small and mean-looking. A meagre Livonian cow is the very picture of want and misery. The loads which the horses can carry are so lilliputian, and the milk given by the cows is so scanty, that it is only their great numbers which can supply their deficiencies.

"The cow of these provinces is naturally of a poor race, and is still more so from its bad and scanty food. In very good years they are fed on hay, but otherwise they only

get straw and marshweed. The horse is small and not strong, but sustains fatigue and hardship in an extraordinary degree. The horse has a great deal of labour to perform, yet the Lettes treat their horses with the greatest cruelty. The race is spread not only over Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, but over Finland, Ingermannland, and part of Lithuania.

"In Livonia, agricultural societies of landowners have lately been formed, after the pattern of those in Germany. Many books and pamphlets have been written upon the means of adapting foreign improvements to the circumstance and condition of the country. The young nobles, more than they ever did before, study the science of agriculture now at the German universities: agricultural books and journals are much read, and improvements in the management of land are the current subjects of conversation. New thrashing machines are imported and invented; food and shelter are beginning to be prepared for cattle. The cattle of Holstein and Switzerland are imported to improve the breed.

"Some enlightened landowners employ German veterinary surgeons, and German foresters. Notwithstanding all this, however, the reform progresses very slowly. From no branch of industry is it so difficult to banish old prejudices and habits, as from the agricultural arts.

"The vegetable gardeners in the environs of towns are exclusively Russians; they spread themselves all round the cities with their cabbage and asparagus gardens. The Russians are also frequently masons, carpenters, smiths, &c., in the great cities.

"If we cast a summary glance over the whole population of the Baltic provinces, we find the original inhabitants, the Lettes and Esthonians, are agricultural labourers, with a very few exceptions.

"The Germans are the aristocracy of the country, and consist of the nobility, living on their own estates, of the merchants and tradesmen in the towns, and of the *literaten*.

"The most rising and industrious class are the Russian settlers, and travelling mechanics and tradesmen. The Jews are scattered through the provinces as innkeepers, small shopkeepers, and beggars; and the gipsies as thieves and horse-dealers.

"The whole population of the Baltic provinces is about 1,500,000, and the population decreases in density towards the north. Of 1000 inhabitants, about 900 are Lettes and Esthonians, 50 Germans, 30 Russians, 5 Swedes, and 15 Jews.

"The interesting but almost unnoticed races of the Lettes and Lithuanians are a perpetual and puzzling enigma. Lonely and unconnected with any of the surrounding nations, they occupy their little nook of northern land, evidently unsimilar and unrelated to any European nation, and bear affinity only to the tribes that inhabit the far east, at the foot of Dawaligiri, or on the shores of the Ganges.

"The Lette always brews his own beer, builds his own house, and every family make their own clothes; so that there is no occasion for tailors, masons, &c. Every household has always kept a great deal to itself, without associating much with others; and this has prevented the rise of great and powerful families.

"It is probably on account of this repelling and unsocial spirit, that a race gifted with so many talents and so much natural intelligence, should have remained for hundreds of years so thoroughly useless and insignificant. Scarcely a nation can be named who would not appear bold, spirited, and energetic, compared to the Lettes. They are soft-hearted, timid, and fearful, childish, quiet, and resigned to good or evil fortune, and all these good and bad qualities unfit them for any thing but servitude and dependence. The spirit of trade and speculation is as deficient in the Lette as it is conspicuous in the Russian. They never wander from place to place, but cling like plants to the little spot of land to which they belong, bitter as is often their lot in the land of their fathers.

"One quality the Lettes share with all enslaved tribes, is a great disposition to thieving. It is remarkable, however, that they never commit any great robberies. A sack of gold might be left outside for days or nights without being touched by a Lette; but there is hardly one of them, within whose reach, needles, pipes, ribbons or such trifles can be safely trusted.

"A Lettish *bauerhof* consists of the dwelling-house, the stables, cowhouses, bathing-house, the *kleete* and the *rige*. These buildings lie together in a circle or square, with a

court in the centre. They are always situated on the banks of some river or stream. Two or more of these *gehöfte* sometimes stand together, but never enough to form any thing like a village. A narrow little passage, with high wooden walls on each side leads to a little low wooden door, the only entrance into the *gehöfte*. All the other doors and windows look into the courtyard. The dwelling-house may be easily distinguished by its size, and the number of little windows. On entering, a little hall presents itself, in the centre of which is a fire with the porridge kettle suspended over it. On the right hand side is the sitting-room for the principal family; and on the left another for different purposes and for the serving-maids and men.

"The oven is the most important article of furniture, and the favourite resting-place. It is built of Dutch tiles, around it are placed benches, and over it sleeping places, where they enjoy their greatest luxury, that of baking themselves. The other buildings are partitioned into an endless number of little divisions. There is one stable for the horse of the father of the family; another smaller one for those of the men; a stall for the cows, one for the sheep; a little building called the *kleete*, containing the clothes, linen, butter, flax, and corn of the family; another for those of the servants: a building for the carts and sledges, another for ploughs and agricultural implements, another for drying cheese, a *rige* for the thrashing and drying of corn, and finally a bath-room.

"The dwellings of the Lettes are much superior to those of the Esthonians, who have no separate rooms. When we enter an Esthonian house, we are generally at once in the bedroom, sitting-room, kitchen, provision-room, sheep-pen, and pigsty. The Lettes have always chimneys. The Esthonians let the smoke escape at the door.

"The olive was not of more use to the Athenians, the date-tree to the Arabs, than the birch-tree is to the Lettes. The birchwoods or *behrsen* often present the most beautiful appearance; they resemble parks laid out by nature. From its root to its summit, there is nothing in the birch-tree, neither leaves, wood, root, bark, nor juice, which is not turned to many different uses by the Lettes. The foliage, when young and fresh, has many medicinal qualities, and the buds and young sprouts are collected in great quantities in the spring, particularly for strengthening baths to those suffering from gout or rheumatism. In May or June, the leaves, which then assume a bright green colour, are collected and boiled, and a beautiful yellow dye is extracted from them, which, when mixed with other materials, produces again other colours, and is used by the Russians, Lettes, and Fins, to dye and ornament their clothes. In July and August, when mature, they are plucked with the little twigs on which they grow, for a very peculiar purpose. They are called *slotes*, and are used by the Lettes to sprinkle and splash themselves when bathing. Finally, in autumn, the dried fallen leaves are used for stuffing pillows and cushions.

"Nearly all their furniture is made of the birchwood, as well as their agricultural and other implements. It produces excellent charcoal, which is the most common kind of fuel in the north. From the roots are prepared the well-known birch-tar called '*deggot*.' The bark is very tough, thick, and water-tight, and is made into bottles, baskets, flasks, cups, shoes, and other things. It is also used in large quantities for covering roofs, and a beautiful black dye is extracted from it. From the juice of the birch-tree is prepared the ordinary drink of the Lettes, their '*birkenwasser*,' from which they also make vinegar; and in some districts they boil it into a sweet syrup, which serve them instead of sugar. For those who are too poor to drink beer or mead, this northern wine is the only festive drink. The birch-tree is, indeed, indispensable to these tribes, for it furnishes them with roof, clothing, furniture, wine, vinegar, sugar, bedding, fire, medicine, and other things.

"The Lettes are not at all fond of going on foot, and make use of their active little horses upon every occasion. The women always ride and understand the managing of horses as well as the men. They go to their markets on horseback or in sledges. Handbarrows and wheelbarrows are unknown. They use their sledges and horses for carrying every thing, and a pound of butter, flax, or any little trifle, is conveyed in this way. They will often harness two horses to a sledge to carry a hare to market. They go to church on horseback or in sledges; and when taking the dead to be buried, they place the coffin on a sledge, and ride behind it on horseback. The night-watching among the Lettes by the corpses of their dead resemble those of the Irish."

The foregoing character of the *Lettes* has close affinity to that of the Egyptian fellahs. (See Egypt.)

"*Agriculture of the Esthonians.*—During the five centuries they have been subject to German sway, the Esthonians have scarcely adopted from their masters a single improvement in any of the useful arts, and they still cultivate, not only their own fields, but those of their lords, in the old Esthonian fashion. Barley, oats, and rye, are the kinds of grain most cultivated; wheaten bread is never eaten but on great festivals.

"Horticulture is unknown among the Esthonians; they have neither flower, fruit, nor vegetable gardens. It is rare to see so much as a few stunted and solitary apple-trees growing in their courtyards. Even potatoes are all but unknown to them, and cabbages are almost the only vegetable they eat. The tending of bees is a very important part of their occupations. By means of thick trunks of trees, which they saw off and hollow out, and in which they place their beehives, they manage to preserve these animals even through the piercing cold of the northern winter. They use honey in the making of cakes, mead, and all holiday dishes.

"The Esthonians are far bolder hunters and fishermen than the Lettes. An Esthonian though alone, and armed only with a single-barrelled piece, will follow a bear into his den, when a false aim is likely to be followed by certain death, not to the bear, but to the man.

"No branch of industry or manufacture is carried on by the Esthonian with a view to commerce. Each man makes for himself every thing he needs. In their houses the men employ themselves in making sledge-runners, staves, hoops for casks, wooden plates, dishes, and spoons, or in preparing their sheepskins. The women, meanwhile, are employed in weaving, spinning, sewing, and bleaching; in cutting torches out of birchwood, and in plaiting its bark into sandals. Thus have they gone on for a thousand years.

"In the year 1804 Alexander issued an imperial edict, which materially changed and improved the condition of the peasantry of Livonia and Esthonia. Courland remained in the same condition as before, until 1817, when by the praiseworthy exertions of the governor of the provinces, General Paulucci, Courland also was brought under the influence of the new law, and the emperor received at Mitau the thanks of the nobility and peasantry of Courland.

"The serfs were not, however, at once placed in the possession of their liberty; fourteen years of a state of transition were to prepare them for emancipation. The whole enslaved population of the country was divided into certain classes according to ages, and every year a fourteenth of each class was emancipated. In 1831 it was completed, the year 1817 was taken as the normal year, by which future years were to be governed; that is, the labours performed by the peasants for their masters during that year were set down in each estate as measures for their future labours. Inventories were taken of the stock and implements belonging to each *gesinde*. These were declared fixtures on the *gesinde*, and were to be delivered to the farmer upon entering upon his farm, and delivered up on the expiration of his lease. The punishment which the master might inflict, as well as the labour he might exact, were distinctly fixed, and tribunals of the peasants themselves were established. The condition of the peasant of the Baltic is thus: he is no longer bound to the soil, but may, after half a year's notice given to his lord, quit the estate. In the same way his lord, by giving him half a year's notice, may force him to leave. A peasant's situation must, however, become intolerable, before he leaves the spot where he has been born. They are continually in debt to their lords, who can by this means prevent their departure should they think fit, so that their emancipation has hitherto been but of little benefit to the peasants. Nor can any good effects be produced until the peasant has a right of acquiring and holding landed property.

"This, however, they have little chance of obtaining, as the government dare not, if they would, on account of their other enslaved provinces, yield *full* freedom to the peasants of the Baltic."

AGRICULTURE OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

Our information relative to the agriculture of the kingdom is chiefly from Mr. Jacob's reports, and we have added such further information as we have been enabled to procure.

The country which is now concentrated within the vice-regal kingdom of Poland is level, with scarcely an undulation, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country.

In summer these rivers are but small streams; but when they are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring, they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposits, in many parts enriches the land, and it presents in summer the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts the periodical swelling of the streams have formed morasses, which, until reclaimed, are not adapted for agriculture.

"The plains," says Mr. Jacob, "which extend from the borders of one river to another, are open fields, with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and showing scarcely any trees, even around the villages. The portions of woodland on these plains is very extensive; but they are in large masses, with great intervals of arable land between them.

"The soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate. Such a soil is easily ploughed; sometimes two horses, or two oxen, and not unfrequently two cows, perform this and the other operations of husbandry.

"This description of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to six of the eight *waiwoodships* or provinces into which it is now divided.

"To the south of the river Pilica, which comprehends the two provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, the appearance of the land, and the face of the country improve; and in proceeding south to the banks of the Vistula, there is to be seen a more undulating district, and a more tenacious and fruitful soil. Much of the land is a clayey loam, requiring three or four horses to plough it, yielding when tolerably managed, crops of excellent wheat and oats; and where the husbandry is so good as to have adopted the practice of sowing clover between the two corn crops, the produce is very abundant.

"The southern point of this district forming now an independent republic, called, from the name of its capital, Cracow, is very fertile. It extends along the Vistula about 20 miles, and contains in 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres, about 100,000 inhabitants.

"Some of the estates in Poland, belonging to the nobility of the highest rank, are of enormous extent; but owing to the system of dividing the land among all the children, unless a special entail secures a majorat to the eldest son, which is in some few instances the case, much of it is possessed in allotments which we should deem large; but which, on account of their low value, and when compared with a few others, are not so. Of these secondary classes of estates, 5000 acres and 6000 acres would be deemed small, and 30,000 acres or 40,000 acres large. There are besides these, numerous small properties, some of a few acres, which by frequent subdivisions, have descended to younger branches of noble families.

"The present owners are commonly poor, but too proud to follow any profession but that of a soldier, and prefer to labour in the fields with their own hands rather than to engage in trade of any kind. As titles descended to every son, and are continued through all the successors, the nobility have become very numerous; but since the Emperor of Russia has gained the dominion over Poland, the use of titles has been restricted. No one can assume that of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceeds 1000 guldens, or 25*l.*; none that of count whose rents are less than 3000 guldens, or 75*l.*; and none that of prince, who has less than 5000 guldens, or 125*l.*

"The whole of the lands are made alienable, and may now be purchased by persons of any rank, and are actually held by some who are burghers or peasants; the Jews alone are prohibited from becoming proprietors of the soil, though they have very numerous mortgages upon it. When they foreclose, the lands must consequently be sold; and as these Jews, who are the monied capitalists, cannot become purchasers, the prices they bring are very trifling.

"The most numerous class of cultivators are peasants; they have a limited property in the lands which they occupy and the cottages in which they live, under the condition of working a stipulated number of days in each week, on their lord's demesne, and paying a specified quantity of produce, such as poultry, eggs, yarn, and other things, in conformity with ancient usage.

"The extent of these holdings vary, according to the quality of the land, and the quantity of duty work, or of payments in kind which are to be fulfilled.

"On a large property which I examined, the peasants had about forty-eight acres of land each, for which they were bound to work for two days in every week with two oxen. If their labour was further required, they were paid threepence per day for two other days, and if beyond that number, sixpence per day. On another property, I found the peasants had about thirty-six acres, for which they worked two days in each week, with two oxen; when called upon for extra labour, they are paid sixpence a day for themselves and oxen for the next two days; or, if they work without their oxen, threepence. If their labour is demanded the remaining two days in the week, the sum to be paid is made the subject of a special agreement. On one estate the peasants had but twenty-four acres, and did one day's work themselves with one horse; the rest of their labour was paid for in money, by agreement made at the time it was required. Another proprietor, on land somewhat exhausted, granted to each of his peasants more than fifty acres of land, for which they worked with two horses three days in the week. There are several other instances of various rates of duty work, and the quantity of land which is appropriated for its performance. Some are of a luxurious kind. I was told that the inhabitants of two whole villages, near a princely domain, hold their lands on condition of employing a certain number of days in each week in cleaning the walks, and keeping in good order the pleasure-grounds which surround the vast castle of their benevolent and hospitable landlord.

"In general, this peasantry is in a condition of great distress, and involved in debt to their lord. They are legally no longer slaves, or *adstricti glebæ*, but *de facto* they are both.

"By the constitution promulgated in 1791, they were declared free, and that part of the constitution suffered no alteration under the dominion of the Russians and Prussians; was confirmed when the King of Saxony became sovereign, and was again assured in 1815, when the Emperor of Russia was enthroned as King of Poland.

"The peasants can leave their land, but must first acquit the pecuniary demands of their lords. Few are able to do this, as most of them are in arrears. The lords must supply them with their oxen in case one dies; their ploughs and other implements must be furnished to them by him, and in years of scarcity they become involved in debt for the requisite subsistence of themselves and cattle. This, together with local attachments, and the habit of respect for their feudal superior, has in general prevented the peasants from wandering away from the houses of their fathers, and from the protection of their chiefs. It thus rarely happens that the peasant quits the estate on which he has been born, although occasionally it may occur when a declining property produces a necessitous peasantry.

"When a transfer is made, either by testament or conveyance, the persons of the peasants are not indeed expressly conveyed, but their services are generally the most valuable part of the property.

"These people live in wooden huts covered with thatch or shingle, consisting of one room with a stove, around which the inhabitants and their cattle crowd together, and where the most disgusting filthiness prevails. Their common food is cabbage, potato, sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread, and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. Their chief drink is water, or the cheap whiskey of the country, which is the only luxury of the peasants, and is drunk, whenever they can obtain it, in enormous

quantities. They use much salt with their vegetable food, and in spite of the heavy tax on that commodity can never dispense with it at their meals. I was informed, and saw reason to credit the account, that when the peasants brought their trifling quantities of produce to the market-towns, a part of the money was first used to purchase salt, and the rest spent in whiskey; and a state of intoxication ensued, that commonly endured till the exhaustion of the purse had restored them to sobriety. In their houses they have little that merits the name of furniture, and their clothing is coarse, ragged, and filthy, even to disgust.

"*Mode of Cultivation.*—The common course of cropping is the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter corn, and that by summer corn, and then a fallow again. Thus one-third of the land bears nothing. The winter crop in the northern part of Poland, consists of wheat and rye; the proportion of the latter to the former is nearly as nine to one, and the wheat enjoys what little manure is preserved. Thus the wheat actually cultivated does not occupy more than one-thirtieth part of the arable land.

"In the southern part of the kingdom the wheat bears a large proportion to the rye, amounting, on the more tenacious soils, to a fifth; and even in some cases to a fourth part of the rye.

"The statements I could collect, and my own observations, led me to conclude the stock of cattle to be very small in proportion to the extent of land, and to the number of the inhabitants.

"No country can be much better adapted for the breeding of sheep than the greater part of the kingdom of Poland. Wherever it is attended to with due skill, it is found to be beneficial; but the poverty of the landholders, and their want of knowledge of the advantages to be derived from that kind of live stock, keeps them from devoting their land to their propagation.

"Of the sheep in Poland, the best are those in the province of Lublin; but they are very inferior to the breed of Saxony. The cows are a smallish race, and generally kept in bad condition, both as to food and cleanliness. They are for the most part stall-fed, but from negligence yield very little butter and no tolerable cheese.

"With the exception of a part of the two southernmost provinces, the soil of Poland is of such a thin nature, that where it is moderately farmed it can scarcely be made to bear a medium crop of wheat more frequently than once in nine years. I examined a farm in the province of Lublin, the proprietor of which is in easy circumstances, and possesses several other estates. The extent of this farm is about 5500 acres. The live stock consisted of sixty milch cows, which are let to a dairyman at about nineteen shillings per year each; some few young cattle, eight or nine horses, and between 500 and 600 sheep.

"The ploughing is performed by two oxen, for which and for his own labour, two days in each week, the peasant has a house, firing, and about forty acres of land, to which the manure made by his oxen is applied. About 2000 acres is in this way in the occupation of the peasants. The manure, therefore, of the cows, sheep, and horses, is applicable to the lord's portion of somewhat more than 3000 acres, and supplies it with more liberality than is practised on any other land near it. The whole is under the plough; there is neither meadow nor permanent pasturage. The rotation of crops is as follows:—The first year a clean fallow, three or four times ploughed; the second year potatoes are planted; the third year wheat is sown, and in the following spring clover amongst it. The fourth and fifth years, the clover is either made into hay, or used for the stall-fed cows and the horses, or fed on the land by the sheep; the sixth year peas, or buckwheat are grown; then it is fallowed for a year; and the eighth year a crop of rye is grown; and the ninth, or last year of the course, the land is sown with barley, oats, and buckwheat.

"On this, which is considered a pattern farm, the seed and produce is as follows:—Potatoes, 20 bushels to the acre gave 200; wheat 2, gave from 16 to 20; rye 2, gave from 12 to 15; buckwheat 3, gave 10 to 15. The barley and oats scarcely yield four times the quantity sowed.

"This farm is one of the few in which all the labour, except that of the oxen and their drivers, is paid for in money and not in produce. The common plan of thrashing is to give the thrasher a certain proportion of the corn. This varies with the productive nature of the soil and the season, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth bushel. Here it was paid for at the rate of a florin, a trifle less than sixpence, for the korzec, a Polish measure somewhat

more than 3¼ bushels; the mowing, reaping, and other kinds of labour, were agreed for at proportionably low prices.

"In the generality of farms, which are under inferior management, the production would not be so great. If I were to generalize the whole of Poland, except the southern parts of the province of Sandomir and Cracow, I should not estimate the produce of grain to be more, if so much, as two-thirds that of the estate in question.

"Having noticed the two provinces which yield the best wheat, it may not be useless to observe in addition, that but some small portions of each are highly productive, and those at that extremity of the kingdom which is the farthest removed from the ports in the Baltic, at which alone their corn can be shipped for this country.

"The territory of the republic of Cracow is like the province of the same name in the kingdom. The marks of more freedom allowed to exertion are visible in the extensive fields of flax, and the enclosures with tobacco, maize, and a great variety of garden vegetables; a part of it is likewise rich in mines of coal and calamine; and great quantities of zinc, made from the latter, have been beneficially exported to England, since the passing of the late law, by which the duty on it was reduced. I was informed that some of the northern divisions of this province were poor in its agriculture, but rich in its mines of iron, coal, and calamine.

"The province of Galicia, a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, but now added to the dominions of the Austrian empire, which stretches along the right bank of the Vistula, is, I believe, nearly as fertile as the southern part of the present kingdom of Poland, or the territory of the republic of Cracow. I found by the accounts I obtained at Thorn, that very little wheat from that rich and extensive province had been conveyed down the Vistula to the Baltic, though the access to the sea is as easy as it is from the south parts of the kingdom of Poland, or from Cracow; yet the trade in corn is impeded by transit duties both in Poland and in Prussia."—*Jacob's Report.*

A Russian official report on Poland for 1840, states, "in addition to corn, &c., must be included Merino wool, of which the following quantities were exported by Poland in the year 1840 to neighbouring countries, notwithstanding that a severe murrain prevailed in many provinces:

"To Russia, 1016 qntls. 74 lbs.; Austria, 23 qntls. 26 lbs.; Prussia, 29,994 qntls. 29 lbs.; Cracow, 4502 qntls. 87 lbs. Total, 35,537 qntls., value 8,881,608 florins.

"In the preceding year (1839) Poland exported to foreign countries, 42,489 quintals, 10 lbs. of wool, valued at 10,890,224 florins, being a falling off in 1840 of 6951 quintals, 96 lbs. of a value of 2,008,616 florins.

"The following quantities of various kinds of grain, &c., were exported in 1840:

"Wheat exported—

To Russia	135	korsecs.		
Austria	868	,,		
Prussia	842,409	,,		
Cracow	28,231	,,		
Total	871,643	,,	valued at	25,326,368 florins.
,, in 1839	629,783	,,	,,	16,358,017 ,,
Increase in 1840	241,860	,,	,,	8,968,351 ,,

"Rye—

To Russia	916	korsecs.		
Austria	14,201	,,		
Prussia	316,776	,,		
Cracow	31,646	,,		
Total	363,539	,,	valued at	4,096,059 florins.
,, in 1839	443,125	,,	,,	4,692,546 ,,
Decrease in 1840	79,586	,,	,,	596,487 ,,

"Barley—				
To Russia . . .	13 korsecs.			
Austria . . .	6,284 „			
Prussia . . .	29,775 „			
Cracow . . .	15,659 „			
Total . .	51,733 „	valued at	498,100 florins.	
„ in 1839 .	39,539 „	„	340,097 „	
Increase in 1840	12,194 „	„	158,003 „	
"Oats—				
To Russia . . .	413 korsecs.			
Austria . . .	33 „			
Prussia . . .	32,762 „			
Cracow . . .	5,953 „			
Total . .	39,161 „	valued at	247,694 florins.	
„ in 1839 .	39,549 „	„	250,708 „	
Decrease in 1840	388 „	„	3,014	
"Colewort—				
To Austria . . .	80 korsecs.			
Prussia . . .	25,619 „			
Cracow . . .	358 „			
Total . .	26,057 „	valued at	660,371 florins.	
„ in 1839 .	25,428 „	„	509,925 „	
Increase in 1840	629 „	„	150,446 „	

"The cultivation of colewort has made rapid progress, considering that it has only been lately introduced into Poland, and doubtless this new branch of agricultural industry will be of still greater importance hereafter.

"The total value of articles exported in the years 1839 and 1840, was as follows:

In 1839	37,189,887 florins.
1840	44,608,644 „
Increase in 1840 .	7,418,757 „

"The immense advances made in agriculture in the last twenty-five years, in the kingdom of Poland, is worthy of being noticed. The population of Poland has increased since the year 1815 by 1,500,000, being more than 50 per cent; and considering that the quantity of corn annually consumed by each individual amounts to 2 korsecs, it follows that there is an additional consumption of 3,000,000 korsecs per annum, over that in the year 1815. Prior to this year Poland was never able to export corn to this amount, even in the most favourable seasons, after providing for the home demand. At present, on the contrary, Poland is enabled, even in bad seasons, to export corn to foreign countries in large quantities, after supplying the home market."

AGRICULTURE OF THE POLISH PROVINCES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE KINGDOM.

LITHUANIA, comprising *Wilna, Minsk, Grodno.* The area of Wilna is about 38,500 square miles, or 24,640,000 acres, population said to be 1,357,000. Its soil, climate, and productions are similar in many respects to those of Courland.

GRODNO.—The area is about 14,700 square miles, or 8,788,000 English

acres; and the population about 600,000. The surface is an alluvial and sandy plain, broken only by a few undulating chalk-hills.

The principal agricultural product is rye, about 6,825,000 hectolitres of which are said to be produced annually, a third part of which is exported.

Few other kinds of grain or vegetable are grown for food, but flax, hemp, and hops, are raised in considerable quantities.

There is a large extent of pasture; cattle-breeding is pretty well understood; and the sheep yield good wool, which is a principal article of export. Iron, lime, nitre, and building stone are found. The manufactures are not worth noticing, being a little woollen cloth and leather.

The exports consist of corn, flour, cattle, and wool; much of the produce is sent to Memel, Konigsberg, Vindau, Riga, &c.

Minsk.—A government of Russian Poland. Area about 42,000 square miles, or 26,280,000 acres; population (1838) 1,034,800. Though one of the poorest and worst cultivated parts of the empire, Minsk produces more corn, principally rye, than is required for home consumption. Hemp and flax are important products, as are potash and tar. The rearing of live stock is mostly ill-conducted; pasturage is good in some parts, but the sheep yield only inferior wool. A great many bees are reared.

Mohilef.—Area about 17,500 square miles, or 11,136,000 acres; population (1838) 846,600. The soil is generally fertile; and though agriculture is extremely backward, nearly 4,000,000 chetwerts of corn are annually grown, a quantity considerably exceeding the home demand. Rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax, are the principal products; and in the gardens, hops, pulse, &c. Cattle and horses are very inferior, but latterly the sheep have been improved by crossing with the breed of Saxony. This is one of the most richly wooded of the Russian governments.

Witepsk.—Area 16,500 square miles, or 10,560,000 acres; population (1838) 717,700. Notwithstanding the soil is of medium fertility, and agriculture in a very backward state, more corn is produced than is required for consumption. Hemp and flax are grown on a large scale, peas, beans, hops, fruits, &c., in the smaller enclosures. The grass lands are extensive, and a good many cattle and horses are reared, though of inferior breeds. The sheep yield coarse wool, and the honey is inferior.

Tchernigoff.—Area about 28,000 square miles, or 17,920,000 acres; population (1838) 1,300,000; surface flat, and the soil fertile. All sorts of corn are produced, but principally rye, barley, and oats. The total produce of the harvest is estimated at about 4,000,000 chetwerts. Flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are also cultivated. Oxen of a very fine breed are raised, and fattened to a great size. Free cultivators are common in this and the other governments of Little Russia.

BIALYSTOCK.—Area 3436 square miles, or 2,199,040 acres; population about 260,000; surface flat, with some slight undulations; soil generally sandy, but not unfertile. Agriculture is almost the only employment; and considerable quantities of corn (especially rye and wheat) with linseed, hops, and timber, are sent to Dantzic and Elbing. This province is only considered a sub-government.

VOLHYNIA.—Area 22,750, or 14,348,000 acres; population (1838) 1,314,100. In general the land is fertile, producing at an average a considerable surplus of corn above the consumption. A good deal of flax and hemp is also grown. The climate, though comparatively mild, is not warm enough for the vine. The pastures are excellent. A good many sheep, hogs, and poultry are kept.

The ANCIENT UKRAINE contains *Poltawa, Kief, Kharkoff, and Podolia.*

POLTAWA.—Area estimated at 22,500 square miles, or 14,200,000 acres; population (1838) 1,622,000; surface flat; soil excellent: in some parts there is a scarcity of wood. This and the surrounding governments constitute what may be called the granary of Russia. It is one of the best cultivated districts of the empire: the return of the corn crops is said to be as 6 to 1; the total produce being about 6,506,000 chetwerts, of which about 1,500,000 are exported. The grazing grounds are excellent, affording pasturage for large herds of the fine Ukraine breed of oxen, and for immense flocks of sheep, the breed of which has been latterly much improved. Some peasants have above 100 beehives.

KIEF.—Area about 20,000 square miles, or 12,800,000 acres; population, in 1838, 460,000. Principal rivers—Dnieper, by which it is bounded all along the East Pripet, which traverses its north division, and other affluents of the Dnieper. The surface is flat; soil fertile; so much so that, though agriculture be very indifferent, the return to most sorts of grain is said to be 6 to 1. Cattle numerous and of a fine breed. Horses small; forests extensive. Manufactures, exclusive of those carried on in the houses of the peasantry, can scarcely be said to exist. Commerce is trifling, and mostly in the hands of the Jews. The principal town is Kief. In 1798 a fair, formerly held at Dubno, was transferred thither. It takes place during January, and is attended by all the surrounding nobles, and numerous merchants. Provisions of all kinds are abundant and exceedingly cheap.

KHARKOFF.—Area 17,400 square miles, or 11,136,000 acres; population 1,334,000. This, like the other governments of Little Russia, has a flat monotonous surface, and a very fertile soil. It has nearly 470,000 deciatines of forests. All sorts of corn are raised, the produce in ordinary years amounting to about 5,000,000 chetwerts, of which about 1,000,000 are exported. Flax and hemp, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are also grown. Cattle are excellent, and there are few peasants without bees. With the exception of distilleries, which are numerous, and some tanneries and establishments for the preparation of tallow and saltpetre, manufacturing industry can scarcely be said to exist.

The capital, Kharkoff, is the seat of a considerable commerce. Four fairs are held each year. If dependance can be placed on the official accounts, merchandize to the amount of 31,544,774 roubles was brought in 1833 to the first of these fairs, above two-thirds of which was disposed of. One of the other three is exclusively or principally for wool.

Podolia.—Area estimated at 12,000 square miles, or 7,680,000 acres; population (1838) 1,548,000. The climate is healthy, and mild enough for the vine and mulberry to flourish in the open air. Soil stony, but in general very fertile. Corn is produced in abundance; the produce of wheat, in 1820, was estimated at 6,000,000 chetwerts, a quantity exceeding the home consumption by one-third. Hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, beans, and various fruits are grown. The culture of the vine is not yet of any importance, and orchard and garden husbandry is conducted in a negligent manner. The pastures are luxuriant. Cattle-rearing is an important business, and many head are sent into Germany, where they are much prized for their beauty and excellence. The sheep yield but indifferent wool. A good many hogs are kept, as well as poultry and bees.

AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCES OF CENTRAL RUSSIA.

Moscow.—The area of this important province is stated to be 10,300 square miles, or 6,419,200 acres; population about 1,250,000. We have been unable to procure any satisfactory account of the agricultural produces of this government.

Kostroma.—Area 38,400 square miles, or 24,576,000 English acres; population 1,063,800. Surface generally flat, and soil in most parts not fertile, marshes predominate in the north, and sand and clay in the south. The principal grain grown is rye, and the quantity is insufficient for the consumption. Flax and hemp are extensively produced. The cattle are few in number, and of indifferent breeds.

Vladimir.—Area 17,600 square miles, or 11,274,000 English acres; population 1,133,200. Surface generally extensive plains, watered by numerous streams. The soil is not generally fertile, and a large portion of the province is occupied by forests, marshes, ponds, and heaths. Rye, barley, oats, summer and winter wheat, millet, peas, hemp, and flax, are grown; but the corn produced is insufficient for the consumption. The gardens, and the apple and cherry orchards are numerous. Cattle-breeding is neither generally nor well attended to.

Jaroslaw, or Jaroslav.—The area of this government is estimated to be about 14,000 square miles, or 9,040,000 English acres; and the population 916,000. The surface is nearly altogether flat, and not very fertile. It is interspersed with lakes and marshes, and the Wolga and some of its large tributaries flow through this province. It produces hemp and flax of good and excellent quality. Rye, barley, wheat, oats, and peas, are grown, but not in sufficient quantity for

its population. The annual produce of corn is estimated at about 2,000,000 of quarters; the live stock of all kinds are described as inferior. Cherry and apple orchards are numerous. Timber is now becoming scarce.

Riazan.—Area 14,988 square miles, or 9,667,000 English acres; population 1,309,000. The surface generally flat, and more corn is said to be grown than is consumed by the population. The average produce of all kinds, but chiefly rye, is estimated at about 3,800,000 quarters. Hops, tobacco, and several kinds of vegetables are produced. The pasture-lands are extensively let to graziers from the Ukraine, who drive their large herds from the latter to fatten in Riazan. The horses are of a good breed. Bees are generally reared.

Toula.—Area about 12,000 square miles, or 7,680,000 English acres; population 1,040,000. This province is tolerably fertile, and produces a surplus of rye and some good wheat over the consumption of the inhabitants. The accounts given of the corn grown in Toula, as stated in the subjoined tables, are, considering the more limited extent of this province, more highly exaggerated than even those of the corn grown in Tamboff.

Kaluga.—Area 8500 square miles, or 5,440,000 English acres. The population 915,000. The surface is generally an uninterrupted plain, through which numerous streams flow. The soil is clay or sandy, and requires annual manuring; forests cover half the whole area, and the arable lands rather more than one-third. The produce, chiefly rye, is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. Some oats, wheat, barley, hemp, and flax, are also grown; the horses and horned cattle are inferior and scarce.

Orel, or Orloff.—Area about 16,000 square miles, or 10,240,000 English acres; population about 1,300,000; surface undulating, and the soil naturally rich and productive. The forests occupy more than one-fourth of this province. Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants. The soil yields wheat, rye, and other grain. (See Agricultural Tables hereafter.)

Voroneje, or Woronetz.—The area of this province is estimated at 31,000 square miles, or 19,840,000 English acres; population (1838) 1,507,200. The surface is diversified by undulations. The soil is generally fertile, and it is probably the most productive government in Russia. It is watered by the Don and several lesser rivers. It is stated that a good crop of corn of all kinds will yield about 1,000,000 quarters over the consumption of the inhabitants. Wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, poppies, tobacco, hemp, flax, apples, cherries, melons, and vegetables, are all grown. The number of horned cattle, in 1839, was estimated at 580,000 head; sheep 1,100,000; and 12,500 horses were kept in studs, exclusive of many kept by the serfs. Bees form an important branch of rural industry.

Koursk.—The area of this province is estimated at 115,000 square miles or 9,600,000 English acres, and the population at 1,700,000, of which 300,000 are free peasants. The surface is flat and occasionally undulating. The soil is re-

markably fertile but not generally well watered, and no navigable rivers flow through the country. Agriculture is in a barbarous state, yet Hassel states that wheat and rye yields 9 for 1. We doubt this. (See tables of agricultural produce hereafter.) Corn of which there is at all seasons a surplus over the consumption is preserved in caves (selos), for 2, 4, 6, or even 10 years. Hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, &c., are also produced. The pastures, which are rich, maintain large herds of tolerably good breeds of oxen, horses, and sheep.

AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCES OF THE PLAIN OF THE WOLGA.

TAMBOFF, or TAMBOV.—The area of this province is estimated by some Russian authorities at 21,000 square miles, and by Kortsakoff at nearly 25,000 square miles, and the population 1,422,000. The surface is generally a vast flat plain. In some parts undulations occur, and towards the north, sandy, boggy, forest, and marshy lands: a great proportion of the province is covered with fir and other trees. The *Steppe*, towards the east, has no wood of consequence, and the black mouldy soil is generally fertile. As not only the productive powers, but the actual produce of this province, have been held forth as alone sufficient to overwhelm all Europe with corn, and at the same time, ruin, if admitted at a low duty, the farmers of England, we shall detail at some length the information we have collected.

An official account by Kortsakoff, formerly the lieutenant-governor of Tamboff, distributes the area in 1832 and 1833 as follows:

		Deciatines.
Cultivated and cultivable lands		2,226,177
Meadows and pasture grounds		1,513,388
Forests of the crown	153,768	1,035,640
Forests of individuals	881,673	
Towns and villages, with their dependancies		95,186
Communal properties		726,549
Roads, marshes, and waste lands		315,260
Total		5,912,200
Or, in English acres		15,689,200

It has been declared officially, and it has been repeated, and reprinted, frequently, for the purpose of showing the danger of allowing the importation of foreign corn, that the province of Tamboff alone yielded 39,000,000 quarters. Now if we take M. Kortsakoff's statement of the area, the greatest given by any one,—say at 15,689,200 English acres, 39,000,000 quarters would be about 20 bushels per acre: that is supposing the province of Tamboff were one great cornfield, without any part of it occupied by towns, buildings of any kind, roads, forests, swamps, heaths, marshes, pine barrens, or waters. The facts, however, are, that the soils, the seasons, the weather, and the crops, according to the official accounts of this, as has been described, the most fertile

province of Russia, are all remarkably variable; and, that great scarcities of grain, for food, has frequently occurred. Of the annual produce of corn, we have for different periods the following official statements, or rather estimates. In 1802, 9,294,827 chetwerts, or rather more than 6,000,000 quarters. In 1821, only 5,223,796 chetwerts. In 1833 the crop was stated as abundant, and 800,000 chetwerts, or 560,000 quarters were exported to Moscow and St. Petersburg. We then have an account of 10,000,000 chetwerts, being the produce of an ordinary crop; and 17,000,000 chetwerts, that of a good harvest. Finally, a consular account is transmitted to England, stating that the province of Tamboff produces 39,000,000 quarters of corn, and the word *corn* is at once translated into the word WHEAT.

The greater portion of the corn produced in Tamboff, as well as in all Russia, is not *Wheat*, but *Rye*. Some little wheat, however, is grown in Tamboff: from 21,000 to 35,000 quarters. Oats, and buckwheat, a black poor grain, which grows on sandy soils, constitute, next to rye, the principal grains grown. Hemp is cultivated to an important extent. The cattle pastured and fattened for Moscow and St. Petersburg are numerous, but are chiefly driven into Tamboff, for pasturage, from the steppes of South-Eastern Russia, and even from the Caucasus. The horses, excepting those belonging to the nobility, are wretchedly inferior. There are about 1,140,000 sheep, and 700,000 swine in the province.

The more recent exaggerations respecting Tamboff are contained in a work entitled "Materials for a Statistical account of the Russian Empire," published in the Russian language, by imperial permission, at the statistical department of the council of the ministry of the interior, St. Petersburg, 1839.

The following extracts from that work were translated at St. Petersburg from the Russian.

"The government of Tamboff contains within its limits 5,912,222 deciatines,* of which, at the time of the general survey (1784) 1,700,000 were covered with woods; 600,000 in steppes; 100,000 occupied by towns, villages, &c.; 300,000 in waste lands; and the remaining 3,212,222 deciatines were arable, and under cultivation by 417,772 peasants, so that for each of these there were 7½ deciatines. Since then more than 50 years have elapsed; the number of the male peasantry have increased to 850,000; and nearly all the steppes and waste lands, and most of the woodlands, have been brought into cultivation. We can, therefore, without exaggerating, say, that at present the quantity of arable land in the government amounts to 4,500,000 deciatines, so that there are about five and one-third to each peasant

"The system pursued in this government, is to leave one-third of the ground fallow; thus about 3,000,000 deciatines† are annually sown with different sorts of grain. Four-fifths of the fields are of a rich black mould which, without the assistance of manure, yields in ordinary years 8 chetwerts, and in years of abundance (such as 1834, 1835, and 1836), not less than 10 chetwerts per deciatine.‡ It is, therefore, to be believed that the quantity of grain, produced in the government during the last 3 years, was from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 chetwerts.§ Let us suppose that from this quantity the consumption was—1st

* 1 Deciatine = about 2.70 English acres.

† 8,100,000 acres.

‡ 100 chetwerts = about 70 quarters.

§ 56,000,000 to 63,000,000 quarters! or 18,666,666 to 21,000,000 quarters per annum.

for seed, at 12 measures per deciatine, 4,500,000 chetwerts annually, or 13,500,000 in the 3 years; 2d, for the support of 1,800,000 inhabitants, at 2½ chetwerts a year each, 13,500,000; 3d, for the distilleries, 750,000; 4th, for feeding cattle, 5,250,000; and 5th, for reserve, 1,000,000; in all 34,000,000 chetwerts.

"The principal mart for the grain of this government is St. Petersburg, by the navigable river *Tma*. To the ports of this river there arrived in 1834, 465; in 1835, 490; and in 1836, 560 boats; and as each of these vessels takes from 3000 to 5000 chetwerts, the exportation of grain for the three years by that channel (not from Tamboff only, but also from Penza and Saratoff) could not have exceeded 7,500,000 chetwerts; but at the end of 1834 and beginning of 1835, an equal quantity may have been conveyed overland to the neighbouring northern and southern provinces. At any rate we think that, altogether, not more than 15,000,000 of chetwerts can have been exported from the government of Tamboff during the three years; and allowing as much for the damage caused by animal, insects, &c. we are convinced that in the government of Tamboff, towards the summer of 1837, there remained from 16,000,000 to 26,000,000 chetwerts, which are nearly sufficient for the consumption of *three years*.

"Nor will these quantities appear exaggerated to those who remember that the government of Tamboff easily passed the three consecutive years of failure, 1830, 1831, and 1832, and not only supported itself during that period, with the reserves of former years, but exported to the north and south of the empire, about 10,000,000 of chetwerts,* at high prices, which improved the condition of the proprietor, enhanced the value of land 50 per cent, gave great profit to the second and third hands, and to the peasantry a handsome recompense for their agricultural labour."

Extract from a Report presented to his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke, on the occasion of his visit to Tamboff in July, 1837.

[Translation from the Russian.]

"The government of Tamboff contains 1,700,000 inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are entirely occupied in agriculture. The extent of land under cultivation (arable) is from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 of deciatines; and as, according to their practice, one-third lies fallow, two-thirds of this land is annually sown with grain and oleaginous seed.

"*Rye* occupies nearly one-half of this space, and produces on the average the tenth grain. The government produces annually from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 chetwerts of this grain; whereof about 4,000,000 are consumed on the spot for food and seed; 3,000,000 distilled and transported by the Okat and the Volga, and the remainder is according to circumstances kept in granary. The price of rye in years of abundance, at the bazaars and places of embarkation, is from 3 to 4 roubles, B.N., per chetwert; in ordinary years from 5 to 7 roubles, B.N.; and in 1833, a year of scarcity, it rose to 28 roubles, B.N.

"*Wheat*, winter-sown, is produced to the amount of from 30,000 to 50,000 chetwerts; little of which is consumed in the provinces, the greater part being ground on the spot for the supply of the capitals. Its price varies from 10 to 15 roubles, B.N. per chetwert.

"*Oats.*—About 4,500,000 to 6,500,000 chetwerts are grown annually; the greater part of which is consumed in the provinces, a small portion going to the capitals. The price varies from 2 to 4 roubles, B.N., per chetwert.

"*Buckwheat.*—From 3,500,000 to 5,500,000 chetwerts are produced; it forms the principal food of the inhabitants; a considerable quantity goes to the capitals, and to supplying the army. The price is always the same as that of rye.

"*Peas* from 200,000 to 400,000 chetwerts are produced; the greater part is conveyed to Moscow and to the southern provinces, and for supplying the fleet. The price of small peas varies from 6 to 8 roubles, B.N., per chetwert, and of large peas from 10 to 15 roubles, B.N., per chetwert.

"*Millet* is produced to the amount of from 50,000 to 100,000 chetwerts; but as it

* 7,000,000 quarters.

requires virgin land, the produce diminishes every year. It is principally consumed in the capitals.

"Very little wheat is sown in summer, and it is worked up with the winter corn.

"*Hempseed, Linseed,* and *Poppyseed,* are produced to the amount of from 20,000 to 50,000 chetwerts.

RECAPITULATION of the foregoing statement in British measure and money. Average exchange 11*d.* per rouble, B.N.

GRAIN.	Quantity in Quarters.		Prices per Quarter at the Bazaars and Places of Embarkation.
	From	To	
	quarters.	quarters.	
Rye	5,600,000	8,400,000	In years of abundance, 3*s.* 11*d.* to 5*s.* 2½*d.* In ordinary years, 6*s.* 6½*d.* to 9*s.* 2*d.* In 1833, which was a year of scarcity, it rose to 36*s* 8*d.*
Wheat	21,000	35,000	13*s.* 1*d.* to 19*s.* 7½*d.*
Oats	3,150,000	4,550,000	2*s.* 7½*d.* to 5*s.* 2½*d.*
Buckwheat	2,450,000	3,850,000	The same price as rye.
Peas	140,000	280,000	Small, 7*s.* 10½*d.* to 10*s.* 5½*d.* Large, 13*s.* 1*d.* to 19*s.* 7½*d.*
Millet	35,000	70,000	
Other grains	14,000	35,000	
Total	11,410,000	17,220,000	

Now it is equally evident that the above statement is also greatly exaggerated. In the first place the extent of land under cultivation is stated above to be 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 of deciatines. M. Kortsakoff, who allows a greater surface to the province than any other writer, estimates the whole extent, including water, marshes, forests, meadow and pasture, &c., at 5,913,222 deciatines; and the arable land at 2,226,177 deciatines.

The above account of 4,500,000 deciatines being solely under corn culture, is a palpable exaggeration; for, if the forests, marshes, and waters alone, were deducted from the largest estimate of the area of Tamboff, the remaining part would not exceed 4,500,000 deciatines; and M. Kortsakoff allows about 1,500,000 for pastures and meadows. So that taking the highest estimate there could not have been more than 3,000,000 deciatines left for arable cultivation, and from this quantity must be deducted the spaces occupied by towns, roads, &c. Allowing as a mere basis of valuation that 3,000,000 deciatines of Tamboff were *one vast cornfield,* without any deduction for separations between inclosures, or any space left for other divisions, paths, &c., and deducting the one-third left fallow, according to the above statement, then the extreme quantity left for sowing would be 2,000,000 deciatines, or 5,400,000 acres. The produce, at the lowest quantity given above, 11,410,000 quarters = 18⅔ bushels per acre: taking the highest quantity 17,220,000 quarters, the produce would be about 25½ bushels per acre. All the accounts of the produce of corn, in the province of Tamboff, must, therefore, to those who will examine the foregoing statements, prove to have

been the most extraordinary exaggerations that could have been used, for the purpose of misleading the statesmen, and terrifying the landlords, and farmers, of other countries. After a careful examination of all the statements, and all the information, which we have been able to procure, we feel convinced *that the province of Tamboff*, instead of producing 39,000,000 quarters of corn, or the quantity since diminished to 17,220,000 quarters, and in the worst seasons to 11,400,000 quarters, has never during the most plentiful harvest yielded above 10,000,000 quarters of all kinds of grain.

Nijnei-Novgorod.—The area of this province has been variously stated at from 19,000 to 20,400 square miles: 20,000 square miles, or about 12,800,000 English acres, is probably near the true extent; and the present population is estimated at 1,100,000 inhabitants. The surface is flat, with occasional undulations: the soil which consists chiefly of fine black mould, mixed with sand, is in general fertile; it is better cultivated than most other parts, and is one of the most productive provinces of Russia. The corn produced exceeds the consumption. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated; and various other crops and fruit are grown. Cattle, horses, and sheep are bred with care.

Timbirsk.—The area of this province is estimated by some authorities as low as 24,200, and by others as high as 30,000 square miles; 24,500 square miles, or 15,760,000 English acres, is probably near the true surface; the population is estimated at 1,200,000. This country is a great plain, diversified with undulations. Its soil is black and generally very fertile. Rye, wheat, and other grain, are raised in more than sufficient quantities for home consumption; and some is exported.

Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated: tobacco, poppies, and various other articles are grown. The Calmuck Tartars are those who chiefly rear cattle.

Penza.—The area of Penza is about 14,400 square miles, or 9,016,000 English acres; population, 988,000. The surface is flat, and but partially undulated. The soil is fertile and the climate more mild and settled than is common to most other Russian provinces. Corn is exported. The forests are of considerable extent and value. The rearing of cattle, sheep, and horses, especially the latter, is attended to with tolerable care.

Saratof.—The area of this extensive province is estimated at about 73,600, and as high as 112,700 square miles. Its probable limits include about 70,000 square miles, or 44,800,000 English acres; population, 1,564,400. Salt lakes, and steppes occupy a great portion of Saratof. Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, west of the Wolga. The South-eastern division is a wide steppe extending to Astrakan and Orenburg. The Wolga flows across the whole province. The salt lakes are numerous, one of which yields, it is said, 10,000,000 poods of salt annually.

Rye, wheat, oats, millet, and peas, are generally grown.

The average crops of Saratof, after supplying the home demand, leaves a considerable quantity for exportation. Flax and hemp, peas and other vegetables are also grown. The culture of tobacco, hops, madder, and woad, is attended to chiefly by German colonists. Various fruits are raised: in some situations melon and grape thrive; mulberries also ripen; silk worms are bred, and bees form a branch of general economy. Live stock is reared on a large scale, merino sheep have been introduced in considerable flocks.

KASAN.—The area of this Tartar province is estimated at 22,000 square miles, or 14,080,000 English acres. The surface is generally flat, but diversified with undulations and hills. The soil is described as generally fertile, producing, with very rude culture, abundant crops of rye, wheat, hemp, flax, &c. The forests are extensive, and covering nearly half the province. Pasturage is now little understood or attended to.

ASTRAKAN.—The agriculture of this large province, the area of which is estimated at 83,000 square miles, or 51,480,000 English acres, is unimportant, owing to the barrenness of its soil, which, with the exception of the skirts and Delta of the Wolga, is occupied by two great steppes, one extending north-east, and the other south-west of the Wolga. These steppes are flat, and, with the exception of the sandhills, the soil consists of mud, salt, and sand, intermixed, and in some parts of extensive salt bogs. The heats are oppressive in summer, and the frosts severe in winter. Fruits, corn, &c., are cultivated in the Delta, but the agricultural produce of the province would not maintain the population. The breeding of horses is of considerable value; and the fisheries of the Wolga and the Caspian, especially the sturgeon fishery, afford, with various other employments, the means of subsistence to the people.

ORENBURG.—This province lies chiefly in Europe and partly in Asia. Its area is estimated at about 112,000 square miles, or 72,280,000 English acres; population, 1,771,000; soil very various. It is in some parts mountainous; in others there are saline steppes, or marshes; the larger portion is, however, naturally fertile. The forests are very extensive. Agriculture is in a rude state; and the chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in their horses, cattle, and sheep. They have also camels, swine, &c.

AGRICULTURE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

The region which lies between the Ukraine and the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, and extending from Moldavia east to Astrakan, and the Caucasus, or the country conquered from the Turks, and from the Zaparog, and Don Cossacks, has been called by German geographers, and after them by the English and French, New Russia. The Russians themselves use no such designationfor these conquered countries.

The country called New Russia, comprehends *Bessarabia, Kherson, Taurida,*

and *Ekaterinoslaf*. The Russian cabinet includes in its administration the country of the Don Cossacks, as under the government of Ekaterinoslaf.

EKATERINOSLAF.—The area of this province is uncertain, but estimated at 35,000 English square miles by some, and by Schnitzler at 25,500 English square miles, or 16,326,000 acres, and the population at 700,000. Other authorities estimate the population, as far back as 1827, at 826,000. The greater part of the province is one vast steppe. (See account of the Steppes hereafter.) It is not generally fertile; and grazing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, who possess great herds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, &c. Bees and the silkworm both thrive well.

KHERSON.—The area of Kherson is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 36,000 square miles, or from 14,080,000 to 21,120,000 acres; population in 1838, including the military colonies, 765,000. In the northern part the country is diversified with small hills and undulations, which are chiefly covered with forests; the remaining and most extensive part consists of a wide steppe, without wood, and nearly all covered with high grass. Agriculture is in a very backward state. The rearing of cattle and sheep constitutes the chief business of the inhabitants. The breed of sheep has been much improved. Corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, saffron, &c., are all, however, to some extent grown.

TAURIDA, including the Crimea, comprises an area estimated at 42,000 square miles, or 26,380,000 acres, with a population estimated under 400,000. The Crimea is united on the north to the mainland by the isthmus of Perekop, 5 miles broad. Its estimated area is about 15,000 square miles.

The portion lying north of the highlands of the Crimea consists chiefly of steppes, nearly without trees, and affording rich pasture, except where heaths, salt-lakes, and marshes occur. The climate is cold and damp in winter, and oppressively hot, and unhealthy in summer, especially towards the Putrid Sea. The aspect and climate of the other, or southern portion of the Crimean peninsula, presents lofty mountains, rich slopes and valleys; and the climate, of the valleys, and of the brows of the mountains facing the sea, is described as equal to that of the finest parts of Italy. The soil and climate ripens in perfection the usual crops of wheat and other grain, flax, and hemp; also tobacco, grapes, olives, figs, mulberries, pomegranate, oranges, lemons, &c. in great abundance wherever cultivated. It wants, however, a much greater population. The present inhabitants are far from industrious, and this rich land, consequently produces, comparatively, little corn, or any other crop. In the *steppe*, of the north portion, some of the *Nogaï Tartars* are said to possess as many as 50,000 sheep, and 1000 horses; and the poorest possess generally 1000 sheep, and 10 horses. The breed of horses is improved by crossing with Arab horses. The sheep are chiefly of the large-tailed Kirghis breed. Camels are numerous. The buffaloes are domesticated like the common ox or cow. Bees are generally

reared. The Nogaï Tartars of the Crimea are not now migratory, but they still dislike agricultural labour. Exclusive of the milk of the buffalo cow, and animal food, they live chiefly on millet. They grow some little wheat which is sent for sale to the southern part of the country. Wine of bad quality is produced in the southern Crimea. Corn, flax, fruits, honey, wax, timber, &c., are the other products. Sufficient corn is not grown for consumption.

DONSKAGO.—The country of the Don Cossacks, or *Donskago*, extends, south and west from Saratof, and west from Astrakan, to the frontiers of Voroneje and Ekaterinoslaf, and south to the Caucasus and the Sea of Azof: the portion surrounding the bottom of that bay and the town of Taganrog being taken from the Don Cossack's country, and placed under the governor of Ekaterinoslaf. The area is estimated at 48,000 square miles, or 30,720,000 acres. The population, including the Zaparog Cossacks, who were allowed after their dispersion to settle in the southern parts, near the Caucasus, and the whole of the Don Cossacks, is not estimated at more than 400,000. The German colonists in the western division are, however, rapidly increasing the population. The Don Cossacks, who still consider themselves in a great degree independent, and have recently given uneasiness to the Russian government, inhabit the vast country north and east from Voroneje to Saratof and Astrakan. They give little attention to agriculture, and their country, according to the authority of Plescheyeff, is little better than a dry desert, interspersed with salt lakes. There must, however, in a country watered by the Don and some of its chief tributaries, be many exceptions to this general rule.

The country extending from the Sea of Azof, to the Doneis, or principal western branch of the Don, and from the lower Don west to the frontiers of Ekaterinoslaf, is settled chiefly by German colonists. The following is an account of these colonists written during the early part of 1843, at Taganrog. It is very interesting, but we take it as we do nearly every statement drawn up in Russia, as being, to say the least, somewhat exaggerated:

"The progress which cultivation has made in Southern Russia is extraordinary. With the exception of North America there is not perhaps a country in the world where the efforts of an active and industrious population have produced such brilliant results in so short a space of time. It is not yet fifty years since the German Mennonists, having been compelled to expatriate themselves from Prussia, on account of their having been subjected to military service, arrived in Southern Russia. The Emperor Paul granted them valuable privileges, which were confirmed by his successors. A vast territory was distributed amongst those colonists (who were quickly followed by a crowd of other families from Wurtemberg, Baden, and Switzerland), on the left bank of the Moloschna, a small river which traverses the steppes to the north of the Sea of Azof. Each family of Mennonists received sixty-five measures of

good arable land, and several other advantages were granted them. The Mennonists in Russia are exempt from military service, and appoint their own judges. They are even permitted to distil brandy for their own use, which is considered an immense favour in Russia, where the monopoly of the fabrication of spirituous liquors produces an enormous revenue to the crown. The arrival of the members of this sect, who each brought a handsome fortune in ready money, was an excellent acquisition for an uncultivated though fertile country, which only required active arms to metamorphose it in a short time into a vast garden. It comprises at present about fifty villages upon the left bank of the Moloschna, which are in a most flourishing condition. Nothing is more agreeable for a traveller who has traversed the immense and monotonous steppes inhabited by Nogayz Tartars than the appearance of those charming Mennonist villages, whose white houses covered with tiles are surrounded with gardens planted with fruit trees, and acacia-trees, not to be seen amongst the steppes. When one enters the dwellings of the Mennonists, it is easy to perceive that they live comfortably. Extremely simple in their dress, the Mennonists display a certain degree of luxury in the interior of their houses which is nowhere to be found in the Russian villages. The cleanliness of their habitations is extreme, and cannot be surpassed even by the Dutch. I am acquainted with a Mennonist named John Corneis, who resides in the village of Orloff, and whose private fortune may be estimated without exaggeration at more than 2,000,000 roubles of assignation (about 100,000*l.* sterling). It was at his house that the Emperor Alexander lodged when he visited those countries, and where he was superbly feasted. John Corneis, who, though very devout, is considered as extremely sharp in money matters, took the opportunity of the emperor's visit to obtain many advantages. The German colonists on the right bank of the Moloschna, who are almost all Lutherans, have not been so highly favoured as the Mennonists. Having arrived without any capital, and possessing no resource but that generously afforded them by the Emperor Alexander, their present condition cannot be compared to that of the Mennonists. They live comfortably, however, and contribute much by their activity to the rapid colonization of the vast territory which was formerly occupied by hordes of roving Nogayz. Those barbarians were compelled by the Russian government to fix themselves in villages, and to abandon their vagabond life, and addict themselves to labour. They have built houses after the model of the German colonists, and have learned from them different branches of industry. The cultivation of wheat is the most profitable branch of agriculture in the steppes. The annual amount of wheat exported from the ports of the Sea of Azof is estimated at 300,000 chetwerts (9,600,000 lbs.), and if the colonization of the steppes proceeds with an equal rapidity, a double quantity may be exported in ten years hence. The new port on the Sea of Azof, called Perdjausk, which has existed but six years, is

already a handsome town, and contains 2500 inhabitants: its situation, in the neighbourhood of the colonies on the Moloschna, is so favourable that it may soon rival Taganrog. The population is composed of Greeks, Italians, and Russians, who have established themselves there to deal in corn. The port of Perdjausk is much better than that of Taganrog, where ships cannot anchor nearer than at a distance of six versts. Merino wool is, after wheat, the next most important article of produce in the steppes. This article, however, begins to diminish, as the price of wool has fallen considerably since the year 1831. At that period fine wool sold for 60 roubles assignation (2*l.* 10*s.* sterling) the pois (a weight of 40 Russian pounds). At present the price has fallen to 1*l.* 5*s.* British for the same weight. The Mennonists, who possess immense flocks of sheep, now sell their wool at an inferior price. Many fortunes in Southern Russia have considerably suffered by the fall in the price of wool, which has been experienced during the last four years."

STEPPES OF NEW RUSSIA.

M. Kohl supplies the best information we have been able to procure relative to the population, colonization, and agriculture of the Steppes of Southern Russia; he says—

"For the population of this country the Russian government has scraped together fragments from half the nations of Europe, besides offering an asylum to the Jews, and forcing gipsies and Tartars, both equally averse to the labours of the field, to assist in forming the agricultural colonies. Large tracts of land have been granted to the German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian colonists, and estates have been given to the Russian and Polish nobles on condition of bringing them into cultivation. In some places sanctuaries have been created, where runaway serfs from the interior of Russia or Poland may settle as freemen. The main body of the population is, however, everywhere Malorossian."*

"All the Jewesses in New-Russia and in Little Russia, as far as Galicia, wear a huge, stiff, and very unbecoming cap, of which the foundation is usually of black velvet, over which is formed a complete network of pearls, and this ornament they call *mushka*. With rich and poor the *mushka* is always nearly the same in form, the only difference being in the quantity of pearls attached to it. A girl in this way often carries half her fortune on her head, for these caps are generally worth from 500 to 1000 roubles, and some of them are even valued at 5000 or 6000.

The *mushka* is worn alike on holidays and working days, in the kitchen and the promenade, and the head is often resplendent with pearls, when all the rest of the costume consists of mere rags. This fashion gives rise to a very extensive trade in pearls at Odessa, Taganrog, and other ports of the Black Sea. Within the geographical limits of the *mushka* there are supposed to be about 2,000,000 *Jews*. Now, supposing that among them there are only 300,000 adult women, and that only half of these wear *mushkas*,—though, in point of fact, none but the very poorest, and the few that affect an aristocratic tone, are ever to be seen without the distinguishing ornament,—and supposing that, on an average, each is only worth 500 roubles. This calculation alone will give an amount of 76,000,000 roubles, about 3,100,000*l.* sterling invested in the Jewess's caps.

"The military colonies of South Russia, which furnish the cavalry with both men and horses, contain about 60,000 men. Their villages are very regularly built, all on the

* See brief account of the races in Russia hereafter, which we find necessary to introduce in illustration of the power and resources of Russia.

same plan; the streets planted with rows of trees; the houses of officers and soldiers simple but extremely clean, containing nothing more than what is strictly necessary. The dwellings of the generals and superior officers are sometimes oddly contrasted with their high-sounding titles; but it is interesting and curious to see hussars and cuirassiers in full uniform, with their sabres at their sides, labouring behind the plough, or driving their wild herds over the grassy steppes."—*Kohl's Russia.*

The Agricultural Military Settlements of Russia, established in 1818.—The first expense of these colonies was enormous. Two large tracts of country were appropriated to them. One for the infantry, on a plain in the province of Novgorod, in Northern Russia, was distributed among two divisions of the line, under Prince Schahofskoi. The second, or cavalry settlement, was established in South Russia, on crown lands, where five divisions of cavalry were placed under General De Witt, and divided into brigade, regimental, company, and individual allotments. Each of the last was appropriated to a military agricultural family, consisting of an old soldier of good conduct, as the head; a comrade of middle period of service, as his assistant; and a recruit. The first was exempt from heavy duties; the others were regularly trained and exercised. The effective companies for immediate service were composed of soldiers of the middle series, and the reserve of the two others. A general inspection annually takes place after harvest. They are allowed to marry, and the children are instructed to read and write, and learn some kind of trade. The most efficient of the invalids constitute a police. The period of soldiers' service was fixed at 20 years; after which they may enter the reserve service for 5 more, and retire on invalid pension; or if strong and healthy, and remains, he may receive a badge and double pay. The occupants received, in the first instance, a complete outfit of agricultural implements. Villages, with neat churches, suitable houses, and hospitals, were built for them in central situations. Seed, and materials of various kinds were provided at first. Eventually, each settlement was held to provide for its own subsistence, and to have a considerable store of provisions ready for any emergency, or on being called on active service. These settlements were exempted from taxation. The officers, according to their rank, were charged with the government of the settlements; and were made responsible for divisions, brigades, or regiments, being able to take the field, mounted and accoutred, whenever ordered to be called out. All the duties are the same as in cantonments. Officers of the day are regularly appointed; and punishments for offences are the same as in the regular army. Each regiment has its loan fund. The cavalry have a great advantage in the men having been made to ride from boyhood. There is an establishment belonging to each division for the breeding of horses; and each regiment has a stud of not less than 30 stallions and 300 mares: as much as 200*l.* sterling has been paid for the stallions. The effective duration of a troop horse is 8 years.

"In the neighbourhood of *Yelisabethgrod*," says M. Kohl, "there are several German colonies which thrive and fatten visibly in the steppe, and yield every year a number of

superfluous young people who find employment in the neighbouring towns as mechanics, innkeepers, &c.

The *brittle* limestone which lies everywhere beneath the mould and clay of the steppe, forms the principal building material from this part of the country to the shores of the Euxine, wood being excessively scarce. This stone is so soft and crumbly, that it can be worked like wood with the saw and hatchet. The towns of Odessa, Nikolayeff, and the villages of the German colonists are built of this stone. It looks well when new, but its beauty and durability lasts but a short time, for the stone, in reality, is so soft, that one can bore a hole into it with a stick, and so porous that it sucks in moisture like a sponge, and lets in wind through walls three feet thick. Of course all edifices constructed with it go rapidly to decay, and the steppe villages and towns are covered with new ruins.

"Sebastopol, Nikolayeff, and the suburbs of Odessa, are full of such ruins.

"The fertility of the country decreases as we approach the Black Sea; for, though the soil is as rich and deep as ever, the entire nakedness of the ground is unfavourable both to the garden and the field, and renders it only fit for pasturage. In the immediate vicinity of Odessa and the other large towns, indeed, large tracts are kept under the plough, but this is simply owing to the demand created by those towns; the real granaries of Odessa are in Bessarabia, Podolia, and Little Russia.

"This whole region, it cannot be denied, must be tedious to travellers in general, but I cannot say, for my own part, I experienced much weariness. The mere consciousness of finding myself at last on the genuine steppes, those immeasurable grassy fields, where, for hundreds of miles, no break occurs in the uniformity of the verdant ocean, where a calf that began to graze at the Carpathian mountains, might eat its way to the wall of China, and arrive there a full-grown ox. This mere consciousness, I say, occupied my imagination so much as to exclude all thought of ennui. The mighty movements of nations that have taken place here in past ages, the singular lives of its present inhabitants, their vast herds of cattle and horses, their countless flocks of fat-tailed sheep, the apparent boundlessness of the steppe,—nay, the very rapidity of our own movement, sufficed to keep off every thing like a feeling of weariness, although the extreme uniformity of the scene made us feel as if we were on a treadmill, and were never really stirring from the spot.

"At those villages which belong to one landlord, we were always sure to find a quantity of fine large greyhounds. They are almost the only dogs used for the chase on the steppe.

"The rich lords of the steppe also keep other dogs, and sometimes carry on hunting expeditions on a large scale.

"The wolf-chase on the steppes is peculiar. A thicket, in which wolves are supposed to lie concealed, is surrounded by nets. In front of these nets the hunters station themselves with their fowling-pieces, and behind them stand the peasants with spears and pitchforks. The drivers and dogs then enter the thicket to scare the wolves into the plain. Those wolves that escape the tubes of the hunters, entangle themselves in the nets, where they are speared or pitchforked by the peasants, and sometimes taken alive. The genuine Cossack of the steppe, however, uses neither musket nor pitchfork, but mounted on his trusty steed, depends only on his well-plaited *nagaika* or whip, with which he rarely fails to cut down a wolf as with a sabre.

"The roads from station to station are in their best condition during the months of April and May. In the beginning of the spring, on the melting of the snow, the steppe is absolutely pathless and impassable, for the whole of its deep rich soil is changed into a tough miry paste. Art has done but little for these roads, except digging small ditches, thirty-six fathoms from each other. Besides this, on the great roads, small pyramids have been erected at certain distances to mark the way which would otherwise be lost in winter. So imposing a breadth is given to these roads on account of the great herds of cattle which pass through them to the slaughterhouses of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and to the great *Salgans* (establishments for the boiling of tallow) at Odessa, Kherson, and Taganrog. The road serves at the same time as a pasture-ground, the cattle eating their way as they go. The trading caravans, which travel to and from the Black Sea, also camp out upon these roads. They mostly consist of from 30 to 40 waggons drawn by oxen, but sometimes amount to 300 or 400. It is singular that in rainy weather the skins of the oxen become sore when drawing, so that the caravans cannot proceed until the rain is over.

"Throughout the whole of Southern Russia the summer is the principal time for trade and commercial intercourse. In the north exactly the contrary takes place.

"We visited *Adyamka*, a military colony of lancers near Nikolayeff. The men lived like genuine Troglodites, in houses dug in the earth, but for their horses a very handsome range of stables had been erected. An imperial stud was connected with the colony, and in the stud we were assured, there were English stallions that had cost as much as 20,000 roubles. These horses are not turned out into the steppe like the others, nor were we admitted into the stables to see them. Wood, we were told, cost here from 50 to 60 roubles the cubic sash (7 English feet), and at Odessa it is often 80. Firewood is often brought to Odessa by land-carriage, a distance of 30 German miles."—*Kohl's Russia.*

BESSARABIA.—The most south-westerly province of Russia in Europe. The area of Russian Bessarabia is estimated at 12,000 to 16,000 English square miles, or at 7,680,000 to 10,040,000 English acres, and the population at 600,000. The part extending towards Galicia is hilly and wooded; the remaining part is nearly all a level country; the soil is generally fertile, and, with the exception of marshes and level places covered with reeds, extending along the Danube, is generally well adapted for agriculture. The cultivation is rude; yet Malte Brun says, "The lakes or stagnant waters are covered with reeds, and in the plains between the marshes, the ox, buffalo, and bison, wander among pastures where the herbage rises to the height of their horns. In the cultivated land millet yields 100 and barley 60 fold! (10 fold would be nearer the truth.) The horse and the sheep exist in a wild state."

Wheat, barley, and millet, are grown.

By the official accounts of the quantity 139,141 chetwerts (sown in 1829,) the produce was no more than 651,320 chetwerts, or about 5 to 1. Hemp, flax, and tobacco, are grown in considerable quantities. The breeding of cattle is, however, the chief pursuit of the inhabitants, both for exportation alive, as well as for their hides, tallow, &c.

AGRICULTURE OF THE REGION OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE soil and vegetation of the region of the Caucasus appears to be generally rich and luxuriant. Spencer says, "However high the ascent, we see luxuriant vegetation mingling even with the snow of centuries." To every production, whether corn, trees, shrubs, fruits or flowers, grasses or roots, of the warmest latitudes of the temperate zone to those of the highest Alps, the soil and climate of the Caucasus are adapted. The ill-cultivated arable land of the northern lower districts, and the meadows are all of the most fertile character, and as the ascents increase, the mountain sides are covered with luxuriant wood.

The table-lands and brows of the southern parts are luxuriantly rich and varied in their productions. The low boggy and marshy borders of the Caspian and Black Seas are covered with rank and generally almost impenetrable vegetation. The forest trees are oaks of different kinds, cedars, beeches, cypress, junipers, boxwood, spruce firs, hazels, alders, walnut, &c. Dates, palms, jujubes, quinces, cherries, olives, wild apricots, apples, pears, vines, pomegranates,

mulberries, and figs, grow wild in all the warmer valleys; and vines twine round the trees, to a considerable elevation up the mountains.

Rye, barley, oats, wheat, and millet, may be plentifully raised, even as high as 7500 feet above the sea; the southern plains and valleys produce cotton, rice, flax, hemp, tobacco, and indigo, with every variety of fruit, cucumbers, melons, &c. Bears, wolves, lynxes, jackals, foxes, wild-cats, deer, weasels, polecats, ermines, and moles abound. Hares, partridges, grouse, and various kinds of game are abundant. Wild cattle, goats, chamois and sheep with peculiarly long wool are numerous. The bee and silkworm also thrive, and honey once formed a valuable branch of export to Turkey.

CIRCASSIA is the most extensive and important region of the Caucasus, of which it occupies nearly the whole northern slope, for a length of about 480 miles, and a breadth of from 40 to 100 miles: area about 34,000 miles. On the south and west a ridge of the mountains separates Circassia from Mingrelia Georgia, Imeritia, and Abchasia. The north limit is bounded by the rivers Kuban and Terek, which separates Circassia from the lowlands, of the Black Sea and lands of the Zaparog, and Don Cossacks. The Russians have colonies in the Caucasian steppe.

The Circassian horses are highly famed, and equal to the best Arabian. Live stock are remarkably abundant. Agriculture is in a rude state, though the country is remarkably fertile, and capable of yielding all kinds of grain and fruit. Lead and copper are found; and saltpetre is very abundant.

GEORGIA, the next great division of the Caucasus, is about 175 miles long; its average breadth from 100 to 110 miles. The area is estimated at about 18,000 square miles, or 11,520,000 acres, and the population at between 300,000 and 400,000. The soil is very fertile, and agriculture and rearing of cattle are the chief employments of the inhabitants. Wheat, rice, barley, oats, maize, millet, lentils, madder, hemp, and flax, are generally cultivated articles; cotton grows in a wild state, and is also cultivated. Georgia is noted for the excellence of its fruits, especially its melons and pomegranates; and many kinds of fine fruits grow wild. Vineyards are very generally extended, and the production of wine is one of the principal sources of employment. It is strong and full bodied, with more *bouquet* than port or madeira; but from having very little care bestowed in its manufacture, it keeps badly, and casks and bottles being for the most part little known, it is kept in buffalo-skins, smeared inside with naphtha, which gives a disagreeable taste, and causes it to become acid.

The Georgians have the reputation of being great drinkers: the daily allowance of a labourer is four bottles, and an inhabitant of Tiflis drinks daily a *tonk* of between 5 and 6 bottles. The heavy plough used requires six or eight buffaloes to draw it; the harrow is a felled tree, and a great quantity of the corn is wasted, owing to its being trodden out by buffaloes. The horses and horned cattle equal

the best European breeds in size and beauty, and the long-tailed sheep afford excellent wool. Game of all kinds is plentiful.

The houses of the peasantry, even in the most civilized parts, are nothing more than slight wooden frames, with walls made of bundles of osiers covered over with a mixture of clay and other matter, and a roof of rush—the fire is in the middle, and the smoke escapes through the ceiling, roof, or the door. In the houses even of the nobility, the walls are sometimes built of trunks of trees cemented with mortar. The roads, except that across the Caucasus to Tiflis, are in a wretched condition. The vehicles in use are of the rudest kind, and all commodities, except straw and timber, are conveyed upon horses, mules, asses, or camels. The inhabitants never ride except on horseback. The Russians have, however, introduced many improvements into Georgia, as well as into the country east and north-east of the Caucasus along the Caspian.

AGRICULTURE OF SIBERIA.

SIBERIA, exclusive of *Kamtschatka* (to which we have in another part briefly alluded), is divided into three extensive governments; viz., *Irkoutsk*, comprising an area of 1,250,000 square miles, or 800,000,000 acres; estimated population, only 210,000. *Tomsk*, area 225,000 square miles, or 143,900,000 acres; estimated population, only 215,000. *Tobolsk*, area 55,000 square miles, or 35,200,000 acres; estimated population, in 1838, 685,000. Kamtschatka has an area of 250,000 square miles, or 160,000,000 acres. The whole of Asiatic Russia, including Siberia, Kamtschatka, Astrakan, and the Circassian States, comprising a surface of 1,878,000 square miles, or 15¼ times as great a surface as the United Kingdom, has only a population estimated, at the most, not to exceed 3,823,000 inhabitants. This being probably near the fact, the agricultural infertility of the country may be easily admitted. *Tobolsk* is by some authorities estimated to comprise a much more extensive area than the estimate we have given. In the south-west and southern parts of this government there are large districts of good pasture-lands, and considerable quantities of oats, barley, and buckwheat, are raised. There are also many extensive forests in Tobolsk.

TOMSK.—The southern parts of this government has forests, extensive pastures, and the same productions are raised as in Tobolsk.

IRKOUTSK.—There are many parts of this vast region capable of cultivation; and it affords in most of its southern districts good pasturage. The district of Krasnojarsk, is the most productive in corn, horned cattle, horses, beef, flour, fish game, &c., which are stated to be remarkably good and cheap at the capital of the district. There are extensive forests of timber. Hunting wild animals for their skins is, however, the chief pursuit of the inhabitants of the whole region of Irkoutsk, as well as of the scattered inhabitants of Kamtschatka.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE PRODUCE OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

ESTIMATE of the produce of Grain in the whole empire of Russia, according to Weydemeyer's General Statistical Tables, published in the year 1828.

Average quantity sown, more than 60,000,000 chetwerts.

Average produce, 5 for 1 sown.

Total average produce, about 300,000,000 chetwerts, or about 210,000,000 quarters.

ESTIMATE of the Produce of Grain in Russia in Europe (not including Poland, the grand duchy of Finland, and the provinces of Bialystock and Bessarabia), according to Schnitzler's Statistics of Russia, 1829 and 1835.

Average quantity sown, 50,000,000 chetwerts.

Average produce, $3\frac{1}{2}$ for 1.

Total average produce, 181,000,000 chetwerts, or about 126,500,000 quarters.

Total average consumption, including seed and the supply of distilleries, 141,000,000 chetwerts.

Total average disposable surplus, 40,000,000 chetwerts, or about 28,000,000 quarters.

ABSTRACT of the Produce, Consumption, and Surplus, of Grain in Eleven Provinces of Central Russia, from which St. Petersburg draws Supplies; founded on Estimates given by the Russian Corn-merchants.

Names of the Governments.	Quantity Sown.	CROPS.				Consumption, including Seed.	SURPLUS.			
		Ordinary.		Abundant.			In Ordinary Years.		In Years of Abundance.	
		From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Riazan.....	1,500,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Koursk.....	1,750,000	6,300,000	7,700,000	10,500,000	12,000,000	4,800,000	1,500,000	2,900,000	5,700,000	7,200,000
Orel	1,800,000	6,800,000	8,600,000	11,300,000	12,700,000	4,500,000	2,300,000	4,100,000	6,800,000	8,200,000
Tamboff.....	2,200,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	11,500,000	12,500,000
Toula	2,250,000	7,800,000	10,000,000	13,500,000	14,600,000	4,500,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	9,000,000	10,100,000
Kasan.....	1,270,000	4,500,000	5,600,000	7,600,000	8,200,000	4,000,000	500,000	1,600,000	3,600,000	4,200,000
Simbirsk.....	1,320,000	4,700,000	5,900,000	7,800,000	8,700,000	4,000,000	700,000	1,900,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Saratoff	1,600,000	6,500,000	8 000,000	11,200,000	12,800,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	6,200,000	7,800,000
Voroneje	1,600,000	5,600,000	7,300,000	9,500,000	11,500,000	4,600,000	1,000,000	2,700,000	4,900,000	6,900,000
Viatka	1,913,000	6,600,000	8,500,000	11,300,000	13,000,000	5,000,000	1,600,000	3,500,000	6,300,000	8,000,000
Penza.....	2,300,000	8,000,000	10,500,000	13,800,000	15,000,000	4,300,000	3,700,000	6,200,000	9,500,000	10,700,000
Chetwerts..	19,503,000	70,800,000	89,600,000	123,500,000	138,500,000	50,200,000	20,600,000	39,400,000	73,300,000	88,300,000
or Quarters ...	13,652,100	49,560,000	62,720,000	86,450,000	96,950,000	35,140,000	14,420,000	27,580,000	51,310,000	61,810,000

AVERAGE Produce of the Eleven Provinces comprised in the foregoing Table, according to the Estimates of the Russian Corn-merchants, and the estimates given in Schnitzler's Statistics of Russia.

NAMES OF GOVERNMENTS.	Russian Corn-merchants.			Schnitzler's General Average.	REMARKS.
	Average of Years of abundance.	Average of ordinary Years and Years of abundance combined.	Average of ordinary Years.		
In "Great Russia."					
Riazan	11,000,000	8,875,000	6,750,000	5,525,000	The division denominated "Great Russia," contains 16 Governments, and comprises Moscow and St. Petersburg.
Koursk	11,250,000	9,125,000	7,000,000	8,200,000	
Orel	12,000,000	9,850,000	7,700,000	8,100,000	
Tamboff	17,500,000	13,250,000	9,000,000	9,080,000	
Toula	14,050,000	11,475,000	8,900,000	6,700,000	
	65,800,000	52,575,000	39,350,000	37,605,000	
On the Volga, &c.					
Kasan	7,900,000	6,475,000	5,050,000		
Simbirsk	8,250,000	6,775,000	5,300,000		
Saratoff	12,000,000	9,625,000	7,250,000		
Voroneje	10,500,000	8,475,000	6,450,000		
Viatka	12,150,000	9,850,000	7,550,000	4,070,000	
Penza	14,400,000	11,825,000	9,250,000	9,100,000	
Chetwerts....	131,000,000	105,600,000	80,200,000	75,075,000	
or Quarters	91,700,000	73,920,000	56,140,000	52,522,000	

EXTRACTS FROM CONSULAR REPORTS.

"*St. Petersburg, September* 25, 1841.—The great corn-growing country of Russia is situate east of longitude 38 deg. 2 min., and south of latitude 54 deg.: the accounts from which districts are miserable, and caused by a continuance of dry weather to such an extent as not only to decrease materially the yield of the crops and burn up the grass on the pasture-lands, thereby rendering it necessary to adopt grain for the feeding of the cattle, and at an unusually early period begin upon the small supplies of fodder which, in ordinary seasons, are reserved for the winter and spring keep; but the drought has also parched the land to that degree that no sowing can take place before the spring, which is dangerous, and a great disadvantage to Russia, from the soil being so long in an unfit state to receive the seed after the melting of the snow."

"*Riga, November* 18—30, 1841.—With the exception of barley and oats, the crops of grain this year have averaged very indifferently, and in so far as the question bears on the exportation of grain from the port of Riga, I must remark that Livonia seldom furnishes for exportation any quantity of corn worth mentioning, and never wheat. The soil in general is not adapted for wheat. Rye is the article chiefly grown and almost entirely appropriated for the numerous distilleries, and the consumption of the province.

"The barley grown is also chiefly consumed by the former, especially this year, owing to the scarcity of rye, and for the same reason barley bread is, in some districts, becoming a substitute for rye bread. Oats as well as barley have, in point of abundance, proved good crops, yet as there are no old stocks left they will not more than suffice for the home consumption, until the next harvest, whilst of wheat and rye there is, as before observed, a scarcity.

"Riga, in the first instance, obtains its grain from the neighbouring province of Courland, and likewise from Lithuania; but in case of a demand for exportation, principally from the provinces of Smolensk and White Russia; and if the demand is very encouraging, additional supplies may be expected from those of Orel and Kalouga.

"The harvest in Courland and Lithuania, where the soil is more especially favourable for the growth of wheat, has only turned out satisfactory with regard to the spring corn, whilst the wheat and rye crops have not yielded even a middling average; so that but little rye, and no wheat, can be looked for from these two provinces for next year's exportation. The millers are buying up the latter at from 170 roubles to 175 roubles per last, the highest

notation would be about 52*s.* 10*d.* to 54*s.* 4*d.* per quarter free on board. Courland wheat and barley are considered the best."

"*St. Petersburg, December* 11, 1841.—No regular official returns of agricultural produce are published in Russia, and such is the scarcity of statistical records, and such the discrepancy of individual opinion, that it is quite impossible to found an estimate on any satisfactory basis. Under these circumstances we can only have recourse to the Russian 'Journal' of the Ministry of the Interior, upon which the subjoined return is grounded. But it is necessary to observe, that the statements contained in the official publication are held in no great repute for accuracy, because avowedly derived from approximative notions furnished by local authorities, whose reports are notoriously compiled from the loose and frequently deceptive declarations of the growers.

"Neither the quantity sown nor that produced is in the Journal of the Ministry of the Interior. It is simply remarked that the harvest, though not absolutely bad, fell considerably short of that of the preceding year."

RETURN of the Quantity of Corn raised in Russia from 1835 to 1840; viz., in Europe the whole of Russia Proper, which does not include the Kingdom of Poland, nor the Grand Duchy of Finland; in Asia, Siberia, and Georgia.

HARVESTS.	SOWN.		PRODUCE.		TOTAL.	TOTAL RAISED.
	Season.	Quantity.	Autumn-sown Rye & Wheat.	Spring-sown Barley, Oats, &c.		In British Measure.
		chetwer's.	chetwerts.	chetwerts.	chetwerts.	imperial qrs.
1835	Autumn, 1834	20,549,149	92,471,476	121,592,184	214,063,350	149,844,350
"	Spring, 1835	30,398,046				
1836	Autumn, 1835	20,324,601	101,623,005	136,952,226	238,575,231	167,002,660
"	Spring, 1836	30,433,828				
1837	Autumn, 1836	20,883,327	73,091,644	123,081,160	196,172,860	137,320,960
"	Spring, 1837	30,770,290				
1838	Autumn, 1837					
"	Spring, 1838					
1839	Autumn, 1838	21,584,390	52,281,920	83,177,870	133,459,790	93,821,850
"	Spring, 1839	30,624,970				
1840	Autumn, 1839	20,591,940	54,527,210	128,644,710	183,171,920	128,220,340
"	Spring, 1840	30,269,340				

AVERAGE Prices of Courish and Polish Wheat of 127 lbs. per loop, or about 62 lbs. per bushel, at Riga, from the Year 1831 to 1840; the average both of the Prices and of the Exchanges being calculated according to the rates current at Riga, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

COURISH WHEAT.

YEARS.	Average of Prime Cost, in Silver Roubles. Per Last.	Average Price free on board, in Silver Roubles. Per Last.	Average of Exchange, Bank Assignats. Per Silver Rouble.	Average Price free on board, in Bank Assignats. Per Last.	Average of Exchange on London, per 1 Rouble, Bank Assignats.	Average Price free on board, in Sterling. Per Last.	Average Price free on board, in Sterling. Per Imperial quarter.
		fr. cop.	cop.	fr. cop.	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1831	130	141 85	374	530 52	10 25-32	23 16 8	2 2 0
1832	113½	124 80	367⅝	458 95	10 33-64	20 2 2	1 15 6
1833	94	104 65	361½	378 5	10 43 64	16 16 3	1 9 8
1834	87½	97 90	359⅜	352 20	10 11-16	15 13 8	1 7 8
1835	87	97 40	359	349 67	10 4-16	15 7 9	1 7 2
1836	87½	97 65	359⅜	351 30	10 11-16	15 12 11	1 7 7
1837	91	101 50	357 1-3	362 69	10 39-64	16 0 8	1 8 4
1838	117½	128 90	356	458 88	10 59-64	20 17 8	1 16 10
					Per 1 Rouble Silver.		
1839	137½	149 65			40*d.*	24 18 10	2 4 0
1840	155⅝	168 50			39½	27 14 8	2 8 11

PRICES OF POLISH WHEAT.

YEARS.	Average of Prime Cost, in Silver Roubles. Per Last.	Average Price free on board, in Silver Roubles. Per Last.	Average Exchange of Bank Assignats. Per 1 Silver Rouble.	Average Price free on board, in Bank Assignats. Per Last.	Average of Exchange on London, per 1 Rouble Bank Assignats.	Average Price free on board in Sterling. Per Last.	Average Price free on board in Sterling, Per Imperial Quarter.
		fr. cop.	cop.	fr. cop.	*d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
1831	122¾	134 35	374	502 47	10 38-22	22 11 5	1 19 10
1832	106½	117 55	367½	432 29	10 33-64	18 18 10	1 13 5
1833	87	97 48	361½	351 85	10 46-64	15 12 11	1 7 7
1834	80½	90 65	359¾	326 11	10 11-16	14 10 5	1 5 8
1835	80	90 15	359	323 64	10 9-16	14 4 10	1 5 2
1836	80¼	90 40	359⅝	325 21	10 11-16	14 9 8	1 5 7
1837	84	94 25	357½	336 79	10 39-64	14 17 9	1 6 3
1838	110	121 5	356	430 94	10 59-64 Per 1 Rouble Silver.	19 12 3	1 14 7
1839	130¼	142 40			40*d.*	23 14 8	2 1 11
1840	148¾	160 75			39½	26 9 2	2 6 8

STATEMENT showing the highest and lowst Prices of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, at St. Petersburg, Riga, and Odessa, in each Year, from 1822 to 1843.

YEARS.	St Petersburg. Prices per Quarter. highest.		lowest		Riga. Prices per Quarter. highest.		lowest		Odessa. Prices per Quarter. highest.		lowest	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*
1822 Wheat									22	2	16	10
1822 Rye									16	2	11	1
1822 Barley	no returns				no returns				12	9	8	6
1822 Oats									11	1	8	11
1823 Wheat									22	0	14	1
1823 Rye									12	1	7	0
1823 Barley	no returns				no returns				8	9	6	0
1823 Oats									12	0	7	7
1824 Wheat	27	8	23	10					16	2	14	9
1824 Rye	18	4	14	5					9	5	7	5
1824 Barley	13	10	11	11	no returns				8	5	6	4
1824 Oats	10	5	8	1					10	5	8	6
1825 Wheat	26	7	25	7					22	10	14	2
1825 Rye	18	8	17	2					9	4	6	6
1825 Barley	16	6	10	3	no returns				9	4	5	11
1825 Oats	16	4	9	8					7	4	5	11
1826 Wheat	28	9	22	9					21	7	14	5
1826 Rye	17	3	15	6					5	10	4	4
1826 Barley	13	9	11	8	no returns				5	10.	4	4
1826 Oats	13	9	8	6					7	0	5	5
1827 Wheat	31	10	23	0					19.	0	15	0
1827 Rye	17	3	13	6					6	1	5	7
1827 Barley	14	8	13	6	no returns				6	1	5	1
1827 Oats	14	4	10	7					7	1	6	8
1828 Wheat	37	5	23	11	43	2	22	1	trade suspended in consequence of the war with Turkey			
1828 Rye	16	1	12	1	19	9	13	2				
1828 Barley	13	6	9	9	16	3	10	11				
1828 Oats	14	2	9	0	13	0	8	7				
1829 Wheat	37	5	20	8	38	11	28	8				
1829 Rye	15	3	11	9	14	10	11	11				
1829 Barley	14	3	11	2	15	4	11	5	no returns			
1829 Oats	14	2	8	5	11	10	8	7				
1830 Wheat	34	6	20	2	36	10	26	4				
1830 Rye	19	10	11	0	19	11	12	4				
1830 Barley	13	8	10	8	13	2	12	3	no returns			
1830 Oats	12	5	8	4	10	5	8	8				
1831 Wheat	37	3	24	8					33	8	15	9
1831 Rye	21	0	14	8					13	4	12	1
1831 Barley	21	11	13	5	no returns				6	0	4	10
1831 Oats	13	5	9	2					9	8	4	10
1832 Wheat	32	10	26	1					25	1	18	10
1832 Rye	21	2	15	5					13	7	9	6
1832 Barley	21	11	15	5	no returns				7	2	5	4
1832 Oats	13	4	10	11					6	7	4	8
1833 Wheat	30	5	26	5					28	3	19	3
1833 Rye	26	9	18	0					12	3	16	3
1833 Barley	no return				no returns				17	1	13	0
1833 Oats	14	0	10	10					10	0	8	8
1834 Wheat	30	2	23	5					27	1	20	3
1834 Rye	26	6	20	10					21	1	18	8
1834 Barley	18	3	16	0	no returns				14	1	13	2
1834 Oats	18	3	12	1					10	6	9	3
1835 Wheat									25	0	20	8
1835 Rye									22	9	19	7
1835 Barley	no returns								17	11	16	4
1835 Oats									12	6	10	9
1836 Wheat									28	7	19	2
1836 Rye									20	6	15	1
1836 Barley	no returns								16	9	10	2
1836 Oats									12	1	9	2
1837 Wheat									29	4	25	0
1837 Rye									17	4	15	5
1837 Barley	no returns								16	4	15	7
1837 Oats									11	3	9	0
1838 Wheat									50	4	23	10
1838 Rye									26	5	16	7
1838 Barley	no returns								19	6	13	11
1838 Oats									11	5	9	6
1839 Wheat	38	5	27	0					45	1	33	0
1839 Rye	16	11	16	6					24	7	18	4
1839 Barley	14	8	12	10					19	2	17	8
1839 Oats	12	10	6	10					15	9	11	11
1840 Wheat	53	10	36	7					48	7	42	2
1840 Rye	31	5	23	11					28	9	21	3
1840 Barley	27	2	18	11					20	11	16	7
1840 Oats	20	2	12	4					18	2	13	4
1841 Wheat	43	2	31	7					53	1	44	9
1841 Rye	27	10	22	10					28	9	24	3
1841 Barley	23	6	17	8					23	10	18	7
1841 Oats	18	4	11	8					15	3	11	4
1842 Wheat	43	2	29	3								
1842 Rye	28	9	20	11								
1842 Barley	24	10	17	0	no returns							
1842 Oats	18	11	11	9								
1843 Wheat	36	8	36	0								
1843 Rye	22	11	22	0								
1843 Barley	18	11	18	4	no returns				no returns			
1843 Oats	17	0	13	9*					14	4	12	5

* Half-year ending June 30, 1843.

Summary of the Answers to Questions relative to Corn, received from her Majesty's Consuls.

ANSWERS.	QUERY 1.				QUERY 2.				QUERY 3.	QUERY 4.	QUERY 5.
From Her Majesty's Consuls at	What Quantity of Grain, of each kind, could be exported to England, from the Country or District in which you reside, if the Trade in Corn in England were made constantly open, at a moderate Duty?				What would be the Average Prices free on Board? Per Imperial Quarter.				What would probably be the freight per quarter to England?	Would the exportation be subject to any other charges?	Whether if there were a regular and steady demand in England for foreign corn, the quantity of corn produced in the said country or district would, without much difficulty, and in a short space of time, be materially increased?
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.			
St. Petersburg*.....	qrs. 192,500	qrs. 122,500	qrs. 47,000	qrs. 245,000	s. d. s. d. 39 1	s. d. s. d. 19 4	s. d. s. d. 17 11	s. d. s. d. 12 5	s. d. s. d. 4 5 to 5 0†	None.	No.
Riga.....	quantity not stated.				49 7	26 4	21 10	18 0	4 9	,,	,,
Liebau*.....	30,600	170,000	200,000	60,000	43 7	25 9	18 7	11 4	4 6 ,, 5 0	Insurance, &c.	,,
Odessa.....	150,000	quantity not stated.			26 6	....	....	....	10 0 ,,	None at Odessa.	,,
Warsaw.....	300,000	230,000	17,400	17,490	36 0‡	....	....	....	....	None.	To a certain extent.
Stockholm	1,000	2,000	10,000	12,000	30 0 to 35 0	22 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 12 0	3 6 ,, 6 0	,,	Yes, if foreign capital were employed.
Dantzic	315,000	105,000	42,000	10,500	40 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	3 6 ,, 4 0	,,	No.
Konigsberg	65,000	100,000	20,000	40,000	40 0 ,, 45 0	18 0 ,, 20 0	14 0 ,, 18 0	10 0 ,, 14 0	4 0 ,, 6 0	,,	,,
Stettin	250,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	40 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	4 0 ,, 5 0	,,	,,
Memel.....	5,964	45,759	15,466½	20,024½	35 0	27 0	15 0	10 0 ,, 12 0	4 0 ,, 5 0	,,	Might be increased one-fourth if there were a great demand.
Elsinore.....	175,000	....	275,090	225,000	30 0 ,, 36 0	22 0 ,, 25 0	16 0 ,, 24 0	12 0 ,, 15 0	3 6 ,, 5 0	,,	Yes.
Hamburg*.....	538,000§	97,000	195,700	158,700	35 0 ,, 46 0	23 0 ,, 30 0	20 0 ,, 25 0	11 0 ,, 16 0	2 6 ,, 5 0	,,	Probably not.
Rotterdam	quantity not stated.				55 0	....	....	15 0 ,, 22 0	2 0 ,, 2 6	¾ to 1½ per cent premium of insurance.	To no great extent.
Antwerp.....	quantity not stated.				56 5	32 1	28 9	22 1	2 0 ,, 2 6	A low duty by weight.	No.
Palermo.....	200,000‖	....	....	....	38 0	....	....	....	8 3	None.	Would increase in 3 or 4 years.
Total.....	2,222,464	912,259	852,566½	808,714½	....	....	....	....	....		
General average..	....	....	....	....	40*s.* 6*d.*	24*s.* 0½*d.*	19*s.* 6½*d.*	14*s.* 1¾*d.*	4*s.* 9¾*d.*		

* In the answers from St. Petersburg, Liebau, and Hamburg, the gross amount that could be exported to *foreign countries* seems to have been given, not the quantity which might be shipped to England.

† The probable freight of wheat only per quarter to England has been stated in this Table; the freight of rye, barley, and oats, would be proportionably lower.

‡ The remunerating price of wheat at Warsaw is 24*s.* The expenses of water-carriage from thence to Dantzic may be taken at 12*s.* per quarter.

§ The return from Hamburg includes those from Lubec, Bremen, Rostoc, &c.

‖ This quantity could be exported in years of abundant harvest *only*.

Note.—The freight to the west coast of England would be about 6*d.* higher.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PRODUCTIONS OF RUSSIA EXCLUSIVE OF CORN.

THE tabular statements which we have given of the export trade of Russia exhibits the articles produced for interchange with other countries: of these, *timber, hemp, flax, tallow, corn,* and *linseed,* are the principal.

Timber.—We have described the timber trade of Russia in the general account which we have given of that important branch of commerce under the head of the States of Germany.

Although the Baltic provinces are still covered to a vast extent with wood, there is but little remaining fit for the markets of England, France, or Holland; and the square timber, the masts, and the wood sawn afterwards into deals, is brought by expensive and tedious water carriages, on the rivers and canals, from a great distance in the interior, and from the provinces which we have described as abounding in wood. The price of timber, of deals, and especially of masts, must, therefore, increase instead of diminishing; and the timber of the British North American and of other British possessions will continue to compete successfully in the British markets with that of any foreign country. The greatly increased cost of Riga masts will cause them to be supplanted, for the use of the British navy, by the more durable masts of New Zealand; and various East Indian and African woods, and lately mahogany, now used in the construction of ships of war and merchant ships and admitted at low duties, places England in a position of perfect independence of Russia, for timber of any description. At the same time we shall continue to import timber from Russia, although the policy of that country prohibits the legitimate use of our manufactures. One of the glaring examples of the folly and blundering commercial legislation of Russia was, at one time, prohibiting the exportation of timber.

"Notwithstanding," says Mr. Oddy, "such apparently inexhaustible supplies of wood in Russia, and the regulations which even before existed for its preservation, yet we find at the close of the year 1798, from the mistaken notions of the proprietors of the iron mines in Russia, that they succeeded in procuring a prohibition, to the exportation of timber in toto, which they afterwards modified, with a view of benefiting themselves. This measure was the means of raising the price of iron, in consequence of the additional freight the English were obliged to pay, because they could not get deals as usual to load their ships; this operated to the prejudice of the Russians, and diminished the exportation of iron, besides depriving the government of an annual revenue, from wood, of considerable amount, and the proprietors of the forest of a permanent resource.

"In 1740 deals sold, at St. Petersburg, by the hundred, for 7 roubles, and in 1790 they cost from 16 to 18 roubles; and just before the prohibition took place, they were selling from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles per dozen, reduced to standard measure, that is, 12 feet long, 11 inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (let the length, breadth, and thickness, be

what it might); but the effect of that prohibition immediately put a stop to the saw mills working, the cutting of timber in the country, and the bringing of any supplies of wood down the rivers; the consequence was, that, for ordinary purposes, at St. Petersburg, the price rose to 8, 9, nay even 10 roubles per dozen, and scarcely any could be got even at that price, as no person chose to bring supplies down, owing to the export trade being stopped, and the sale uncertain. This produced a fresh regulation; perhaps partly through the influence of the iron proprietors, who maintained that if the English must have deals, they ought to be proportioned to the quantity of iron they took, which was therefore regulated, at 284 standard dozen of white wood deals for every 100 tons of iron exported. By an ukase, in the spring of 1804, half that quantity of red wood was allowed in addition to the white wood, for the same quantity of iron; but this privilege of exporting red wood deals was only granted to a few people, and therefore the proportion was perhaps exceeded; and those who exported iron only did not themselves exercise the privilege of exporting the deals, but sold it to others interested in that trade.

"The cause of the prohibition of wood, originated with the proprietors of mines, who represented that, from the great quantity exported, they could not work their foundries; notwithstanding the price of iron had risen, on account of the high price of wood. Although this was in Siberia, from whence no supplies of timber can come to any shipping ports; and the evil complained of by the proprietors of the mines, arose from their not taking measures, in due time, to preserve a constant supply. Nor is it attended to more now than formerly; young trees being very frequently cut down for making roads, laid horizontally, and covered with sand. The prohibition to the export of wood had, in effect, no salutary end. The manufacturing of pitch, tar, and potashes, was still carried on; and the young linden is yet sacrificed for making mats, and even shoes, for the poor peasantry. Whole balks are used horizontally, in building the peasants' houses, and for many purposes; and entire districts are in devastation, by cutting down every thing indiscriminately; so that every year, as the distance becomes farther and farther, they have to obtain supplies from a more remote quarter.

"The indiscriminate destruction of wood may easily be conceived in the neighbourhood of the mines, from the situation many furnaces are in, by being obliged occasionally to suspend their works. In the government of Perm alone, it is supposed that betwixt 300,000 and 400,000 tons of charcoal is consumed, to smelt and work iron and copper; what an immense quantity of timber must be cut to produce so great a quantity of charcoal; particularly where there is no management or care in the forests, and where all is cut down as it comes, without a consideration to the future!"

From the various accounts which we have received, the destruction of the forests appears to be still in full progress, and the fact is well known, that timber and masts are now brought from the interior, in many cases more than twice the distances that both were when Mr. Oddy wrote. For the exports of timber, deals, masts, spars, balks, battens, and staves, from Russia. (See tabular statements under the heads of St. Petersburg, Riga, Archangel, Onega, and also tables of trade between the United Kingdom and Russia.)

"*Beet-root Sugar.*—According to the 'Journal de St. Petersbourg,' the number of the beet-root refineries in Russia at the beginning of the current year was 174, of which 29 were in the government of Toula. And in the 'Gazette of Commerce,' published at the department of foreign trade, the total produce is rated at 125,000 poods, or about 2009 tons English. The average annual import of colonial sugar during the years 1837, '38, and '39, is stated in the same official paper at 1,675,806 poods, or about 26,932 tons.

"*Tobacco.*—Tobacco is extensively cultivated, chiefly in the southern provinces, and particularly in the Ukraine.

"The leaves of 'Sarepta,' a Moravian colony on the Larpa, near its confluence with the Wolga, and those of the Ukraine, are esteemed the best.

"There are no returns of the quantity raised, but the following official statement will show the quantity manufactured, imported, and exported, in 1839.

"In 1839 the quantity of tobacco manufactured in Russia, including the remains of 1838, was—

	Poods.	Cwt.
Pipe tobacco	3,800,000	
Snuff	2,200,000	
Cigars	62,500,000	
Rolls	800	
Total	68,500,800	=550,453
Imported	84,112	= 27,036
Exported	50,647	= 16,280

"*Hemp.*—It does not appear that any sensible increase has taken place in the culture of hemp.

"The following is a table of the average annual exportation from Russia, at different periods, from 1758—1837:

Years.	Poods.
1758—62	2,010,933
1763—77	2,159,737
1800—14	2,945,328
1814—24	2,656,919
1828—32	2,341,128
1833—37	2,874,189

"The surplus produce of the province of Vologda and the surrounding country is exported from Archangel.

"The best quality is produced in the governments that supply the port of Riga; viz., Vitepsk, Smolensk, Mohileff, and Tchernigoff.

"The greatest quantity is raised in the governments of Koursk, Orel, Kalanza, and part of Tchernigoff; and the exportation takes place through St. Petersburg, Narva, &c.

"The subjoined statement will show that the exportation from St. Petersburg has decreased since 1798.

Exports.	Poods.
Ten years before the war with England, 1798—1807	2,094,143
First ten years after the peace, 1813—1822	1,848,051
Second ten years after the peace, 1823—1832	1,761,911
Ten years ending with 1840	1,961,750
Exported in 1841	1,446,410

For the exports of flax, oil, seeds, and tallows, see the tables of exports.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards in the Trade between the United Kingdom and Russia (including their repeated Voyages), and separating British from Foreign Vessels, in each Year from 1831 to 1840.

YEARS.	RUSSIA.											
	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1820	1255	209,801	80	19,269	....	....	626	111,849	63	14,995		
1821	870	148,417	45	11,118	....	....	478	85,947	42	9,792		
1822	1208	219,919	66	16,363	....	....	584	112,206	44	12,482		
1823	1195	222,377	85	21,352	....	....	590	119,456	40	11,220		
1824	1293	239,185	146	31,095	....	....	799	160,636	84	20,430		
1825	1770	344,155	146	34,536	....	....	987	199,687	88	21,296		
1826	1178	288,971	88	23,554	....	....	787	158,092	55	15,762		
1827	1905	369,486	110	29,267	....	....	1230	245,485	94	25,542		
1828	1425	271,033	90	24,281	....	....	951	183,400	71	18,669		
1829	1829	348,665	85	25,038	....	....	1451	280,806	97	25,659		
1830	1661	321,426	90	26,905	....	....	1231	240,638	88	22,858		
1831	2065	394,850	132	33,867	2197	428,717	1605	316,361	129	32,827	1734	349,188
1832	1419	277,527	117	32,132	1536	309,659	1003	202,610	90	24,978	1093	227,588
1833	1382	262,569	152	42,559	1534	305,128	1140	221,666	105	31,570	1245	253,236
1834	1519	297,013	228	59,166	1747	356,179	1082	217,375	132	38,826	1214	256,201
1835	1279	252,920	257	61,006	1536	313,926	992	198,584	196	53,698	1188	252,282
1836	1611	322,133	274	65,735	1885	387,868	1244	253,266	273	67,625	1517	320,891
1837	1531	317,618	279	67,947	1810	385,565	1223	255,648	227	56,576	1450	312,224
1838	1681	346,829	293	70,684	1974	417,513	1305	273,641	207	53,964	1512	327,605
1839	2036	423,791	257	67,857	2293	491,648	1495	315,360	284	66,294	1779	381,654
1840	1629	340,567	296	79,152	1925	419,719	1079	225,581	213	58,861	1292	284,442
1841												
1842												

See for a comparative view of the shipping engaged between the United Kingdom and Russia, Table hereafter; showing the shipping engaged in the Trade between the United Kingdom and all countries.

STATEMENT of the Total Value of Merchandize imported into and exported from Russia by Subjects of Great Britain, resident in Russia for purposes of Trade, during each Year from 1826 to 1835.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1826	2,649,228	1,983,950	4,633,178
1827	2,881,675	3,896,703	6,778,378
1828	2,151,910	2,810,245	4,962,155
1829	3,016,009	3,669,933	6,685,942
1830	2,747,248	3,372,023	6,119,271
Average 1826 to 1830	2,689,214	3,146,571	5,835,785
1831	3,058,539	4,158,457	7,216,996
1832	2,768,139	3,508,787	6,276,926
1833	2,882,159	3,762,395	6,644,554
1834	2,323,154	3,578,293	5,901,447
1835	2,942,585	3,062,821	6,005,406
Average 1831 to 1835	2,794,915	3,614,150	6,409,065

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Russia and all other Countries, in each Year from 1831 to 1840.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	1,191,565	1,587,250	1,531,002	1,382,300	1,752,775	1,740,433	2,046,592	1,663,243	1,776,426	1,902,742
Sweden	57,127	64,932	59,549	63,094	105,156	113,308	101,121	102,647	121,850	119,425
Norway	58,580	34,528	55,038	61,988	79,278	79,469	72,413	77,485	81,584	78,016
Denmark	92,294	93,396	99,951	94,595	107,979	91,302	103,448	181,404	143,732	201,402
Prussia	192,816	258,556	144,179	136,423	168,273	148,722	131,536	155,223	206,866	219,345
Germany	3,642,952	5,068,997	4,355,548	4,547,166	4,602,966	4,456,729	4,898,016	4,998,900	5,215,155	5,408,499
Holland / Belgium	2,082,536	2,789,398	2,181,893 / 886,429	2,470,267 / 750,059	2,648,402 / 818,487	2,509,622 / 839,276	3,040,029 / 804,917	3,549,429 / 1,008,010	3,563,792 / 881,831	3,416,190 / 880,286
France	602,688	674,791	848,333	1,116,885	1,453,636	1,591,381	1,643,204	2,314,141	2,298,307	2,378,149
Portugal	975,991	540,792	967,091	1,600,123	1,554,326	1,085,934	1,079,815	1,165,395	1,135,946	1,110,221
Azores	41,638	77,920	54,430	63,275	49,717	53,574	56,405	38,385	47,663	44,743
Madeira	38,960	28,038	33,411	38,455	40,082	52,168	46,044	34,947	33,403	33,157
Spain	597,848	442,926	442,837	325,907	405,065	436,076	286,636	243,839	202,231	404,252
Canaries	33,282	21,053	30,507	30,686	24,308	40,370	41,904	47,693	47,710	45,872
Gibraltar	367,285	461,470	385,460	460,719	602,580	756,411	906,155	894,096	1,170,702	1,111,176
Italy	2,490,376	2,361,772	2,316,260	3,282,777	2,426,171	2,886,466	2,406,066	3,076,231	2,079,010	2,600,338
Malta	134,519	96,994	135,438	242,696	136,925	143,015	103,680	226,040	125,338	166,545
Ionian Islands	50,883	55,725	38,915	94,498	107,804	104,123	124,465	96,100	64,010	89,204
Greece	10,446	10,149	25,914	37,179	28,834	12,003	15,431	20,887	23,122	25,827
Turkey	888,654	915,319	1,019,604	1,207,941	1,331,669	1,762,441	1,158,013	1,767,110	1,178,712	1,138,559
Syria	....	....	....	....	....	33,650	5,413	188,440	251,509	223,030
Egypt	122,832	113,109	145,647	158,877	269,225	216,930	220,080	242,505	123,859	79,003
Barbary States	426	751	2,350	14,823	29,040	29,322	54,007	74,013	74,073	63,004
Western Africa	234,768	290,061	329,210	326,483	292,540	467,186	312,938	413,354	408,370	492,128
Cape of Good Hope	257,245	292,405	346,197	304,382	326,921	482,315	488,814	623,323	404,130	417,091
Cape Verd Islands	215	....	146	530	575	413	751	1,392	189	4,547
St. Helena	39,431	21,236	30,041	31,615	31,187	11,041	9,645	13,990	12,668	9,884
Ascension Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,075	333	
Eastern Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,765	196	
Mauritius	148,475	163,191	83,424	149,319	196,559	260,855	349,488	467,342	211,731	325,812
Isle of Bourbon	....	....	....	7,091	....	....	3,795			
Arabia	....	....	....	250	6,049	16,358	787	167	3,680	2,115
British India & Ceylon / China	3,377,412	3,514,779	3,495,301	2,578,569 / 842,852	3,192,692 / 1,074,708	4,285,829 / 1,326,388	3,612,975 / 678,375	3,876,196 / 1,204,356	4,748,607 / 855,969	6,023,192 / 524,198
Siam	....	....	....	19,742						
Sumatra, Java, &c.	285,296	150,606	471,712	410,273	352,592	234,852	313,791	505,362	292,731	349,521
Philippine Islands	39,513	102,284	185,298	76,618	120,743	51,778	33,808	31,780	43,443	325,463
Australia	398,471	466,238	558,372	716,014	696,345	835,637	921,568	1,336,662	1,679 390	2,004 385
New Zealand / South Sea Islands	4,752	1,576	936	....	2,687	....	....	.... / 1,095	.... /	38,793 / 8,447
British North America	2,089,327	2,075,725	2,092,550	1,671,069	2,158,158	2,732,291	2,141,035	1,992 457	3,047,671	2,847,013
— West Indies	2,581,949	2,439,808	2,597,589	2,680,024	3,187,540	3,786,453	3,456,745	3,393 441	3,986,598	3,574,970
Hayti	376,103	543,104	381,528	357,297	365,798	251,663	171,050	290,139	392,763	251,979
Foreign West Indies	663,531	633,700	577,228	913,005	787,043	987,122	891,713	1,025,392	891,826	863,520
United States of America	9,053 583	5,468,272	7,579,699	6,844,989	10,568,455	12,425,605	4,695 225	7,585.760	8,839,204	5,283,020
Mexico	728,858	199,821	421,487	459 610	402,820	254,822	520,200	439,776	660,170	465,330
Guatemala	....	....	3,700	30,366	15,214	764	78	....	627	2,373
Columbia	248,250	283,568	121,826	199,996	132,242	185,172	170,451	174,338	267,112	359,743
Brazil	1,238,371	2,144,903	2,575,680	2,460,679	2,630,767	3,030,532	1,824,082	2,606,604	2,650,713	2,625,853
Rio de la Plata	339,870	660,152	515,362	831,564	658 525	697,334	696,104	680,345	710,524	614,047
Chili	651,617	708,193	816,817	896 221	606,176	861,903	625,545	413,647	1,103.073	1,334,873
Peru	409,003	275,610	387,524	299,235	441,324	606,332	476,394	412,195	635,058	799,991
Channel Islands (foreign goods)	324,634	317,496	335,934	360,665	351,612	318,609	330,017	343,854	340,444	357,214
Total	37,164,372	36,450,594	39,667,347	41,649,191	47,372,270	53,293,979	42,070,744	50,060,970	53,233,580	51,406,430

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Russia, in each Year from 1831 to 1835 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery..... £	....	967	....	1,715	....	1,152	....	1,275	....	1,222
Arms and ammunition ..... do.	....	79,314	....	139	....	58	....	96	....	588
Bacon and hams ...cwt.	20	68	13	45	18	57	20	81	24	78
Beef and pork ...barrels										
Beer and ale.....tuns	316	5,894	256	4,943	341	6,621	419	8,047	401	7,767
Books, printed .....cwt.	63	1,551	162	3,763	136	3,034	123	3,072	107	2,842
Brass and copper manufactures ..... do.	156	1,874	23	615	47	298	21	176	7	70
Butter and cheese.. do	151	565	208	754	200	698	183	607	156	585
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	31,379	9,828	29,552	8,128	42,736	12,047	35,214	10,863	42,061	11,425
Cordage.....cwt.										
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yards .....yards	1,960,634	68,412	3,024,369	110,456	2,656,997	98,649	1,779,836	66,546	2,883,059	109,298
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares ..... £	....	7,252	....	12,721	....	9,036	....	4,212	....	5,382
— twist and yarn... lbs.	13,959,666	790,371	19,587,781	1,136,787	19,311,877	1,164,996	16,241,363	1,037,533	21,082,519	1,365,027
Earthenware, of all sorts .....pieces	232,048	2,666	222,241	2,447	117,971	1,311	80,138	1,037	83,388	1,051
Fish, herrings....barrels	733	755	898	1,011	1,762	1,775	1,122	1,180	2,057	2,038
Glass, entered by weight .....cwt.	1,215	1,300	163	253	349	553	2,676	2,319	630	1,013
— ditto at value .... £	....	50	....	....	....	60				
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.	3,712	21,292	4,596	27,619	5,817	32,253	4,047	25,627	3,955	24,034
Hats, beaver and felt .....dozens	....	....	....	....	2	12	1	6	1	6
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought ..tons	374	9,514	284	4,129	181	4,166	614	7,689	289	4,964
Lead and shot ..... do.	780	10,443	1,324	14,995	966	12,559	1,258	20,591	1,953	33,972
Leather, wrought and unwrought ..... lbs.	7,300	2,238	75	23	236	33	799	73	1,421	165
— saddlery and harness ..... £	....	114	....	305	....	102	....	306	....	95
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard.....yards	2,139	195	3,049	310	3,901	306	3,010	272	....	1,738
— thread, tapes, and small wares ..... £	....	50	....	117	....	133	....	31	....	101
— yarn..... lbs.										
Machinery and mill work..... £	....	2,141	....	1,451	....	3,201	....	8,512	....	2,198
Painters' colours ..do.	....	3,951	....	4,027	....	4,444	....	3,660	....	2,853
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches ..... do.	....	439	....	686	....	1,448	....	1,288	....	1,174
Salt.....bushels	1,191,896	20,375	1,056,070	15,204	1,413,052	24,597	1,206,910	16,679	1,089,205	19,320
Silk manufactures... £	....	497	....	1,512	....	1,625	....	1,424	....	1,238
Soap and candles .. lbs.	....	....	3,128	135	672	15	25,147	488	4,298	138
Stationery of all sorts £	....	1,557	....	2,185	....	1,969	....	2,469	....	2,334
Sugar, refined ..... cwt.	2,778	7,305	9,240	25,937	1,653	4,309	5,504	15,007	4,631	13,335
Tin, unwrought .... do.	3,288	11,769	7,049	25,128	3,754	13,132	1,032	3,768	370	1,437
Tin & pewter wares and tin plates..... £	....	4,203	....	3,178	....	3,617	....	651	....	1,729
Wool, sheep and lambs'..... lbs.	345	15	414	20	....	....	....	....	252	18
Woollen & worsted yarn..... do.	19,408	2,718	44,834	6,793	48,786	7,604	79,343	12,655	111,448	16,026
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	31,796	94,599	58,544	140,404	33,891	89,498	31,286	100,164	30,709	87,917
— ditto by the yard..yds.	112,320	6,609	63,050	4,630	26,059	2,861	38,503	4,633	31,755	4,845
— hosiery and small wares ..... £	....	478	....	263	....	713	....	606	....	263
All other articles.... do.	....	20,196	....	24,722	....	22,060	....	18,667	....	24,489
Total declared value. £	....	1,191,565	....	1,587,250	....	1,531,002	....	1,382,309	....	1,752,775

(continued)

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Russia, in each Year from 1836 to 1840 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery.....£	....	1,276	....	841	....	1,327	....	3,106	....	1,732
Arms and ammunition..... do.	....	573	....	407	....	56	....	426	....	141
Bacon and hams....cwt.	30	99	24	96	14	57	25	97	24	96
Beef and pork ...barrels	....	....	1	5						
Beer and ale.....tuns	415	7,956	476	9,132	463	8,909	519	10,818	3,834	10,888
Books, printed .....cwt.	121	2,814	88	1,539	57	1,202	135	2,848	75	2,050
Brass and copper manufactures.... do.	624	3,965	822	4,695	17	316	98	616	15	233
Butter and cheese.. do.	272	1,051	173	761	128	513	181	682	181	621
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	58,500	16,091	58,738	18,280	68,051	20,128	78,054	25,300	93,370	28,014
Cordage .....cwt.	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	8		
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard .....yards	1,607,954	62,621	1,126,539	47,793	1,719,018	59,137	1,706,578	61,397	2,114,029	59,292
— hosiery, lace, and small wares.....£	....	6,312	....	9,106	....	5,618	....	12,925	....	9,594
— twist and yarn....lbs.	19,178,483	1,257,411	24,108,593	1,612,956	19,794,501	1,236,584	18,849,506	1,215,621	16,884,418	1,082,912
Earthenware, of all sorts.....pieces	159,150	2,495	252,722	4,155	189,391	3,745	210,021	4,260	185,215	4,052
Fish, herring....barrels	812	824	374	375	2,968	2,978	6,074	6,047	1,936	2,454
Glass, entered by weight .....cwt.	1,451	1,782	1,569	1,646	900	1,009	1,809	2,329	1,744	1,904
— ditto, at value.....£	....	....	....	....	....	2				
Hardware and cutlery .....cwt.	5,065	30,458	6,021	35,030	7,082	36,830	6,380	34,707	7,231	39,764
Hats, beaver and felt.....dozens	1	5	2	22	....	....	....	....	2	10
Iron & steel, wrought and unwrought...tons	2,883	44,655	644	10,810	580	12,490	633	14,355	802	16,461
Lead and shot..... do.	2,232	55,607	1,729	29,686	1,677	32,419	3,097	57,179	1,896	32,727
Leather wrought & unwrought .....lbs.	636	100	5,362	688	560	75	3,274	167	513	60
— saddlery and harness .....£	....	475	....	330	....	424	....	398	....	65
Linen manufactures entered by the yard .....yards	4,477	378	9,070	1,013	5,671	714	25,066	2,416	27,461	2,397
— thread, tapes, and smallwares .....£	....	59	....	64	....	40	....	81	....	65
— yarn .....lbs.	1,840	143	3,082	219	2,705	211	200	15	2,040	512
Machinery and millwork ....£	....	8,838	....	16,464	....	18,714	....	30,911	....	34,092
Painters' colours .. do.	....	5,330	....	4,377	....	7,199	....	4,635	....	3,272
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches ..... do.	....	1,455	....	1,748	....	1,684	....	7,400	....	5,149
Salt .....bushels	1,350,849	23,196	1,292,740	25,252	1,358,547	28,053	1,513,792	28,329	1,581,900	23,132
Silk manufactures ....£	....	1,489	....	422	....	2,349	....	1,101	....	1,111
Soap and candles....lbs.	5,128	476	3,544	236	262	16	2,732	71	31,035	481
Stationery of all sorts .£	....	3,134	....	4,231	....	2,263	....	4,555	....	3,795
Sugar, refined .....cwt.	5,126	13,636	13,544	26,037	10,896	19,801	11,115	21,287	15,165	29,121
Tin, unwrought .... do.	1,893	10,445	3,025	12,293	2,473	9,815	7,610	29,825	5,802	21,992
Tin & pewter wares, and tinplates .....£	....	642	....	3,700	....	2,977	....	1,982	....	1,551
Wool, sheep and lambs' .....lbs.	11,619	1,416	6,162	703	3,900	476	4,898	729	....	....
Woollen & worsted yarn..... do.	127,730	18,699	190,841	27,613	144,308	22,321	141,934	23,380	166,039	25,655
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	41,448	117,809	36,813	95,912	36,923	89,745	48,293	117,047	57,488	120,400
— ditto, by the yard..yds.	30,651	4,541	50,278	6,901	46,053	4,291	81,760	7,617	70,439	7,825
— hosiery & smallwares .....£	....	693	....	346	....	383	....	860	....	694
All other articles... do.	....	31,482	....	30,762	....	28,372	....	40,299	....	28,428
Total declared value..£	....	1,740,433	....	2,046,592	....	1,663,243	....	1,776,426	....	1,602,742

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Russia.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Ashes, pot and pearl ...cwt	39,399	8,314	4,006	7,223	4,241	8,607	5,873	1,940	37	1,022
Bark, for tanning ..... do.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,200		
Bristles ..... lbs.	1,867,096	1,344,205	1,371,295	1,625,992	1,188,861	1,521,264	1,286,356	1,924,814	1,972,148	1,476,761
Butter ..... cwt	25	2	....	1	....	130	1,275	678	119	223
Cinnamon ..... do	....	....	76							
Coffee..... lbs.	....	....	....	34	22	....	....	139	....	66
Copper, unwrought .... cwt.	....	....	101	101	181	1				
Corn, wheat..... qrs.	464,904	91,290	18,656	....	....	1,036	11,244	41,339	371,693	268,263
—— barley ..... do.	42,568	8,820	1,579	1,270	....	...	24	338	18,338	4,657
—— oats ..... do.	371,710	17,696	18,047	13,017	12,370	1,731	151,206	10,229	316,823	167,248
—— rye ..... do.	53,911	4,627	3,363	....	....	999	2,105	....	14,030	
—— peas and beans .... do.	6,418	1,364	146	197	87	1	3,121	1,126	3,104	270
—— wheat flour ..... cwt.	1,597	51	183	1	....	2	1	242	3,946	63
Cortex Peruvianus ..... lbs.	....	1,768	....	749	749					
Cotton manufactures ..... £	....	....	7	7	2	6	....	....	3	2
Elephants' teeth ..... cwt.	....	....	1							
Figs ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Flax and tow ..... do.	623,256	667,868	776,855	562,815	438,483	1,037,021	682,025	1,089,559	705,708	870,401
Furs, bear..... numb'r	124	1	2	4	1	....	1	271	....	16
—— fitch ..... do.	....	....	3	2,190						
—— marten ..... do.	....	....	....	700	....	....	500			
—— mu-quash..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2,965
Gum arabic ..... cwts.	23	....	321	12						
Hemp, undressed ..... do.	506,803	492,354	469,959	583,840	610,518	556,458	591,675	581,000	781,012	598,840
Hides, untanned ..... do.	10,262	8,771	5,027	37,129	27,695	11,414	3,066	6,345	9,131	14,441
Indigo ..... lbs.	....	908	....	4,407						
Iron, in bars ..... tons	5,328	6,637	4,870	2,676	5,435	7,526	7,101	6,466	3,357	3,042
Leather gloves..... pairs	.....	36								
Lemons and oranges, packages	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	
Linens ..... ells	185,640	429,690	352,027	537,526	522,331	690,808	343,774	496,952	291,418	284,160
—— ..... pieces	1,749	....	....	862	1,205	1,726	2,155	5,002	13,948	3,003
—— ..... sq. yds.	15,945	11,600	....	....	10,532	366	....	2,246	3,380	
—— value ..... £	2,002	823	124	880	814	776	242	151	49	38
Molasses..... cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	
Oil, castor..... lbs.	....	....	....	913						
—— olive..... galls.	....	....	....	24	.....	8	....	....	18	
Opium ..... lbs.	....	....	....	78	....	650	229			
Raisins ..... cwt.	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	1
Rhubarb..... lbs.	6,901	4,273	6,634	9,018	10,627	9,572	5,545	....	58,051	7,650
Safflower ..... cwt.	79	....	....	....	....	37				
Sago ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	1				
Sarsaparilla..... lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	403	
Seeds, clover ..... cwt.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	21
—— flaxseed..... bushels	2,210,702	1,612,736	1,558,741	1,519,832	1,534,073	2,109,530	2,432,654	2,586,523	3,367,456	2,567,316
—— rape ..... do.	....	....	197	828	....	....	4,204	18,469	55,871	32,592
—— tares..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	
Senna ..... lbs.	....	1,761	....	....	....	....	....	2,519	....	4,806
Sumach..... cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	
Skins, calf and kip, untanned ..... cwt.	27,591	32,497	29,342	55,526	29,758	27,005	8,147	17,478	19,694	32,289
—— goat and deer, ditto No.	....	363	348	....	6	4	....	500	110	
—— seal, ditto..... do.	....	....	....	....	1,030	2,035	2,605	....	923	
Tallow ..... cwt.	999,309	1,163,049	1,070,511	1,336,514	983,433	1,127,283	1,276,824	1,038,762	1,215,161	1,115,041
Tar..... lasts	7,779	7,909	7,980	11,141	9,221	8,024	9,511	12,981	10,418	12,233
Tea ..... lbs.	....	....	....	6	5	8	9	16	27	9
Timber, battens and batten ends.....gt. hunds.	2,766	2,484	1,699	3,609	3,906	4,654	5,089	5,330	4,661	3,522
—— deals and deal ends do.	14,075	12,722	10,815	18,257		17,113	16,636	17,505	15,848	12,926
—— lathwood.....fathoms	2,170	2,712	2,021	2,509	14,884	3,171	3,043	2,778	2,582	2,581
—— masts, &c. under 12 ins. in diameter.number	2,020	934	1,279	1,696	2,537	1,798	2,691	2,697	3,404	4,025
—— ditt', ditto, 12 ins. in diameter and upwards .....loads	731	252	259	278	1,658	492	858	749	1,252	1,063
—— oak plank, 2 ins. thick or upwards... do.	72	7	4	10	440	8	16	3	10	417
—— staves.....gt. hunds.	....	9	8	72	4	552	1,131	668	457	420
—— fir, oak, &c. 8 ins. square or upwards.load	6,486	4,803	3,832	6,190	289	10,571	7,251	8,671	14,317	12,017
—— wainscot logs, 6 ins. square or upwards . do.	1,846	2,131	2,322	2,643	9,528	3,406	4,747	4,591	1,370	1,845
Wax, bees' .....cwt.	337	671	962	410	2,693	69	....	221	115	45
Wool, sheep s.....lbs.	263,920	855,680	1,380,823	3,107,951	4,024,740	5,414,913	6,114,945	3,769,102	7,966,594	4,517,998
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	98	109	472	175	74	207	125	237	281	397
Yarn, linen, raw .....cwt.	5,805	3,746	3,050	4,657	4,376	3,200	2,564	1,788	2,157	281

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Russia.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Ashes, pot and pearl....cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	20			
Cassia lignea .....lbs.	12,084	44,598	33,627	5,384	9,648	12,549	14,253	6,818	10,968	12,727
Cinnamon..... do.	348	255	173	92	40	70	....	184	91	
Cloves ..... do.	3,858	2,564	6,445	224	7,938	581	....	....	3,374	
Cochineal..... do.	95,383	35,796	40 647	75,671	112,854	171,465	158 944	93 330	134,385	114,827
Cocoa..... do.	11,751	30,75	20 982	4,482	26 058	5,577	16,837	2,763	58,696	22,673
Coffee ..... do.	2,066,283	1,450,446	274,7-9	960,451	1,347,254	307,586	406,024	669,305	183,978	500,140
Cortex Peruvianus ..... do.	5,811	10,107	164	384	12,530	6,313	....	22,842	3.800	
Logwood .....tons	634	2,337	2,657	2,356	1,279	739	710	809	2,679	3,674
Furs, bear skins ....number	300	608	567	189	331					
—— musquash and other ditto..... do.	2,395	3,161	1,032	....	....	....	52,730	51,388	214 2,965	100 19,969
Ginger.....cwt.	43	311	186	368	225	481	802	525	569	302
Gum arabic..... do.	121	2	....	217	726	305	211	99	340	218
—— lacdye..... lbs.	....	....	....	2,010	7,177	24 253	1,872	784	240	404
—— shellac..... do.	55,200	145.483	95.318	1,798	35,017	81,905	55,053	157,596	171,099	148,499
Indigo..... do.	841,877	1,051,700	819,885	817,326	870,903	856,322	903,632	1 274.278	1,083,200	998,840
Lead, pig .....tons	997	499	226	413	48	143	232	911	678	171
Mace..... lbs.	150	596	102	....	405	101	....	101	....	9,554
Nutmegs ..... do.	5,166	5,023	363	....	301	440	251	112	458	2,011
Opium ..... do.	1,282	735	....	180	820	516	830	4,457	3,499	1,741
Pepper ..... do.	290,913	389,993	343,497	610,062	380,652	293 307	300,142	257.3 4	805 978	784,788
Pimento ..... do.	42,899	80,863	70,223	46,1.4	66,102	110,493	83,471	86,343	82,024	90,971
Quicksilver..... do.	17,438	39,389	25,259	46,732	53,502	54,485	26,023	94,724	76,602	61,312
Rice .....cwt.	165	6	591	665	1,723	1,058	1,428	2,368	3,700	12,119
Silk, foreign, thrown....lbs.	13,715	16,492	....	10,852	3,486	1,003	3,275	2,098	148	1,177
Silk, India .....pieces	225	375	303	204	602	1,253	1,101	1,193	2,301	1,703
Spirits, rum .....proof galls.	55,505	65,304	60,804	53,365	44,020	71,563	73,58.	50,295	43,440	58,014
—— brandy..... do.	8,320	8,033	5,258	5,788	4,082	5,541	6,817	3,357	3,592	4,631
—— Geneva ..... do.	887	122	108	7	....	32	42	115	202	199
Sugar, unrefined .....cwts.	52,426	54,901	78,080	22,749	38,666	30,917	87,427	40,534	91,314	39,981
Tea .....lbs.	1,312	2,530	....	....	6,508	13,481	5,375	15,026	28,703	27,574
Tin .....cwts.	3,375	4,076	5,014	5,664	5,738	3,464	4,000	7,320	5,776	846
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....lbs.	36,611	83,127	5,123	31,733	....	....	....	....	763	5,160
—— foreign, manufactured and snuffs..... do.	384	288	908	1,110	350	....	....	200	1,938	715
Wine of all sorts .....galls.	45,714	64,074	19,164	49,037	41,811	23,080	69,727	80,633	85,044	68,476
Wool, cotton .....lbs.	1,274,815	2,119,440	1,253,639	2,687,511	4,972,539	3,330,565	5,079,681	6,724,597	7,532,951	5,760,991
—— sheep's..... do.	....	2,396	....	5,000	178	....	....	....	14	

	£
The total declared value of the produce and manufactures, in 1838, which we take as a fair average year, exported from the United Kingdom to all Russia, amounted only to	1,663,342
Or about half the value exported from the United Kingdom to Holland alone; and about one-fourth of the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany. Of the above amount, cotton-twist, for the Russian manufactures, amounted in value to	1,236,584
Leaving a balance only for other produce and manufactures of . . .	426,758
Viz.; woollen manufactures 94,419	
Linen ditto 965	211,384
Wove cottons, &c. 65,000	
Ironmongery, &c. 51,000	
All other articles	215,374
	426,758
The total value of exports from Russia, during the year 1837, amounted to 75,767,188 silver roubles = £11,996,471*l.*, of which to England .	6,977,396
And to all other Countries	5,019,075
Total . .	11,996,471

So that of 7-12ths of all the exports of Russia were to the United Kingdom.

Special Tariff of Duties on Merchandizes exported from Finland to Sweden.

ARTICLES.	Silver. r.	sch.	r.
Ground bark ....ton	0	0	4
Unground ditto .... do.	0	0	1
Boats, of the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	3	0	0
Berries.... do.	3	0	0
Down ....lispund	0	20	0
Fish, fresh (exempt of duty)			0
—— salted, salmon ....ton	0	24	0
—— strömmings, and other sorts ... do.	0	8	0
Feathers, for beds ....lispund	0	10	0
Pork, salted or smoked.... do.	0	7	2
Glass, window-panes, bottles, flasks, pots, wine-glasses, goblets, for the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	10	0	0
Soot.... do.	5	0	0
Straw....skepp.	0	1	0
Hops.... do.	1	36	0
Iron, nails, and ironplates, for the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	0	24	0
Copper, not forged....skepp.	0	32	0
Horses....head	2	0	0
Beasts, horned beasts, large and small. do.	0	32	0
Other sorts of beasts.... do.	0	16	0
Cumin....ton	0	10	0
Meat, salted .... do.	0	40	0
Oil, of birch-tree (kamma)....pot	0	0	4
—— of peas ....ton	0	2	0
Cheese....lispund	0	6	0
Potash, calcined .... do.	0	1	0
Ships, large or small, constructed in Finland, and rigged with ropes, sails, and other articles for equipment; for the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	0	0	0
Fat, of sea-calves ....barrel	5	0	0
(Am)	0	6	0
Butter ....lispund	0	7	2
Stockings, of wool or linen....pair	0	0	3
Carved wood, produce of the industry of the peasants, for the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	3	0	0
Tongues, of oxen, of sheep, of reindeer ....ton	0	24	0
Wood, for burning, until it shall be otherwise ordered, and in observing the stipulation of the Art. XV. of the Commercial Convention.			
Birchwood (famn) ....rope	0	6	0
Pine and firwood .... do.	0	5	0
Tissues, linen ribbons, for the value of 100 r. d. ....specie	5	0	0
Public manufactured by the inhabitants of Finland. *Pocket-handkerchiefs* .....dozen	0	2	0
Cloth, of oakum, not dyed..yard	0	0	1
—— dyed .... do.	0	0	2
—— not dyed .... do.	0	0	2
—— dyed .... do.	0	0	4
Sailcloth .... do.	0	1	0
*Burel** of wool.... do.	0	1	0
Eggs ....dozen	0	0	10

The custom-house duties in the present tariff, will be paid in *riksdalers* of Swedish specie, or by equivalent in bank-notes of Sweden, according to the course fixed at the beginning of each year.

Special Tariff of Duties on Articles imported from Sweden and Norway into Finland.

ARTICLES.	Silver. rbls.	cop.
Alum ....ton	0	30
Pulleys, in wood ....10 pieces	0	10
Brushes, of all sorts, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Cloth, of cotton, printed and not printed, of Swedish fabrication, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Wood, oak, not carved, for the value of 100 roubles silver	0	25
Fish, cod, herrings, cabilian, salted ton (tråd)	0	17
Lobsters, oysters.... ....barrel	0	50
Salmon, smoked ....piece	0	10
Fruits, of the garden, strawberries, potatoes, pears, plums, and cherries, of every kind ....¼ of a ton (fjerding)	0	10
Grains, hayseeds (exempt from duty).		
Colours, red, sulphured....skeppund	0	50
White chalk .... do.	0	25
Sarrette ....skeppund	0	15
Glass, chandeliers and lamps, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Geese, smoked ....piece	0	10
Small shot ....skeppund	0	25
Gloves of Canepin, for the value of 100 roubles silver....	5	0
Hats, of wood, of roots, and of wool, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Deer-horns, grated ....lispund	0	6
Iron and steel, iron in bars, for the value of 100 roubles silver	1	0
Tin-lined, anchors, grapnels, cannons, plates, nails, iron for bolts, bent iron, iron works, for the value of 100 roubles silver	0	50
Iron, blackened, of all kinds, of Swedish fabrication, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0

(*continued*)

* A coarse cloth of a dark'sh colour.

ARTICLES.	Silver. rbls.	cop.
Flesh-pots, ovens, and works in cast iron, of all kinds, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0
Steel, for the value of 100 roubles silver	0	50
Squares, for ovens, varnished or not, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0
Pins, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0
Vases of earth and stone, of all kinds, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0
Canes of wood, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0
Copper, not worked or forged, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Sealing-wax, fine ...lispund	0	25
—— for impressions ... do.	0	13
Playthings, in wood, for the value of 100 roubles silver	3	0
Bronze, ordinary and fonte, such as fleshpots, pounding-mortars, candlesticks, little ovens, and clocks, of all sorts, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Malt ...ton	0	10
Brass, not worked, in plates ...lispund	0	25
Brasswire ... do.	0	25
Flour of Barley ... do.	0	5
Morils ... do.	0	10
Fruit of the Eglantine, dried ... do.	0	10
Cheese ... do.	0	8
Letter-paper ...ream (ris)	0	25
—— of the kind called *skrifpapper* do.	0	15
—— „ *conceptpapper* do.	0	10
—— „ *carduspapper* do.	0	8
Blotting-paper ...5 reams	0	10
Printing-paper ... do.	0	10
Packing-paper ... do.	0	8
Paper of the kind called *presspapper* ...lispund	0	8
Cardboard ... do.	0	8
Tobacco-pipes of earth, for the value of 100 roubles silver	2	0

ARTICLES.	Silver. rbls.	cop.
Earthenware, of Swedish fabrication, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Pens ...20 packets	0	25
Powder, for powdering...lispund	0	25
Sirup, of Swedish fabrication, of the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Sugar, in loaves, of Swedish fabrication, for the value of 100 roubles silver	10	0
Stones, from Oeland, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Wooden staves, of oak and beech, and bottoms of barrels, of the same wood, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Starch, white...lispund	0	10
Soap, liquid, black ...¼ ton	0	10
Tobacco, in leaves...lispund	0	5
—— for snuff ... do.	0	50
—— in powder... do.	0	65
Tiles, not varnished ...1000	0	25
Oil, whale, and other resembling, for the value of 100 roubles silver	3	0
Alder-trees, broken ...dozen	0	12
Oilcloth, for the value of 100 roubles silver	3	0
Vitriol, green...skeppund	0	15
Pigeon peas ...ton	0	10
Tissues of linen cloths ...yard	0	1
Nightcaps ...dozen	0	10
—— of silk, of Swedish fabrication, a sort permitted, the half of the duties generally fixed.		
—— of a sort prohibited by the general tariff, for the value of 100 roubles silver	10	0
—— of wool, such as cloths, flannel, and stuff, of clear wool, for the value of 100 roubles silver	5	0
Vinegar, for the value of 100 roubles silver	0	50
Double beer and porter, of Swedish fabrication, for the value of 100 roubles silver	0	50

The custom-house duties in the present tariff will be paid in roubles, or by the equivalent in paper money of the Bank of Russia, according to the run fixed at the beginning of each year.

List of Commercial Articles which can be imported from Finland to Sweden, without a Certificate of Origin.

Bark of all kinds.
Peas.
Oil of Peas.
Bread.
Boats.
Fish, of all kinds, (alive).
Spokes and felloes, for wheels.
Chickens and Pullets.
Hops.
Nuts.
Hay.
Straw.
Resin.
Cumin.
Beasts, of all kinds.
Salmon.
Vaccinium vitis idæa.
Rags, for the manufacture of paper.
Bast of birch-tree.
Cheese.
Game (fowl).
Butter.
Boots and shoes (of a kind of work called beeksom).
Strömming.
Pitch.
Materials in wood, of all kinds.
Vases in wood.
*Bure** of wool, brought to be dyed.
Burning Wood.

* A very coarse cloth, of a darkish colour.

List of Articles which can be imported, from Sweden and Norway to Finland, without Certificates of Origin.

Alum, white.
Buoys of wood.
Filings, of copper, brass, wood.
Bark of oak-tree.
Steelyards, Swedish, stamped.
Beehives.
Fresh flowers, green trees.
Shingles of beech.
Pulleys for the use of ships.
Bread of wheat or of rye.
Compasses.
Beer-casks, of oak or beech.
Flints, common.
Amadou.
Fruit and vegetables: Plums, potatoes, dried and fresh, cherries, epines vinettes et suc d'icelle, rubus chamæmorus, mulberries and rob of mulberries, rubus articus and the sirup of this berry, pears, cucumbers, horseradish, asparagus, beans, cabbages, white, and cauliflowers, nuts, and nut-trees.
Garden seeds, of herbs and flowers.
Lobsters.
Iron in bars, iron for bolts, iron bent, nails, cannons, forged plates, anchors, grapnels, spades, shovels, iron wire, coarse work in blackened iron, cast work, such as plates (iron), anvils, fleshpots, stoves, grinding mortars, clocks, &c., coming from Sweden. Casting iron, and iron ore, imported from Sweden to Finland by the proprietors of the Finland forges, for the use of these forges.
Cards, stamped, of every kind.
Copper, worked and not worked.
Salmon, smoked or salted.
Tobacco-pipes of clay.
Brass, worked and not worked.
Bronze, common and cast, clocks, cannons, fleshpots, grinding mortars, &c.
Flour, of wheat and rye.
Tiles and bricks.
Oysters.
Ploughs, and irons for ploughs.
Silver, worked and stamped, of Sweden.
Sieves, for sifting corn or earth.
Hones, stones for floors and stairs, millstones, squares, tombstones, fleshpots, grinding mortars, stones from Oeland and Gottlande.
Steel, not worked.
Starch, white.
Sulphur.
Materials in wood, in blocks, or not worked, for furniture, of beech, of oak, of alder, of birch, of aspen, of juniper, of elm, of ash.
Alder, split, with Swedish stamp.
Staves and bottoms of casks of oak and beech.
Pigeon peas and others.
Vitriol.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RUSSIAN MINES AND MINERALS.

The Ural mountains and Siberia are the principal regions of Russian mineralogy. Old Russia and Poland have also mines of iron, coal, &c. As far back as 1596, the Tzar Ivan Vasselievitsch granted an English company the privilege of mining and smelting iron ore near Moscow, on condition of paying the Tzar one farthing per pound, and of teaching the Russians the art of making iron. The Siberian iron mines were first worked in 1703, and in 1726 about 25,000 tons of bar iron were made in the government of Perm. The absurd policy of Sweden in keeping up the price of iron, and the backward state of the English iron mines at that period enabled the Demidoffs, Woronzows, Tverdechoffs, Shojonvros, and other great proprietors, to realize large fortunes from their iron mines, before the close of the last century.

The Uralian, Altaic, and Nertschinskew mountains yield iron, copper, silver, &c. In the year 1779, there were 100 smelting furnaces in the Uralian mountains, 34 of which were for copper, the remainder for iron. About 80,000 tons of iron were produced annually in the years 1790 to 1794. During the latter year, the proprietors complained of great distress, and received aid from government.

Copper abounds most plentifully in the governments of Olonetz, and in the Ural and Altaic chains above 60,000 tons are annually stated to be extracted from these mines.

The lead-mines of Kholivan and Nertschink yield about 12,000 tons annually.

The salt-mines of Hetsk, in Orenburg, yield nearly 5000 tons annually, and these and the salt springs of Taurida, and the salt *limans*, or lagoons, of the Black Sea, yield annually above 250,000 tons of salt. Salt is, however, imported into the Russian Baltic ports from England, and into Poland and the Ukraine from the Austrian salt-mines of Wielicska.

Mr. Oddy states that "the exportation of iron from Russia after the year 1784, but particularly since 1794, has been upon the decline; for the last year, the export to Great Britain was not a third part of any of the previous three years. In the year 1784 the whole export from Archangel and the Baltic was about 50,000 tons, of which Great Britain alone took above 40,000; and in the year 1781, she imported 50,000 tons from St. Petersburg alone; whilst the whole exportation from thence for the last four years, was, on the average, only about 40,000 tons, of which Great Britain has taken 30,000, and in 1804, only 5848 tons.

"Gold has been found in considerable quantities in Russia. The first mine of this valuable metal was discovered in the mountains of Olonetz in 1739, and one for silver in 1704. Many other discoveries have been made of gold and silver mines which are worked; but the most considerable is that of Kholivan, which had been worked by Demidoff, the rich Russian iron-master, from its discovery till 1745, when the crown took possession of it. The whole of the native produce of Russia has been estimated at

Gold about . . . . . 42,675 pounds weight.
Silver . . . . . 1,564,750 „ „

"In the Uralian mountains alone, there were, 25 years ago, 60 smelting houses, which produced about 6,200,000 pounds weight. The whole annual produce of the empire has been about 7,350,000 pounds weight; but, as the produce of the mines is decreasing, the whole cannot be reckoned at present at more than 7,000,000; which is chiefly coined for circulation.

"The whole quantity of iron shipped from Russia in 1793, was as under:

PLACES.	IRON.		ARTICLES.	IRON.	
	roubles.	roubles.		poods.	roubles.
St. Petersburg	4,745,648		Bar iron	2,503,757	4,258,228
Riga	122,236		Assorted iron	491,575	901,464
Wiburg	4,571		Plate iron, and cast		
Reval	3,000		iron goods	37,917	44,433
Fredericksham	83	4,875,538			
Archangel	183,070	183,070		3,033,249	5,204,125
Taganrog	111,838				
Kherson	13,254		Assorted iron is		
Theodosia	12,490		only exported from		
Eupatoria	7,740		St. Petersburg, Riga,		
Otchakoff	150		and Archangel.		
Yenicale	54	145,517			
Total	.....	5,204,125			

"The exportation of iron throughout the whole empire, in 1802, amounted to 4,617,989 roubles."—*Oddy's European Trade.*

About 54,000 miners, &c., are stated to be now annually employed in the Ural and Siberian iron-mines: which, together with the iron-mines of Altai and

Valdai, are said to yield about 170,000 tons of iron per annum. Iron is also found in the Caucasus. Wood only is used in smelting in Russia.

Antimony, cobalt, mercury, zinc, &c., abound in Siberia, and spelter in Poland. We have alluded briefly to the mineral productions of Poland. An official account published in the Journal of the Minister of the Interior, (for April, 1839,) gives a most glowing account of the mines and forges of that kingdom, and of the rock salt-mines of Cochochink, in Plask. There were smelted in 1833 about 3000 tons of iron. In 1836, about 5000 tons. The coal-mines are also described as capable of being profitably worked, but the quantity, produced annually, is as yet comparatively very trifling.

The following is a statement of the produce of the Polish mines for 1833 and 1836, and the estimated produce for 1840, as stated in that report:

ARTICLES.	1833	1836	1840
	poods.	poods.	poods.
Zinc . .	78,620	188,250	250,000
Tôle and zinc .	13,407	48,750	
Iron . . .	28,000	127,000	625,000

ACCOUNT of the Produce of the Russian Mines in 1830 and 1831.

	1830	1831		1830	1831
GOLD:	pds. lbs.	pds. lbs.	COPPER:	pds. lbs.	pds. lbs.
From the Crown mines..	150 22	156 30	Crown mines.....	41,000 0	41,000 0
From private ditto.....	204 17	200 26	Private ditto	183,883 21	188,507 11
Poods	354 39	357 16	Poods.....	224,883 21	229,507 11
Pounds avoirdupois..	12,780	12,896	Pounds avoirdupois..	7,655,807	8,122,202
PLATINA:			IRON:		
From the Crown mines..	4 15	4 0	Crown mines.....	378,698 20	377,771 28
From private ditto.....	100 25	107 4	Private ditto.....	6,468,449 34	5,456,026 36*
Poods.....	105 0	111 4	Poods.....	6,847,148 14	5,833,798 24
Pounds avoirdupois..	3781	4099	Pounds avoirdupois..	246,498,343	210,016,753

* In this Account the report from the Moscow mine corps is not included, as it had not been received; the quantity for 1831 may therefore be fairly taken as nearly equal to that of the preceding year. There is some tin and lead found, but the amount is most trifling.

9 lbs. English equal to 10 Russ. A pood contains 40 lbs. Russ. equal to 36 English.

AMOUNT of Gold and Platina produced during the last Half of the Year 1835.

Gold obtained from Crown Works:	pds.	lbs.	zol.	fract.
From the Catharinburg.....	15	38	99	12
From the Slatoukoff	23	14	78	0
From the Bogosloff.....	20	9	21	0
From the Goroblagodat.....	0	39	26	0
Total .....poods	60	22	23	12

Gold from Private Works:	pds.	lbs.	zol.	fract.
Alexey Yacovleff's	23	4	30	0
Rastorgonyeff's heirs	8	5	21	0
Demidoff's	13	5	27	0
Toorchancanoff's	8	14	11	0
Yacovleff's heirs	7	31	65	0
Yartzoff's	2	20	16	0
Goobin's	0	22	65	0
Countess Strogonoff's.....	2	24	79	0
Isevolodsky's	2	24	34	0
Princess Butéra's	1	10	21	0
Major's	0	3	2	0
Zotoff's	0	6	76	0
Total .....poods	70	18	69	0

Total quantity of Gold, 131 pds. 92 zol. 12 fract.

Platina from Crown Works:	pds.	lbs.	zol.	fract.
From the Slatonkoff	0	6	84	0
From the Bogosloff	0	0	3	0
Total poods	0	6	87	0

Platina from Private Works:	pds.	lbs.	zol.	fract.
Alexey Yacovleff's	0	8	2	0
Rastorgooyeff's	0	0	21	24
Demidoff's	53	14	15	66
Countess Strogonoff's	0	2	36	48
Princess Butéra's	0	31	74	0
Yacovleff's heirs	0	2	42	0
Total poods	54	18	95	42

Total quantity of Platina, 54 pds. 25 lbs. 86 zol. 42 fract.

PRODUCE of Gold, Platina, and Silver, in Russia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1835.

	Gold.			Platina.			Silver.		
	pds.	lbs.	zol.	pds.	lbs.	zol.	pds.	lbs.	zol.
Government mines	134	5	81	0	6	90	1212	9	88
Private mines	160	34	29	115	15	92	0	8	34
Total poods	295	0	14	115	22	86	1212	18	26

PRODUCE of Gold and Platina from the Ural Mines, for the first Six Months of 1838.

	Gold.			Platina.		
	pds.	lbs.	zol.	pds.	lbs.	zol.
Crown works	67	19	22	0	10	41
Private works	87	27	70	59	38	32½
Total poods	155	6	92	60	8	73½

STATEMENT of the Quantities of the Precious Metals produced in Russia during the 16 Years from 1823 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	Locality where produced.	Quantities in Russian Weights. pds.	lbs.	zol.	doli.	British Weights. oz. troy.
	FROM ESTABLISHMENTS BELONGING TO THE CROWN.					
Gold	On the Ural:					
	Yekaterinburg	444	33	54	26	
	Zlatoust	711	39	57	21	
	Bogosloff	378	27	1	55	
	Goroblagodat	56	34	5	86	
	Total	1,592	14	22	92	
	From the Altai Establishments for Silver:					
	By washing	111	18	83	74	
	„ chemical process	427	0	47	74	
	From the Nertchin Establishments for Silver:					
	By washing	3	5	8	85	
	„ chemical process	6	24	3	83	
	Total from Establishments belonging to the Crown	2,140	22	71	24	1,123,799
	FROM PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	On the Ural:					
	Upper (verch) Isett	748	26	50	77	
	Nevyan	320	18	26	13	
	Nizhny-tagel	463	36	24	94	
	Kasslin	471	12	65	47	
	Seesert	185	33	17	42	
	Shaitan	75	12	57	12	
	Beelimbayeff	66	10	58	9	
	Vsevolodoblagodat	58	24	24	42	
	Verchneyoofaley	47	3	52	27	
	Krestovozdrizhenie	32	39	32	62	
	Revdin	9	5	39	85	
	Preobrazhenie	0	18	5	34	
	The Country of Medger	9	31	6	75	
	„ Bulgakof	0	0	72	15	
	„ Bashkirs and Tepters	53	32	12	12	
	The interior of Siberia	466	6	6	73	
	Total from Private Establishments	3,009	30	72	47	1,580,129
	Total of Gold	5,150	13	43	71	2,703,928

DESCRIPTION.	From Establishments belonging to the Crown.	Quantities in Russian Weight.				British Weight.
Platina.....	From Establishments belonging to the Crown.....	29	0	83	82	
	„ Private Establishments					
	Nizhny-tagel.....	1,216	29	91	36	
	Others, in small quantities.....	13	13	65	10	
	Total of Platina	1,259	4	48	32	661,034
Silver.....	From the Altai Establishments.....	14,704	7	37	89	
	„ Berchin.....	3,301	30	20	7	
	Total of Silver.....	18,005	37	58	0	9,453,117

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Gold and Silver received at the Mint of St. Petersburg during the 16 Years from 1823 to 1838.

	RUSSIAN WEIGHT.								BRITISH WEIGHT.	
	Gold.				Silver.				Gold.	Silver.
	pds.	lbs.	zol.	doli.	pds.	lbs.	zol.	doli.	oz. troy.	oz. troy.
From gold washing establishments, crown and private	4716	28	95	22	431	26	67	84	2,470,281	226,626
„ the Altai establishments	433	24	51	61	18,005	37	58	0	227,647	9,453,117
„ various government offices	48	23	69	40	506	9	16	81	25,512	265,771
„ private individuals.....	739	7	46	44	16,903	26	23	0	388,074	8,874,420
In the old Siberian copper coinage	....		....		650	20	71	74	....	341,523
Old crown coins, changed for new	....		79	82	1,273	8	10	85	11	668,432
From the Persian and Turkish contribution.....	790	9	37	74	3,244	5	½ 6	90	414,873	1,703,167
Total.....	6728	11	92	35	41,015	13	61	30	3,532,308	21,533,056
Written for from abroad.....	517	37	95	38	9,736	0	47	46	271,924	5,111,406
Total.....	7246	12	91	73	50,751	14	15	76	3,804,322	26,644,462

MONIES coined at the Mint of St. Petersburg during the 16 Years 1823 to 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	Roubles.	£ Sterling.
Gold coins	85,482,139	14,674,434
Silver ditto.....	48,764,823	8,127,470
Platina	2,458,009	409,668
Total.....	136,704,971	23,211,572

VALUE of Gold and Silver imported into, and exported from, Russia, in each Year from 1824 to 1834.

YEARS.	Value of Gold and Silver.	
	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1824.....	274,510	209,669
1825.....	506,395	70,865
1826.....	213,432	159,598
1827.....	600,962	157,985
1828.....	659,244	113,916
1829.....	1,606,496	127,327
1830.....	2,122,600	151,044
1831.....	1,965,819	198,891
1832.....	1,887,081	189,004
1833.....	2,278,512	359,753
1834.....	873,953	378,279
Total.....	12,989,889	2,116,339

	£
Excess of Imports over Exports	10,873,550
Gold extracted from the Ural Mines, and coined in the above years, quantity, 117,564 lbs. value	7,143,499
Platina " " " " quantity, 28,125 lbs., value	393,737
Total apparent increase of circulation	£18,410,786

Count Krankin informed Baron Humboldt that the Ural chain of mountains yielded, in 1838, 298 poods of gold, 1 pood = $16\frac{37}{100}$ kilogrames = $69\frac{9}{10}$ Cologne marks.

The mines of Ural yielded the following quantities of gold: viz.—

	pds.	liv.	zol.
In 1839—Mines of the crown	142	25	$82\frac{84}{92}$
Mines of individuals	170	22	39
Total 1839	313	8	$25\frac{84}{92}$
In 1842—Mines of the crown and of individuals	309	32	14
1843—Mines of the crown	137	27	70
Mines of individuals	175	43	20
Total 1843	313	30	90

In 1842 the silver mines of Kolyvano and Nertchinsk yielded 32 poods of gold; and in 1843 = 48 poods.

Quantity of plantina yielded by the mines during the year 1839:

	pds.	liv.	zol.
Mines of the crown	0	8	$76\frac{32}{92}$
Mines of individuals	91	27	$66\frac{36}{96}$
Total 1839	91	36	$47\frac{53}{92}$
In 1843—Mines of the crown	0	27	20
Mines of individuals	127	29	35
Total 1843	128	16	55

The richest platina mines are those of MM. Demidoff, which yielded 90 poods, 25 liv. $95\frac{1}{2}$ zol.

EXTRACTS from the "Journal Officiel de St. Petersbourg" of the 28th—16th of December, 1841; 10th March, 1844, and from the "Journal de l'Interieur" of 1842 and 1843.

"The sands, carried along by the waters, exhibit an uninterrupted presence of gold over the surface of many square versts: as for instance in the basin of the river Grande Birussa, on the confines of the districts of Yenisseisk and Irkoutsk, and in the basins of the Upper Tongouska, Oudérei, and Pitz, which water the former of these districts. Though these riches may be spoken of with satisfaction, it is not easy to get at them, much expense being necessary, and workmen being obstinate.

"The washings of the gold sands in Siberia, which are here spoken of, have been extended by individuals, following the example practised by those employed by the crown. With the exception of the territories belonging to the imperial mines of Kolyvano-Voskressensk and Nertchinsk, and the country beyond the Baïkal, the search for gold in all the remainder of the vast extent of Siberia has been abandoned by the crown, under certain conditions, to individuals. The speculators had long wandered in the deserts of that country, had long embarked their capital, and lost their health there; but at length their perseverance triumphed, gold was discovered, and operations commenced in 1829."

The following table shows the quantities of this precious metal discovered in each year from 1329 to 1840:

	poods.	liv.	zolot.		poods.	liv.	zolot.
1829	1	10	11 48/96	1837	132	39	5
1830	10	22	39	1838	193	6	47
1831	10	4	2 15/96	1839	183	8	16
1832	21	37	40 72/96	1840	255	27	26
1833	36	18	81 90/96	1841	358	33	14
1834	65	19	58 36/96	1842	631	5	21
1835	92	19	10 17/96	1843	933	2	10
1836	105	9	4 1				

The total produce of gold in Siberia, and in the Ural, Kolyvano and Nertchinsk, during the year 1843, (according to the "Journal of the Interior" St. Petersburg, 10th March, 1844,) amounted to 1294 poods, or about 334 poods more than in 1842: in which year the total produce amounted to about 970 poods, or about 42,530 lbs. troy, in value=1,980,203*l.* sterling; and the 1294 poods in 1843, to the value of about 2,633,645*l.* sterling, exclusive of the amount concealed, which is estimated at from one-sixth to one-fourth of the whole, on account of the seigniorage of from 20 to 25 per cent exacted by the crown.

Russian Coal Mines.—In a report published in the "Official Journal of the Interior," it is stated that several of the most extensive coal fields in the world have been discovered in various parts of the interior of Russia, between the Dnieper, and the Upper Don, at Kaluga; also in the Crimea.

REMARKS ON THE PENINSULA OF APCHERON ON THE CASPIAN.

Sacred Fires, Wells of Naptha, Lakes of Salt, extracted from an official Russian Report.—The environs of Bakou, on the Caspian, the ancient fortress and capital of the Ghebers, and the rocks of the Peninsula of Apchéron, are remarkably interesting.

This peninsula is formed by the most eastern branch of the Caucasus: its heights and cliffs are composed of chalky rocks, upon which here and there repose masses of a sort of brown freestone. The chalky rock must have been of a recent formation, as there are discovered, among the petrifications, species of the same kinds of fish in great numbers, which still exist in the Caspian Sea.

"About 1000 poods of prepared saffron are annually exported from this country, and the profits are about 360,000 roubles. The culture of madder has been of much less importance, very seldom exceeding annually a total of 300 poods.

"But notwithstanding the bare look of this peninsula, covered with rocks, it has been celebrated for many centuries, in all the eastern countries, as a sacred soil, and to which the disciples of one of the most ancient worships still make pilgrimages, to adore the sacred fires, which issue from the earth.

"The consecrated sanctuary of worship, called Ateschga, is at the north of Bakou, at a distance of 12 versts from the town, near the village of Bakahany. One sees a kind of small temple in the middle of a quadrangular court, surrounded by a wall; the sacred fire, worshipped for so many centuries, appears without interruption, from the top of four chimneys, built at the four corners of the edifice: through these tubes it comes from the earth. A certain number of small cells are placed against the wall; in each is a small altar, upon which burns the flame given out by small tubes from the earth. Some small idols of metal, some shells, and some stones placed near the altar, are the objects of veneration of the believers; but furniture is nowhere to be found, except a few old carpets. Anachorets, holy men in the eyes of the professors of their religion, inhabit these cells, and their whole life is given to prayer and meditation. They impose upon themselves every privation, and their only garment is a piece of cloth, in which they wrap themselves up; solitude is their first duty, and they do not even assemble at the hours of repast, except at the sound of a

trumpet, or rather, a large shell used instead of that instrument; they quit their cells only to offer up their prayers together.

In 1836 the number of these anchorets or hermits amounted to 11; when one of them dies they have great care in placing the body of the deceased immersed in butter, (which is well known they only use for religious ceremonies) in a kind of shallow well, dug in the court, and to put therein the inflammable gas of which the well is soon filled, the body is thus consumed in a very few instants, and the remaining ashes dispersed in the air.

"The nature of this gas which escapes here and in other parts of the globe has been the subject of much discussion. It is generally supposed to be proto-carburated hydrogen, and it is effectively of this compound, at least as concerns that of Bakou; according to the analysis of our learned chemist, Mr. Hess, of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, this gas is composed of 75.4 of carbon, and 24.6 of hydrogen, and is mixed with a little vapour of naphtha.

"Not far from the village of Bakahany there have been worked, for a number of years, inexhaustible naphtha pits, which must be ranked with the most remarkable objects of the peninsula. The soil secretes in many places sources of black and white naphtha, several similar sources are found on the sides of mountains; others bubble out not far from the shore, from the bottom of the sea. The pits of Bakahany are the most important. In the neighbourhood of the village the soil is composed of a stratum of clay partly impregnated with naphtha, under which is successively a stratum of brown freestone, containing petrifications, one of bitumen schiste, then one of sand, and under this a stratum of bituminous schiste, laying on a mass of white clay, which forms the veins of naphtha.

"On an extent of land of 2 versts 200 sagènes of length, and of a breadth of 1 verst or 1 verst 200 sagènes; there have been excavated 6 *large* pits and 76 lesser ones, several of these are not deeper than 1 sagène, 3 feet: whilst others, on the contrary, are not less than 13 sagènes, 6 feet, or 97 English feet deep. These latter are the most rich; one single pit produces sometimes 140 poods of black naphtha in 24 hours, whereas one can scarcely get 6 or 8 lbs. of naphtha from the other pits which do not reach the strata of white clay. All of them are covered with timber or mason's work, and have the form of a truncated cone.

"One of the many sources now worked, is remarkable on account of its having its entrance through the sea. But the point where it opens is not far from the shore, and the depth of water does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. It is surrounded by a drum of woodwork, six feet above the level of the sea; and it produces up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ khalvar ($22\frac{1}{2}$ poods) per 24 hours. This source is the only one belonging to a private individual, all the others belong to the government.

"The 16 pits of white naphtha, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ verst from the village of Sourakhany, resemble those already described, only the openings of the pits are narrower, having but 1 foot in diameter, and great care is taken to cover them when they are not worked, to prevent the evaporation of the naphtha.

"In general these sources are a great deal more abundant in the fine season, and in dry weather: in winter, at the time of the rainy season, and particularly when the north winds blow with violence, they furnish less naphtha.

"The total annual produce amounts to 237,600 poods of black naphtha, and 864 poods of white naphtha.

"We cannot finish this article without mentioning the salt lakes of the peninsula of Apcheron, which are of great importance to this part of the empire. They are ten in number: the most considerable of which, that of Masyr, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ versts by 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of breadth, and is 15 versts from Bakou, and entirely surrounded by mountains. The water, particularly that portion of it which extends south-easterly, deposits beds of salt from 2 to 3 inches deep. Up to 7500 khalvars of salt is yearly taken out; the lake of Tsyk furnishes near 1000 poods; as for the others, they have not yet been explored, so that the annual quantity of salt produced in the peninsula does not amount to more than about 150,000 poods; but it is certain, that if necessary, they could furnish up to 550,000 poods."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CRACOW.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE, &c.

THE position of this small republic renders it convenient to introduce here all that we can say of it in this work. The surface of Cracow is generally undulated, and its high parts are small ramifications of the Carpathians. The Vistula bounds it on the south, along which it receives small rivers from the north; one of these streams bounds Cracow on the west. The climate is healthy and temperate. The soil is fertile and produces sufficient corn, vegetables, and fruit, for home consumption. In 1834 there were, in the republic, upwards of 50,000 head of cattle, and 100,000 hogs. There are no serfs, and the land is becoming more and more subdivided among small proprietors. The country contains mines of coal, zinc, alum, marble, and some iron; and there are quarries of marble and building stone.

The mines of Jaworzno furnished, in 1831, upwards of 128,660 korsecs of coal, 1794 quintals of alum, and 8744 quintals of zinc. The manufactories of Cracow, with the exception of breweries and distilleries, are not worthy of notice. In 1831 there were produced 1,660,000 litres of beer, 529,000 litres of brandy, 1914 quintals of tobacco, 920 pieces of woollen cloth, 12,800 reams of paper, 13,032 yards of linen cloth, with some minor articles.

The average annual exports amount to 1,340,000 florins (33,500*l.*); imports to 2,200,000 florins (54,400*l.*). Next to Cracow, the principal towns are Chrzanow, inhabited chiefly by Jews; and Krzeczowie, famous for its mineral baths. The city of Cracow contains an university, a college, a school of arts, an academy of painting, a public library, &c.

The budget voted for the three years, from 1838 to 1841, fixed the annual revenue and expenditure at 1,812,224 florins (45,300*l.*). The state coins its own money. Its armed force consists of 410 infantry and 40 mounted *gendarmes*. The population of the city in 1837 was 37,027, of whom 11,453 were Jews. It is divided into three sections: one of which is the Jews' quarter.

REMARKS on the Commercial Relations between the Kingdom of Poland and the Free State of Cracow.

"The first commercial treaty between the present kingdom of Poland and the free state of Cracow was signed in 1822, and remained in force during the 10 years immediately succeeding. In virtue of this treaty, almost all the raw produce of the free state was admitted into Poland free of duty, and most of its manufactures, on payment of various sums (by weight) fixed by the tariff published at the same time. This treaty also guaranteed to Cracow a bonus of 300,000 Polish florins (about 700*l.*) annually, on condition of granting to the government of Poland the monopoly of the sale of salt within the limits of the free state:

—all imports from Poland were received duty free, of course, the same as from all other countries. The kind of customs union thus established had been most anxiously sought after by Poland, in order to put a stop to the surreptitious introduction of salt, for which illicit trade the vicinity of the celebrated mines of Wieliczka gave the inhabitants of Cracow great facilities, and rendered almost nugatory the lucrative monopoly in that article possessed by the government of Poland in its own territory.

"But besides the important advantage of preventing such losses, the Russo-Polish government also derived considerable direct benefits from the exercise of the salt monopoly within the free states, and from the duties levied on the imports from Cracow; and it is affirmed that these sources produced a sum considerably exceeding the bonus annually paid to Cracow, even after deducting the expenses of a central bureau at Cracow charged with the despatch of all business connected with the commerce between the two countries, —which expenses Poland had offered to bear alone for the benefit of the smaller and poorer state, but, doubtlessly also for the advantage of her own political relations. Notwithstanding the essential advantages which this treaty ceded to Poland, it appears to have stimulated business at Cracow, and the annual exports from thence to Poland are estimated at about 1,000,000 Polish florins, or about 25,000*l.**

"Upon the expiration of this treaty, in 1832, the then president of the senate of Cracow endeavoured to obtain more favourable terms for his country; but after nearly two years' negotiations, he was at last obliged to yield to political intrigues. A new treaty, signed in June, 1834, to remain in force for 8 years, was merely a transcript of the former one, with the addition of a clause for the surrender of all persons accused of smuggling, to be tried and punished by the Russo-Polish tribunals, which condition has always been felt by all persons in the free state to be highly derogatory to its own supposed independent government.

"Scarcely had this new treaty been concluded, when an augmentation of 6⅔ per cent on the amount of all imports levied in Poland was decreed by the government of this country, in order to cover the extraordinary expenses caused by the insurrection of 1830-31; and this augmentation was most unjustly extended to the duties agreed upon, by formal treaty, with another state. All remonstrance on the part of Cracow proved vain; and in 1840 a fresh injustice was arbitrarily inflicted, whereby the commerce of Cracow with this country has been almost annihilated, although Poland still vigorously maintains the exercise of the salt monopoly in the free state. In the year just mentioned, the mode of levying the internal tolls in Poland was changed, and, instead of the previous mode of collection at various points, an additional duty (by weight) was laid upon all merchandize on their passing the frontiers, or on their arrival at Warsaw. Some few articles of the first necessaries of life pay only a trifling toll; but almost every thing else, and amongst them all the most important articles of commerce between Poland and Cracow are taxed at the rate of 3 florins (about 1*s.* 6*d.*) per Polish quintal, or about 89 lbs. British—a sum which in many instances is out of all proportion with the prime cost of the articles themselves. Thus all ores (except lead), and almost all other mineral products (including coal, alum, fuller's earth, pipeclay, &c. &c.), which in virtue of the existing treaty ought to be admitted free, now pay a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per quintal;—packing-paper, and other coarse papers, which formerly paid only 15 groschen (1½*d.*) per quintal, now pay 1*s.* 7½*d.*, and wrought stone, and carpenters' and cabinetmakers' work—all of which are important articles in the list of Cracow exports—now pay 4 florins 2 groschen (upwards of 2*d.*) per quintal, instead of 6*d.*, with which they were formerly charged.

"This arbitrary increase of the duties on merchandize, under the pretext of its being an equivalent only for the tolls formerly paid, is doubly unjust towards Cracow, because almost all the goods sent from that state to Poland come down the Vistula to Warsaw, and cannot, therefore, injure the *chaussées* of the country; but hitherto the merchants of Cracow have not been able to obtain any redress of these grievances, and they fear that, even upon the expiration of the existing treaty (on 31st of May next), no substantial relief will be afforded them, because, neither the immediate sufferers, nor the government which ought

* The whole public revenue of the free state is under 50,000*l.* The population is stated at 126,433 souls.

to protect them, can make their cause known to those who might be willing as well as able to assist them, by countenance, in obtaining justice from the too-powerful opponent they have to encounter."—*Warsaw, March* 2, 1842.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TAXATION AND REVENUE OF RUSSIA.

THE taxation and revenue of Russia, as far as published accounts enable us to judge, are exceedingly obscure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from the following sources: viz.—

1. A capitation tax, charged on all male serfs and certain classes of freemen.
2. The *obrok*, or rent paid by all male serfs on crown estates.
3. A tax of 1¾ per cent on the declared capital of the merchants.
4. The customs duties.
5. The excise on spirits sold. In old Russia the government reserves to itself a monopoly of distilleries, but in other parts of the empire the produce of the distilleries is under an excise duty. The nobility may distil all the spirits required for their establishments, free of duty.
6. The salt-mines and brine-springs monopolized by government, which sells their produce at the rate of a rouble or more per pood.
7. The revenue from crown mines, and the duties exacted from the proprietors of private mines.
8. The seignorage on coin.
9. Stamps, licences, &c., and the tax laid on the sale of immovable property.
10. Miscellaneous items, such as the sums paid by the nobles to be exempted from furnishing recruits for the army; the rent of crown property, let on lease; the profits of crown manufactures, &c.

The taxes are partly farmed and partly collected by government officers. There is in every government a council charged with the administration of the finances.

According to the Report of the minister, M. Kankrin, the public debt amounted, in 1837, to 956,333,574 roubles.

There must be other revenues to a great amount paid to the emperor from domains, and also provincial revenues and expenditure: but the actual imperial revenue, taking the five years ending 1839, has been given as follows—calculating the silver rouble at 3*s*. 2*d*. sterling:

Customs	£5,430,833
Revenue on spirituous liquors	3,319,166
Commutations paid in lieu of excise on brandy	1,137,500
Poll-tax* on peasants	3,097,500
Ditto on merchants and burghers	1,125,833
Revenue of crown lands	1,443,753
Salt, and gold and silver mines	1,020,833
Stamps and passports	1,432,083
Post-office	255,214
Average total	£18,262,715

The expenditure during the peace is supposed not to exceed the income.

The revenue, as stated above, derived from salt, and from gold and silver mines, is supposed to be greatly underrated. See Gold and Silver Mines.

The total revenue for the year 1843, including an increase of 4,250,000 sterling by the new contract for the distillation of spirits, is estimated by the minister of finance at 500,000,000 roubles, or 28,000,000*l.* sterling.

STATEMENT of the amount of Customs Revenue received by the government of Russia on Imports into, and Exports from, that country, distinguishing the Trade with Great Britain, in each Year from 1826 to 1835.

YEARS.	AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED ON								
	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL.		
	Great Britain.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	Great Britain.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	Great Britain.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1826	715,168	1,316,838	2,032,006	233,261	101,680	335,341	948,829	1,418,518	2,367,347
1827	826,823	1,370,442	2,197,265	270,671	141,426	412,097	1,097,494	1,511,868	2,609,362
1828	953,107	1,238,824	2,191,931	256,304	152,755	409,119	1,209,471	1,391,579	2,601,050
1829	1,142,536	1,453,765	2,596,301	273,423	207,185	480,608	1,415,959	1,660,950	3,076 909
1830	919,431	1,085 009	2,577,440	246,951	198,826	445,777	1,166,382	1,883,835	3,050,217
Average 1826 to 1830	911,413	1,412,976	2,324,389	256,214	160,374	416,588	1,167 627	1,573.350	2,740,977
1831	666,480	1,978,994	2,645,474	281,247	148,043	429,290	947,727	2,127,037	3,074 764
1832	1,034.704	2,104,649	3,139 353	267,923	172,500	440,423	1,302,627	2,277,149	3 579,776
1833	985,076	2,180,402	3,165,478	331,152	152,532	483,681	1,316,228	2,332,934	3,649,162
1834	904,788	2,131,123	3,095,911	297,239	185,102	482,101	1,202,027	2,316 285	3,578 312
1835	947,538	2,134,258	3,081,796	222,448	182,176	404,624	1,169,986	2,316,434	3,486,420
Average 1831 to 1835	919,717	2,105,885	3,025,202	280,002	168,083	448,085	1,199,719	2,273,968	3.473,687

STATEMENT of the National Debt of Russia at the commencement of the Year 1839, and of the Transactions of the Imperial National Loan and Commercial Banks, in the Year 1838.

AMOUNT OF NATIONAL DEBT ON 1ST JANUARY, 1839.

1. TERMINABLE DEBTS.

(*a*) Foreign—Dutch:—

The first loan of 78,600,000 guilders = at 1*s.* 10*d.*, £7,205,000, of which the portion of Russia was—

Dutch guilders	40,100,000	= £3,675,833
The second loan „ „	37,091,000	= 3,400,008
Total	77,191,000	= £7,075,841

* The poll-tax is rated as follows:—Peasants, each, 3*s.* 2*d.*; burghers, 9*s.* 6*d.* Merchants, 1st class, a per centage, equal to an average of about 165*l.* per annum; 2d class, 42*l.*; 3d class, 20*l.*

(*b*) Home:—

Silver roubles	1,851,856 60 cop. =	£ 308,643
Bank notes	140,692,712 28 „ =	6,669,653
Total		£6,978,296

2. INTERMINABLE DEBTS.

6 per cent in gold roubles .	14,220 . . =	£ 2,441
„ silver „ . .	6,921,452 93½ cop. =	1,153,575
„ bank notes, roubles .	230,267,871 . . =	10,965,136
5 per cent in silver „ .	105,046,720 . . =	17,507,787
Total		£29,628,939

Total of terminable and interminable debts—

Bank notes, roubles . . .	935,146,592 60 cop. =	£44,530,790

INTERMINABLE DEBTS REDEEMED BY THE COMMISSION UP TO 1839.

Of the 6 per cent gold roubles . .	8,700 =	£ 1,493
„ silver „ . .	2,974,700 =	495,783
„ bank notes, roubles	61,651,980 =	2,935,808
Of the 5 per cent silver „	18,059,280 =	3,009,880
Total		£6,442,964

VARIATIONS IN BALANCES DURING THE YEAR 1838.

RECEIPTS.

THE commission for the discharge of debts assigned for the payment of debt in 1838—

Bank notes, roubles . .	68,948,597 99 cop. =	£3,283,266
Deduct again on the estimated rates of exchanges . . .	2,368,857 95 „ =	112,803
Amount actually received, which was left in the imperial national treasury .	66,579,740 4 „ =	£3,170,463

This sum, after exchanging portions of it for specie, and adding the balance from 1837, and various other sums, consisted of—

Ducats	793 . . =	£ 396
Gold roubles . . .	1,959 20 cop. =	338
Silver „ . . .	10,243,738 98½ „ =	1,707,290
Bank notes, roubles . .	45,144,478 22 „ =	2,149,737
Total		£3,857,761

DISBURSEMENTS.

From these amounts the commission employed in 1838—

In the discharge of terminable debts, foreign and home, silver roubles	120,960 =	£ 20,160
Bank notes, roubles	18,559,205 =	883,772
Total		£903,932

On interminable 6 per cent and 5 per cent debts, as well as perpetual income paid to the bearers, and transferred to the redemption capitals—

Gold roubles	1,596 20 cop. =	£ 274
Silver „	8,124,950 67½ „ =	1,354,158
Bank notes, roubles . .	17,428,700 73 „ =	829,938
Total		£2,184,370

Paid off of various debts, in ready money, capital and interest—

Silver roubles	370,847	19½ cop.	= £ 61,808
Bank notes, roubles	2,015,793	58 „	= 95,990
Total			£157,798

Deducted for the expenses of the commission—

Bank notes, roubles	400,000	= £19,047

After all these disbursements there remained, for 1839, of the various sums—

Ducats	793		= £ 396
Gold roubles	363		= 62
Silver „	1,354,056	48½ cop.	= 225,676
Bank notes, roubles	6,652,361	47 „	= 316,779
Total			£542,913

CAPITAL FOR REDEEMING INTERMINABLE DEBTS OF THE 6 PER CENT, AND THE FIRST AND SECOND 5 PER CENT LOANS.

This capital for 1838, consisted, with the balances from former years, with the perpetual income on the capital redeemed, and with the sums returned from various places on the debt of the war department, not called for by the creditors—

Gold roubles	5,283,455	9 cop.	= £ 883,217
Silver „	8,727,526	67¼ „	= 1,454,588
Bank notes, roubles	21,519,757	49½ „	= 1,024,750
Total			£3,362,555

Of these, after deducting the disbursements and exchanges in 1838, there remained in cash for 1839—

Gold roubles	5,282,187	9 cop.	= £ 883,005
Silver „	7,961,577	58¼ „	= 1,326,929
Bank notes, roubles	19,201,683	48½ „	= 914,365
Total			£3,124,299

Which includes the following amounts transferred to a separate account:

Gold roubles	1,188,305	20 cop.	= £198,645
Silver „	1,073,206	8½ „	= 178,867
Bank notes, roubles	12,743,538	55 „	= 606,835
Total			£984,347

CAPITAL FOR REDEEMING THE THIRD 5 PER CENT LOAN.

This capital was formed in 1838, in the following manner:—(*a*) Balance remaining from 1837; (*b*) one per cent for discharging the capital; and (*c*) perpetual income from the capital redeemed; amounting in the aggregate to—

Silver roubles	369,081	50 cop.	= £61,513

Paid from this for capital of billets, drawn by lot—

Silver roubles	285,500		= 47,583
Balance to 1839 „	83,581	50 cop.	= 13,930
Total			£61,513

CAPITAL FOR REDEEMING THE FOURTH 5 PER CENT LOAN.

This capital was formed in the same manner as shown in the third 5 per cent loan, and amounted in all to—

Silver roubles	288,675	47 cop.	= £48,113

Paid from this sum for capital of billets, drawn by lot—

Silver roubles	262,500		= £43,750
Balance to 1839 „	26,175	47 cop.	= 4,363
Total			£48,113

THE SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CAPITAL.

This capital was formed from the sums which were ordered to be burnt in 1822 and 1823, and from bullion received on the loan of 1822 in London; and consists of—

Gold roubles	2,621,614	48½ cop.	= £	450,036
Silver „	1,905,971	78¼ „	=	317,662
Bank notes, roubles	5,313,010	59 „	=	253,000
Total				£1,020,698

IMPERIAL NATIONAL NOTE BANK.

THE total amount of bank notes in circulation in 1838 was the same as in the preceding years, and remained unaltered on the 1st of January 1839, being—

Bank notes, roubles . . . . 595,776,310 = £28,370,300

CAPITAL OF THE BANK ON 1ST JANUARY, 1829.

Available capital—

National gold roubles	12,425	24 cop.	= £	2,133
„ silver „	540,812	56¼ „	=	90,135
„ bank notes, roubles	17,186,345	41¼ „	=	818,397
Provisionary „ „	1,000,000		=	47,619
Total				£958,284

Reserve capital, formed from the residues of profits since 1832—

Gold roubles	549	70 cop.	= £	94
Silver „	195,981	46¼ „	=	32,664
Bank notes, roubles	8,303,872	55 „	=	395,423
Total				£428,181

Total capital—

Gold roubles	12,974	94 cop.	= £	2,227
Silver „	736,794	2¼ „	=	122,799
Bank notes, roubles	26,490,217	90¼ „	=	1,261,439
Total				£1,386,465

DEPOSITS.

Amount remaining (in circulation) from 1837:

1. From various government offices—

Silver roubles	2,162,953	21 cop.	= £	360,492
Bank notes, roubles	258,619,255	78½ „	=	12,315,202
Total			£	12,675,694

Of this the following sums were from the commercial bank:

Silver roubles	2,162,951	76 cop.	= £	360,492
Bank notes, roubles	184,275,006	49 „	=	8,775,000
Total				£9,135,492

2. From private individuals—

Silver roubles	11	75 cop.	= £	2
Bank notes, roubles	136,712,144	1 „	=	6,510,102
Total				£6,510,104

Amount received during 1838:

1. From various government offices—

Silver roubles	889,105	65 cop.	= £ 148,184
Bank notes, roubles	46,009,782	63 „	= 2,190,942
Total			£2,339,126

Of this the following sums were from the commercial bank:

Silver roubles	889,100	.	= £148,183
Bank notes, roubles	14,500,000	.	= 690,476
Total			£838,659

2. From private individuals—

Bank notes, roubles	35,411,671	64 cop.	= £1,686,270

Amount returned during 1838:

1. To government offices—

Silver roubles	207,498	25 cop.	= £ 34,583
Bank notes, roubles	22,900,018	42 „	= 1,090,477
Total			£1,125,060

Of which belonged to the commercial bank—

Silver roubles	207,496	80 cop.	= £ 34,582

2. To private individuals—

Silver roubles		90 cop.	
Bank notes, roubles	40,676,099	52¼ „	= £1,936,957

Amount of interest paid on deposits returned and added to the capitals remaining at the expiration of the year—

Silver roubles	98,529	95 cop.	= £ 16,421
Bank notes, roubles	18,060,355	52¾ „	= 860,017
Total			£876,438

AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS REMAINING IN CIRCULATION ON 1ST JANUARY, 1839.

1. Belonging to government offices—

Silver roubles	2,941,681	71 cop.	= £ 490,280
Bank notes, roubles	321,029,975	20¾ „	= 15,287,141
Total			£15,777,421

Of which belonged to the commercial bank—

Silver roubles	2,941,676	6 cop.	= £490,279
Bank notes, roubles	207,067,381	31 „	= 9,860,351
Total			£10,350,630

2. Belonging to private individuals—

Silver roubles	10	95 cop.	= £ 2
Bank notes, roubles	136,267,672	19½ „	= 6,488,936
Total			£6,488,938

LOANS ON SECURITIES.

Amount of outstanding claim on 1st January, 1838:

On government offices—

Silver roubles	2,618,037	96 cop.	= £ 436,339
Bank notes, roubles	286,056,792	79 „	= 13,621,752

On private individuals—				
Gold roubles	12,767	22 cop.	= £	2,192
Silver „	259,530	27½ „	=	43,255
Bank notes, roubles	147,695,741	87 „	=	7,033,131
Total			£	21,136,669

Amount of new loans advanced and old renewed in 1838—

Silver roubles	1,133,569	=	£	188,928
Bank notes, roubles	73,866,706	=		3,517,462
Total			£	3,706,390

AMOUNT OF LOANS RETURNED TO THE BANK, AND INTEREST, IN 1838.

Capital—				
Gold roubles	959	63 cop.	= £	165
Silver „	450,710	96 „	=	57,118
Bank notes, roubles	31,393,882	71 „	=	1,494,947
Interest—				
Gold roubles	1,022	72 cop.	= £	175
Silver „	156,630	30 „	=	26,105
Bank notes, roubles	23,188,481	62½ „	=	1,104,213
Total			£	2,700,723

Amount of interest received on loans for terms of 15, 26, or 37 years—

Silver roubles	150	=	£	25
Bank notes, roubles	385,627	=		18,363
Total			£	18,388

AMOUNT OF LOANS OUTSTANDING ON 1ST JANUARY, 1839.

To government offices—				
Silver roubles	3,301,646	93 cop.	= £	550,274
Bank notes, roubles	318,203,332	68 „	=	15,152,539
To private individuals—				
Gold roubles	11,807	59 cop.	= £	2,027
Silver „	258,779	34½ „	=	43,130
Bank notes, roubles	158,022,025	26½ „	=	7,524,858
Total			£	23,272,828

Net profits of the bank in 1838—

Gold roubles	549	70 cop.	= £	94
Silver „	58,100	35 „	=	9,683
Bank notes, roubles	5,147,264	8¾ „	=	245,108
Total			£	254,885

Amount retained as a reserve, being the interest due on loans up to 1839, the receipt whereof is not fixed, and depends upon time—

Gold roubles	59	4 cop.	= £	10
Silver „	23,063	58 „	=	3,844
Bank notes, roubles	4,972,524	34 „	=	236,787
Total			£	240,641

The general gross balance of the loan bank, in all its operations, in 1838, comprises—

Silver roubles	7,568,416	5 cop.	= £	1,261,402
Bank notes, roubles	703,249,800	45 „	=	33,488,085
Total			£	34,749,487

IMPERIAL NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Capital, roubles . . 30,000,000 = £ 1,428,571

Amount of deposits in the bank and its branches, during 1838, with the balance from 1837:

For transfers—

Silver roubles . . .	1,377,156	57 cop. =	£ 229,556
Bank notes, roubles . .	92,381,344	1 „ =	4,399,111
Exchequer bills „ . .	323,250	0 „ =	15,393

For interest converted—

Gold roubles . . .	735,030	0 „ =	126,180
Silver „	13,403,501	7 „ =	2,233,917
Bank notes, roubles . .	321,134,193	10 „ =	15,292,104
Total . . .			£ 22,296,231

Total amount of capital and deposits—

Bank notes, roubles . .	433,838,787	11 cop. =	£ 21,135,180
Silver specie „ . . .	15,515,687	64 „ =	2,585,948
Total . .			£ 23,721,128

Amount of transfer deposits returned in 1838

Silver roubles . . .	1,187,060	44 cop. =	£ 197,843
Bank notes, roubles . . .	91,823,308	70 „ =	4,372,538
Exchequer bills . . .	174,750	. . =	8,321
Total			£ 4,578,702

Amount of assignments made from one town to another, in 1838—

Roubles	55,327,450	24 cop. =	£2,634,640

Amount of assignments discounted in 1838—

Roubles	18,464,470	71 cop. =	£ 879,260

Amount of deposits bearing interest returned in 1838—

Silver roubles . . .	2,187,694	1 cop. =	£ 364,616
Bank notes, roubles . . .	83,267,519	33 „ =	3,965,119
Bills discounted . . .	59,786,778	21 „ =	2,846,990
Total			£ 7,176,725

Amount of advances on securities on goods—

Roubles	1,429,173	=	£ 68,056

On bank billets and obligations of the commission for the discharge of the public debts and the Polish loans—

Roubles	15,571,149	78 cop. =	£741,483

Renewed loan to the imperial treasury on security of copper money—

Roubles	22,000,000	=	£1,047,619

Discounted billets of the loan bank—

Roubles	3,500,000	=	£ 166,666

Gross amount of operations of the bank and its branches in 1838—

Bank notes, roubles . .	1,185,092,637	43 cop. =	£56,432,982
Silver specie „ . .	22,847,610	63 „ =	3,807,935
Total . . .			£60,240,917

Net profits of the bank and its branches in 1838—

Roubles	3,033,169	27 cop. =	£ 14,436

Amount of reserve capital on 1st January, 1839—

Roubles	2,284,042	76 cop. =	£108,764

Remarks on the Loan Banks instituted in favour of the Crown Peasants. Extracted from the *St. Petersburg Journal.*

"Among the dispositions made by the administration of the land, which, belonging to the crown, are distinguished by the name of *appanaged land*, for the purpose of securing the wellbeing of the peasants placed under its direction. The establishment of several loan banks, destined exclusively to offer to this class the succour which it may want for the interest of its industry, and the organization of a fire insurance office, merit to be cited, on account of the results obtained in a very short period.

"Since some years, the loan banks, to which the administration had assigned a capital of 300,000 roubles paper money, were in activity, among the appanaged lands situated in the governments of Saratoff, Simbirsk, Vladimir, and Viatka, in 1841: the capital already mentioned, having augmented by 74,142 r. 85¾ cop. sil. taken, as the first sum, on the capital of the peasants. Similar establishments were organized in the governments of Kostroma, Nijnei-Novgorod, Vologda, and Archangel, and everywhere the transfers of these banks have become so active, that the total of the sums confided to them increased the interests of several years, and are constantly in circulation.

On account of a wise disposition of the rules, by which it is not allowed to advance more than 150 r. silver to the same person; the terms offer no difficulty whatever, and in order to render these establishments still more useful, it was decreed, in 1842, that in future the peasants will have the privilege of placing their disposable capital at interest. It might have been expected that some time would be necessary before these facilities would be appreciated by the peasants: but a beginning was made; and in four villages several peasants deposited in the bank sums which amounted together to 1430 r. silver.

"As to the fire insurance, it has taken a rapid development. At the end of 1841, the number of peasant houses insured amounted to 23,000; in the course of the following year it increased to 40,450, valued at 1,436,000 r. silver, so that in several villages more than one-half of the habitations are insured. The premiums for insuring amounts to 18,000 r. silver, whereas the indemnities paid for 313 burnt houses amounted to only 11,000 r. It has also been remarked that fires become less numerous in proportion as the villages are better disposed, and provided with implements necessary in case of accident. In the villages of the government of Archangel especially, where there are counted 7736 peasant farms, not one of them had been burnt in 1842."

Extract from an Ukase for issuing Bank Notes in Russia, to the Amount of 30,000,000 silver roubles.

"Nicholas, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c.

"Wishing to facilitate the transactions at the several banking establishments of the empire, and at the same time to concentrate and render more intelligible the various denominations of paper money easily transportable, and that is at present in circulation; and judging it advisable, in lieu thereof, to create such a new description of the like money as may bear accurate and complete guarantee for its respective values; in conformity with the advice of the council of the empire, we have ordained as follows:

"I. Within six weeks from the date of this manifesto, the deposit banks at the Foundling Hospital (*Hospice des Enfans Trouvés*) and the Imperial Loan Bank, shall be authorized to make, under security of mortgages upon fixed property, advances in '*billets de credit*' (bank notes of the value of 50 silver roubles each). These notes are to be of a certain form. The minister of finance will submit model notes to the directing senate, and will also forward similar models to all the ministers, as well as to the chief departments of the empire, and to the finance chambers. These model notes shall be exhibited and placarded in all the commercial exchanges.

"II. The value of these notes to be brought into circulation shall amount to 30,000,000 silver roubles; of which 15,000,000 are allotted to the treasury of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow, 8,000,000 to the Deposit Bank at St. Petersburg, and 7,000,000 to the Loan Bank.

"III. The payment of these notes, and their ready conversion into bullion, in confor-

mity with Art. V. of the present manifesto, shall be guaranteed by all the banking and credit establishments in the empire.

"IV. They shall be circulated throughout the empire on the same terms as silver money.

"V. The exchange of these notes for metallic currency, at the discretion of the bearers, shall take place either at the bank of the Foundling Hospital, or at the Loan Bank, without any restriction as to the amount presented, or distinction as to the establishment from whence the notes presented have issued. Moreover, to ensure a punctual performance of such obligations, both the Deposit Bank and the Loan Bank, whenever they issue these notes, shall place, in a special chest for this purpose provided, an amount of metallic currency, equal in value to at least one-sixteenth part of that of the paper money issued.

"VI. And in order still further to facilitate the payment in bullion of such paper money, all the district treasuries shall be obliged to exchange these notes for metallic currency, up to the value of 100 silver roubles.

"VII. The funds of exchange and the amount of notes, whether in circulation or not, are placed under the control of the council of establishments of credit. Besides a monthly revision of its concerns, which each bank is obliged to make, there shall be twice in the year a general revision, by the same authorities, of such accounts; viz., at the Deposit Bank of St. Petersburg, at the Loan Bank, and also at the Moscow Bank. At the latter by three senators nominated by the minister of justice, acting in concert with the maréchal of the nobility of the government, and the mayor of the city. The accounts, after being revised by these functionaries, shall be forwarded to the beforenamed council.

"VIII. The exchange of old notes, out of use, for new ones, shall be regulated according to established custom.

"IX. These '*billets de credit*' may be transmitted by post, in the same manner as other notes (*billets de la caisse de dépôt*), *i. e.* by paying the requisite security and the price of postage.

"X. The exportation and importation of these '*billets de crédit*' is prohibited by the custom-house regulations now in force with respect to the '*billets de la caisse de dépôt.*'

"XI. Forgery of the above will be by law punished in the same manner, and attended with the like penalties, which attach to the counterfeiting any state papers.—*Done at Peterhoff, 1st July*, 1841."

An increase of the duties on stamps was promulgated at the same time.

In 1842 the contract for the brandy monopoly, which has always been farmed, was about to expire; and there being a great deficiency in the revenue, the minister of finance turned the circumstance of the nearly expired contract so far to account, by competition for it, that a sum has been agreed to for its renewal, which will, it is said, yield the Russian treasury about 7 millions sterling annually, instead of $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling.

Banks.—During the reign of Catherine the Second three different banks were established at St. Petersburg; and during the reign of the Emperor Paul, the Aid Bank and Bill Discount Office were instituted.

1. *The Loan Bank or Lombard, or Russian, Mont de Piété*, was established on the ground that the profits of it should belong to the St. Petersburg Foundling Hospital; and, according to an ukase of the empress in 1772, to prevent the usury and oppression to which the poor were exposed. By its constitution it was to lend on gold and silver, three-fourths of the value, on other metals half the value, and on jewels as much as the circumstances of the times would allow, an estimation being made by sworn appraisers. The rate of interest was regulated and established in 1786 throughout the empire at 5 per cent. One year's in-

terest being taken in advance; pledges forfeited to be publicly sold, and what they produced more than what the capital advanced, the interest due, and the charges amount to, to be returned to the owners. Money might also be deposited in this bank for which no interest was to be received, and on two days' notice it could be withdrawn. If monies were paid into the bank, and a declaration made that the same should remain a year or longer, and that three months' notice would be given when intended to be taken out, then the lawful interest on the capital is allowed, payable in the same sort of money as that which was put into the bank, as is likewise the capital when withdrawn. With various modifications this great pawning depot still carries on its operations.

2. *The Imperial National Note Bank.*—This was originally called *The Assignation Bank*, and was established by the empress in 1768 for St. Petersburg and Moscow, which was opened in 1770; afterwards, in many government towns bank-comptoirs were established, where, likewise, on paying copper money, assignations were issued of 25, 50, and 100 roubles, paying the assignations, when presented again with copper money.

In 1786 this bank was changed into a Reichs (imperial) Assignation bank at St. Petersburg. The notes issued were decreed to be on white, red, and blue paper, manufactured for the purpose; the blue for 5, the red for 10, and the white for 25, 50, and 100 roubles each. The colours were to enable the great body of Russian subjects and serfs who could not read, to know the value of the notes by the special colour of each. When this bank was converted into an imperial establishment, the former old assignations were all called in and exchanged for new ones.

The Loan Bank, for the nobility and the towns, was established by Catherine the Second also, in 1786. Its purpose is to lend to the nobility on landed property, or on male peasants (serfs), according to the revision-register of 1781, taking each head at 40 roubles. Its intention was for assisting the nobility and promoting payment of debts, and the improvement of their estates: the emission, for this purpose, was limited to 22,000,000; and a sum of 11,000,000 was appropriated for lending on stone and brick houses in towns, and grounds adjacent; the loans were made in bank assignats, which very much encouraged their circulation. To this bank was annexed an assurance against fire, for the houses, &c., on which it made advances, and on other property.

The Aid Bank was established by the Emperor Paul, by an ukase, dated the 27th of December, 1797, commencing its operations on the 1st of March following: it was rather novel in its nature, and not very satisfactory in its operations.

Discount Office.—A discount office, for the advance of money upon bills and Russian products; and also of an insurance office (exclusive of the Imperial Assignation Bank), for the purpose of insuring such goods upon which advances must be made, were established by an ukase of 18th of December, 1797.

College of Commerce.—On this principal, the Russian government have, at St. Petersburg a college of commerce, consisting of a certain number of directors, with a president, who take into consideration, and under their direction, every thing relating to the trade of the empire; and to that board applications were at all times to be directed. It has the control of the brackers, brokers, and every department connected with commerce; in matters of dispute, it acts, likewise, in a judicial capacity; and the only appeal from its decision, in case of the dissatisfaction of either party, is to the senate, where 200 roubles must be deposited: a certificate being produced from the secretary of the senate, that the deposit is made, when the requisite documents are given from the college of commerce, and proceedings commence in the superior court.

It is through this college, that the English have the privilege, specially provided for by treaty, to appeal in cases of dispute, or for redress from the Russian subject; and through this channel only it is, that the native subject must apply for redress against the British merchants; amongst whom, if any disputes or controversies arise, the directors of the college of commerce, very wisely order it for arbitration among the British merchants, who are selected for that purpose.

The Brackers.—" The principal articles of Russian exportation, must be examined or bracked by competent sworn brackers. For this purpose, in 1790, sixteen Russian and fourteen foreign brackers for hemp, five Russian and three German for tallow and oil, four Russian and three German for herrings (the Russian herring-brackers also brack caviare and isinglass), one Russian and two German for tobacco, five Russian and three German for yufts, two Russian and one German for horsehair and hogs' bristles, one Russian and two German for hareskins, were appointed.

" Such are the excellent regulations relating to the brackers, that if, through any neglect or fraud, an inferior quality is passed which ought not to be, the bracker, whose name is affixed on some articles, and especially appointed for others, is liable to a very severe punishment as soon as the proof is produced, so that a precaution like the one mentioned prevents the possibility of an inferior article being substituted for the real one, and every merchant is sure that what he purchases is the very article he agrees for.

" The merchant, in his purchases, has only to settle with a broker, who is likewise approved by the college of commerce, and who makes a contract betwixt the buyer and seller. The goods are received and the business is despatched.

" The articles subject to brack are *

" Hemp, flax, tallow, hides, yufts, isinglass, glue, caviare, hareskins, bristles, wax, cowhair, horsehair, linseed, hempseed, and train-oil, tobacco, rhubarb, masts, pot and pearl ashes, saltpetre, castor of beaver, &c. &c.

" A certain rate is fixed to be paid to the bracker by the purchaser which is very reasonable."—*Oddy's European Commerce.*

* Some articles are stamped; for instance, the casks with tallow and oil; flax with a leaden tally annexed by a string; hemp in the inside of the bales by a wooden tally, with the bracker's name written thereon.

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

New Change of Currencies.—In virtue of an Imperial Ukase, issued under date, 1st June, 1843, the old bank notes shall, from the 1st November next, be gradually exchanged against new notes stipulated in silver roubles, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles paper for 1 silver rouble; and for the redemption in specie of these new silver notes at any time, a cash fund of at least one-sixth part of the amount of new silver notes circulating will be assigned.

Additional Charges on Ships at Cronstadt.—The following tax has been laid on all shipping, both foreign and Russian, for the use of the cook-house, applying the amount to the profit of the town of Cronstadt:

"Every vessel trading to this port is to be charged 3 copecs silver per last each voyage. Every coaster, with one mast, 2 roubles silver; and with two or three masts, 3 roubles silver, for one summer.

"Every vodovick, or decked boat, employed in carrying iron and deals, 50 copecs silver each voyage.

"Every cutter employed in transporting goods, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rouble for one summer.

"Every ship proceeding on to St. Petersburg, without entering this harbour, is exempted from paying.

"Taking the tonnage of last year as a criterion, the British ships (74,238 lasts) would produce, at 3 copecs, 2227 roubles 14 copecs silver, or 7794 roubles 99 copecs copper, equal to 360*l.*"—*Cronstadt, 17th July*, 1841.

THE BRITISH RUSSIAN COMPANY.

A Russian company was first projected towards the end of the reign of Edward VI. Its charter was confirmed by act of parliament, under Queen Elizabeth, in 1566.

It had its rise from adventurers, who were sent in three vessels to discover new countries, and to find out a north-east passage to China; these falling into the White Sea, and entering the port of Archangel, were well received by the Moscovites, and on their return solicited letters patent to secure the commerce of Russia, for which purpose they had formed an association.

A charter was first granted by Mary, in 1555, in which the association was declared a '*body politick*,' under the name of the 'Company of Merchant Adventurers of England, for the Discovery of Lands, Territories, Islands, &c., unknown or unfrequented.'

This charter was altered and confirmed by Elizabeth, on the ground that it was not sufficiently guarded.

This company existed with reputation for nearly a century, till the time of the civil war in England, when it is said that the Czar, hearing of the death of Charles I., expelled all the English from his dominions. After the restoration, the company re-established part of their commerce at Archangel; but in the interim the Dutch had obtained a footing in the country. It then continued, and still exists, as a regulated company; that is, each member trades on his own account, only paying an admission fee; and maintaining certain regulations for managing the trade at St. Petersburg, &c. &c.

TABLE of Duties, payable to the Russian Company, on Goods imported from the Ports of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Narva, Onega, and Archangel.

ARTICLES.	s.	d.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....ton	0	4
Aniseed .....cwt.	0	3
Books bound..... do.	0	2
Bristles .....dozen lbs.	0	0
Cantharides.....100 lbs.	1	0
Caviare .....cwt.	2	0
Copper .....ton	0	4
Cordage .....cwt.	0	2
Corn; viz., wheat .....qr.	0	0½
— of any description .....do.	0	0½
Castoreum .....lb.	0	1
Down .....100 lbs.	0	4
Feathers for beds.....cwt.	0	4
Flax .....ton	0	4
Glue .....cwt.	0	1
Hair, cow or ox ..... do.	0	2
— horse..... do.	0	2
Hemp .....ton	0	3
Hides, dry undressed .....cwt.	0	1
— wet ..... do.	0	0½
— red or Moscovy .....each	0	0½
Iron.....ton	0	2
Isinglass .....cwt.	0	2
Junk and rope .....ton	0	2
Linen .....£100 val.	1	0
Mats 100	0	2
Pitch and tar.....last	0	2
Rhubarb .....lb.	0	1
Rope and junk .....ton	0	2
Resin.....cwt.	0	1
Saltpetre ..... do.	0	1
Seed (excepting aniseed) .....qr.	0	0½

ARTICLES.	s.	d.
Bearskins.....each	0	2
Armines or erminces ...timber of 40 skins	0	2
Calabar .....timber	0	2
Foxskins 100	0	4½
Sables .....timber	1	6
Wolfskins	0	1½
Hareskins 1000	0	2
Swanskins .....piece	0	1
Tallow .....ton	0	3
Tongues.....100	0	2
Tow .....ton	0	4
Wax, bees'.....cwt.	0	2
Wool .....do.	0	1
Balks, above 5 inches square 120	0	4
— under ditto .....do.	0	3
Battens .....do.	0	1
Clap boards .....do.	0	1
Deals..... do.	0	3
Firewood .....fathom	0	1
Fir timber .....load	0	1
Handspikes 120	0	1
Lathwood.....fathom	0	1
Masts, great.....each	0	2
— middle and small ..... do.	0	1
Oars 120	0	4
Oak boards ..... do.	0	5
Oak plank .....load	0	3
Oak timber..... do.	0	2
Paling boards 120	0	1
Spars ..... do.	0	2
Staves ..... do.	0	1
Wainscot logs .....load	0	2

Goods not rated in this tariff are to pay one-eighth per cent, according to the value on the declaration of the importer.

THOMAS COPE, Secretary.

FOREIGN AND RUSSIAN MERCHANTS IN RUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Emperor Alexander in regard to Merchants.—"THE annals of our country testify how highly the body of Russian merchants, while enriching the empire with the fruits of commerce, have adorned themselves with the characteristic virtues of good citizens. Since our accession, we have observed with satisfaction the meritorious examples their conduct has afforded. We have observed through every mercantile class, proofs of noble liberality, of patriotism, and of particular attachment to our person; we have derived the most heartfelt joy from the sentiments with which they have shown themselves inspired; and upon the most eminent of their order rewards have been conferred from the throne, and distinctions proportioned to their deserts. But these distinctions, however honourable to individuals, do not suffice for the exaltation of their whole order.

"The general character and title of this order merit from us some general mark of respect; some general advancement in the scale of public estimation. A fresh memorial is required, to define its existence in the constitution of the empire.

"Steady in this persuasion, we now grant and confirm for ever to our faithful body of merchants, new privileges and distinctions, and new means for the extension and consolidation of their commercial undertakings, on the principles established below:

I. OF MERCANTILE PARTNERSHIPS OR COMPANIES.

"Art. 1.—It is our wish that the faithful body of merchants should (principally with a view of increasing their consequence in foreign trade) hereafter carry on business under the forms of partnership. No person, however, is compelled thereto by law, which only recommends this new line to notice.

"The form of partnership shall by law be twofold. 1st, full partnership; 2d, a partnership in trust. There is, besides these two, a kind of partnership by shares, composed of several persons singly contributing certain sums, a fixed number whereof constitute the joint stock. But as its object is to promote important schemes of public establishments, this sort of company must be confined to the sovereign, not directly appertaining to the mercantile world.

"Art. 2.—A full partnership consists of two or more partners inscribed in like guilds, agreeing to trade in common, under their common names. This is denominated a mercantile house, under their names or firm; the partners in this house answer for all its debts, jointly and severally, to the full extent of their fixed and moveable property. The mutual conditions between the partners, their engagements with others under their common firm, the term of continuance and of the dissolution of their partnership, are all left to be settled by mutual contract.

"The contract concluded between the partners in the commencement of their concerns, if not incompatible with any fundamental principles here established, or with the civil and commercial rights of the public, shall have the force of law.

"Art. 3.—A partnership in trust, consists of one or more partners of the same guild, with the addition of one or more *subscribers*, who intrust the former with certain sums out of their own property, to be employed in trade in a greater or less proportion. This is denominated a mercantile house, under the name of Partners and Co. The partners in this kind of house are subject to the same rules laid down for full partnerships by Art. 2. In regard to subscribers, the two following are added:

"*a.* A subscriber who gives his capital in trust, answers, in case of failure, only for the amount of his subscription.

"*b.* A subscriber can, in that capacity, make no engagement for the trading firm.

"Although partners ought to be severally inscribed in the same or like guilds, yet father and son, or grandson in the male line, and two brothers with one another, may open a joint commercial house, provided one of them, the eldest, pays the tax on the capital to the guild. Other children and relations who cannot be partners in the same house, without being individually inscribed in the same or like guild, may be subscribers to the house, but the quality of subscribers does not determine the nature of their possession or calling.

"A partner in one mercantile house cannot become a partner in another; because, by Art. 2, a partner is responsible with his whole property, for the debts of one house.

"Art. 5.—A mercantile house, of either description, dates its civil and commercial existence from the time of presenting an extract of its copartnership terms to the magistracy and dome, and of notifying its establishment to its commercial friends, by printed circulars. The said extract must specify—

"*a.* The nature of the partnership, whether full, or on trust.

"*b.* The Christian name, country, family name, habitation and occupation, of only the actual partners.

"*c.* The signature and seal of the partners empowered to direct and conduct the concerns.

"*d.* The amount of capital brought in by the partners, and by the subscribers, and to name the latter or not at their option.

"The dome reports to the minister of commerce, for his information, every new partnership, with all the particulars stated to it. It is to be observed, that the declaration of capital to the dome, in no case implies an obligation to pay tax on that amount. A trading house, of either description, enjoys the commercial privileges of the guild to which its partners belong.

II. OF THE ADMISSION OF THE NOBILITY TO TRADE.

"Art. 6.—The tenour of the preceding section implies of itself that the Russian nobility are admitted to share in mercantile partnerships. Such is expressly our wish, and such it was, when, on the 4th of November, 1802, we granted to the nobility the right of foreign trade.

"Our motive is to strengthen the bond of union betwixt the two orders in the empire, and to afford the nobility, not serving in military or civil posts, an opportunity of promoting the public good through the channel of commercial industry.

"In pursuance of this, every nobleman is now authorized (if not in the service of the crown or on duty in his government), to inscribe himself in a guild, on the principle of the municipal code, in the following manner:

"He is allowed to be inscribed in the first or second guild, but excluded from the third, as avowedly of no advantage.

"When inscribed in a guild, he pays the tax on capital, and is liable for town dues and other charges, both personal and real. He then enjoys all the privileges of the guild. He is authorized either to open a mercantile house in conformity to Articles 2 and 3, or to join as partners in any such house.

"Art. 7.—It is understood, that his becoming liable for dues in the body of merchants, on the footing of a merchant, does not exempt him from the obligations and dues of the body of nobility. He is personally eligible to the offices of the town, and when he serves in them is exempt for those three years from serving in the government. Serving amongst the merchants exempts him from serving in the capacity of a nobleman; but serving as a nobleman does not exempt him from serving in the body of merchants. It is further understood that, in regard to mercantile transactions or disputes, he is amenable to the higher and inferior courts as a merchant, excepting in cases of high misdemeanor or capital crimes, in which he is subject to trial as a nobleman.

"In his mercantile engagements he is allowed to employ bills, conformably to the first part of the statutes of bankruptcy, and in cases of failure, to settle his affairs according to the regulations there laid down. But in engagements and differences relating merely to his estates, he is again subject to the regulations of the second part of the statutes of bankruptcy.

III. OF FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN RUSSIA.

"Art. 8.—The civil and commercial rights of foreign merchants, who, in times of peace and war, have enjoyed in former reigns, and continue to enjoy in ours, particular favours, are from henceforward established on the following principles:

"1st. The right of being inscribed in a guild of Russian merchants shall be confined to real Russian merchants.

"2d. No foreigner has a right to be inscribed in a Russian guild, unless he, or a wife after the decease of her husband, should be thought worthy to become a perpetual subject of the Russian empire.

"3d. No foreigner, who does not become a perpetual subject, can enjoy the rights and privileges attached to the guild; still less can he claim any sort of exclusive preference, in point of civil rank, in the exercise of a profession, in trade or in shipping. These regulations are from henceforward to be considered as general, fundamental, and irrevocable.

"Art. 9.—From the special attention of the sovereign to the privileges of foreign merchants, the following temporary exceptions are admitted. Foreigners already inscribed in the guilds may remain upon their present footing for six months from this date; in the course of which, it is left at their option to become perpetual subjects, or at the expiration of this term to take the rights belonging to foreign merchants, as they are clearly defined below in Article 13 and the following.

"Merchants of Armenian extraction, and domiciliated in Russia, to whom, on the part of the public, exclusive exceptions, suitable to the particular circumstances, were granted, must in the course of six months take their own measures in conformity to the ordinances of the manifesto, enjoying in other respects the benefits of the legal forms established in their behalf.

"We should wish that this race, so devoted to the Russian throne, might enjoy all the rights of the municipal code, and the new immunities, which so essentially augment and surpass all exclusive privileges hitherto granted.

"To those foreigners who are inscribed in the guilds of the maritime towns of the Black Sea, and Sea of Azof, is allowed the right of continuing in the guild till revisal. To prevent all doubt, it is hereby declared, that foreigners at the ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, enjoying the rights of guilds, only in the governments of Cherson, Ekaterinoslaf, and Taurichesky, do not carry the rights of the guilds further, and cannot transfer their inscriptions to the guilds of other towns on the borders or island, except those only on the said

coast, neither are they allowed anywhere, but in those particular governments, the rights of foreign guests.

"Art. 10.—The commercial rights belonging to foreign merchants in Russia are comprehended under two descriptions: That of guest, or that of itinerant merchants."

"*Penalties on Foreign Mechanics Resident in Russia, for dealing in Articles not appertaining to their Craft.*—By virtue of an ukase of the imperial senate of the 21st of June last, in answer to a question put by the St. Petersburg court of exchequer, as to what fine should be levied upon foreign tradesmen (mechanics) for dealing in articles not appertaining to their craft, the minister of finance represented it to the committee of ministers. By the resolution of the committee, his Imperial Majesty was pleased to command that foreign mechanics convicted of dealing in articles not of their craft, not by their nature belonging to the traffic of citizens,* shall be subject to a penalty, for the first offence, of 90 roubles (at 11*d.* per rouble, = 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*), and for the next, of 120 roubles (equal to 5*l.* 10*s.*), in proportion to the annual tax for a certificate for a citizen trading in† the two capitals.

"This imperial command was promulgated by an ukase of the senate, the 21st of September this year."—*Translated from the St. Petersburg Commercial Gazette, No.* 116, *Sept.* 27, 1838.

"*Documents of Russian Vessels sold to Foreigners to be given up to the Custom-house.*—In the 5th volume of the Compilation of Russian Laws, in the Regulations for Custom-houses, sec. 903, it is decreed that custom-house authorities shall not allow any Russian vessel, sold to foreigners, to leave any port, without taking from the buyer all documents belonging to the vessel. It has happened that the owner of a Russian vessel, after receiving passport and documents of clearance for the ship in his own name, has sold the vessel to a foreigner, giving up all the documents, and that consequently the custom-house authorities could not even know of the sale, much less act according to the above law. Such a sale may also remain a secret from the Russian consul; for, on the arrival of the ship at a foreign port, it will always depend upon the master to appear at the Russian consulate, or, as he may think better, at the consulate of that nation to which the buyer belongs. As this may injure the interest of Russian trade and navigation, it behoves all public officers by whom the documents for such sales to foreigners shall be registered, not to do this until all the documents belonging to the ship are given up, which are to be sent to the custom-house of the port where the ship is sold, according to the 11th volume of the Compilation of Laws, in the Regulations concerning Commerce, sec. 550, and continuation of 551. The minister of finance has represented this to the senate, which, confirming the representation of an ukase of the 17th of September, has given the needful orders for its fulfilment."—*Translated from the St. Petersburg Commercial Gazette, Sept.* 22, 1838.

MERCHANT-SHIPS BELONGING TO RUSSIA.

We have no special account of the merchant shipping of the empire, but if we divide the vessels cleared outwards by the average number of voyages in the year, the number of vessels, exclusive of coasters, does not probably exceed 250 ships, and the tonnage about 45,000 tons, and when the two following tables are compared, it will be seen that the Russian ships engaged in the foreign trade do not amount to much more than one-eighth of the whole number.

* *Citizen* (meshtshavin) is a class of tradesmen, next in order after the three classes of merchants.

† St. Petersburg and Moscow.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Russian Vessels, exclusive of Coasters, which cleared Outwards from Ports in Russia, in each Year from 1826 to 1835.

YEARS.	RUSSIAN SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	To Russian Ports.		To Foreign Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1826	71	4,008	517	78,542	588	82,550
1827	161	22,760	618	82,454	779	105,214
1828	107	16,990	481	34,796	588	51,786
1829	99	12,806	600	57,860	699	70,666
1830	64	8,398	910	138,382	974	146,780
Average, 1826 to 1830	100	12,992	625	78,407	725	91,399
1831	73	9,808	709	116,426	782	126,234
1832	135	9,494	702	123,092	837	132,586
1833	250	35,108	620	102,150	870	137,258
1834	261	34,116	542	86,090	803	120,206
1835	259	38,904	635	102,812	894	141,716
Average, 1831 to 1835	195	25,486	641	106,114	836	131,600

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels with Cargoes and in Ballast, which arrived and departed from the Ports of Russia, in each of the Years 1825, 1830, 1835, and 1836.

YEARS.	ARRIVED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1825	1961	301,942	1943	360,876	3903	662,818
1830	2311	341,612	3583	645,658	5894	986,270
1835	2469	377,302	1725	299,152	4194	676,454
1836	2402	409,160	2188	406,402	4590	815,562
	DEPARTED.					
1825	3939	659,752	107	11,696	4046	671,488
1830	6001	1,015,112	127	5,620	6128	1,025,744
1835	3812	613,398	291	46,702	4103	660,100
1836	4395	789,572	291	44,274	4686	833,846

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which cleared Outwards from the Ports of that Country, and of the Number of Vessels in the Coasting Trades of the Baltic and Black Sea, in each of the Years 1830 and 1836.

YEARS.	Russian Vessels cleared Outwards from Ports of that Country.		Number of Vessels in Coasting Trade of the	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Baltic.	Black Sea.
1830	657	82,058	739	3356
1836	942	163,643	1125	4356

MERCHANTS AT ODESSA.

The subjoined account of the number of merchants belonging to Odessa inscribed in the different guilds, affords an additional illustration of the progress of its commerce since 1808.

	1st Guild.	2d Guild.	3d Guild.	TOTAL.
In 1808	39	30	135	204
1813	53	13	190	256
1823	57	11	213	281
1828	64	34	302	382
1838	67	54	644	765

A *Tribunal of Commerce* was established at Odessa in 1824, whose jurisdiction extends over all disputes connected with trade. There is no appeal from its decisions, except to the senate.

"There are 12 sworn brokers, approved and licensed by the Tribunal of Commerce, who have deputies appointed by themselves. They register all transactions, and receive a half per cent from each party as commission. There is a discount or loan bank, established in 1828, and marine and fire insurance societies. Most articles of provision are cheap; and fish, which costs next to nothing, is excellent. Fuel, however, is scarce and dear."

DUTIES PAYABLE BY VESSELS IN THE PORT OF ODESSA.

"*Tonnage Duty.*—Every vessel pays, for the benefit of the crown, a tonnage duty of 50 paper copecs per ton, on entering and on leaving the port.

"Every foreign vessel arriving laden from foreign ports, pays moreover for the benefit of the city 50 copecs on each last, or 120 poods weight of her cargo.

"*Anchorage Money.*—Foreign vessels pay 50 copecs per ton, Russian vessels 25 copecs per ton, for the benefit of the city.

"*Light Money.*—Every vessel pays 25 paper roubles for the support of the lighthouse.

"*Quarantine.*—Every vessel coming from a foreign port, is furnished by the quarantine officers, with a quarantine flag, for which 5 roubles must be paid, and a set of printed regulations, the price of which is one rouble.

"*Chalk Buildings in the South of Russia.*—In many districts of Southern Russia, where the materials usually employed in building, such as freestone, timber, and bricks, are difficult to be obtained, the price of these materials is very high, compared with that of agricultural produce; and as the population of these districts is increasing very rapidly, the result would appear to produce great inconvenience, at least to the inhabitants of the country.

"Fortunately, however, immense beds of chalk are situated in these districts, and in many places, especially in the government of Kharkoff, the peasants have employed it for their cottages; and on the borders of Aidar and Krasnaia, buildings, barns, stables, &c., have been long built of blocks of chalk. These erections last much longer than would have been supposed; chalk being a bad conductor of heat, they are warm in winter, damp cannot penetrate through the walls, and they are solid enough to support even heavier roofs than are usually used for the cottages of the peasantry.

"Experience having shown that this kind of building might be conveniently adopted, even for houses of considerable size, the government caused 4 boarding-schools and 6 stables to be erected in the military settlements in the district of Kharkoff. Very little expense was necessary, as one man furnished with an iron lever could easily detach three cubic *sagènes* of chalk from the bottom of the quarry in one day; and after being exposed to the air for some days to dry, the blocks are easily hewed into shape; and as they can be made of a large size, the building of the walls advances rapidly. The abovementioned erections have their foundations, projecting angles, and the coatings of the doors and windows made of freestone. The peasants generally fill up the interstices between the blocks of chalk with clay, while in the government buildings, lime slacked with water was used.

"Several churches in the villages of these districts have resisted the action of time and the effect of the air for more than forty years, without the slightest symptom of decay becoming apparent.

"This method of building is likewise being introduced into the district of Voronège, which also possesses large quarries of chalk."—*Translated from St. Petersburg Gazette.* 1843.

RACES IN RUSSIA.

THE different races which inhabit Russia, are much divided in their associations and sympathies. These races are classed by Balbi, Cannabich and Galletti, as follows:—1. The SLAVONIAN, which comprehend a majority of the whole population; while at the same time this race is divided into branches which have no sympathy for each other; viz., Great Russians, *Ruski*, or the Ancient Moscovites: the little Russians, or *Malorossians*; the *Rusniaks*, the *Poles*, the *Lithuanians*, the *Servians*, the *Bulgarians*, and the *Cossacks*. 2. The *Finns*, who call themselves in their own language *Suomalainen*, or *swamp-dwellers*. The *Laplanders*, who, as well as the *Esthonians* and *Liefianders* are considered akin to the *Finns*. The *Samoiedes* and *Kamtschatdales* of the arctic region; the *Tchermessians*, on the left bank of the Wolga, near Nijnei-Novgorod; the *Morduanians* on the Wolga and Okka, and also in Nijnei-Novgorod; and the *Zyrjanians* and *Permians* of Vologda, are also considered akin to the Finnish races. 3. The *Lettes* and the *Kourish* race of Courland are classed under the Slavonian race, by Galletti and by Balbi. But there appears no affinity whatever between the Lettes and Moscovites. (See account of them and the people of Courland and Esthonia, in a preceding part of this work.) 4. The *Tartar* or *Tatar* race, which Balbi calls, as more properly, the *Turkish race* (*Souche Turque*). This race includes the *Nogay Tartars*, the *Tartars* of Kasan and Astrakan, the *Turkomans* of the Caucasus, the *Baskires*, *Tchuwasks*, the *Metcherisks*, *Teptiers*, &c. 5. The *Mongolian*, to which belong, according to *Cannabich* and *Balbi*, the *Cossacks* of the *Don*, and the *Kalmoucks* of *Taurida*, *Kherson*, *Astrakan*, and the Eastern and Northern *Caucasus*. 6. The *Zigains* or *Gipsies* of Bessarabia. 7. The *Semetic race*, or *Jews* of Poland and other parts. 8. The *Circassians*, or the *Tcherkesses*, *Abassians*, *Lesghiens*, &c., of the European Caucasian region. 9. The *Armenians* of the Caucasus, and who are also found in various parts of Southern Russia. 10. The *Georgians*. 11. The *Greco-Latin* race, which includes the *Moldavians* and *Walachians* in Bessarabia, and the *Greeks*, *Italians*, and *French*, who have resorted to and settled in various parts of the Russian dominions. 12. The *German race*, inhabiting St. Petersburg and the Baltic provinces, and the colonies of Southern Russia. Exclusive of the foregoing races, there are several thousands of Swedish race in Finland, and a few Danes and English settled in the commercial towns of the empire, and also a few thousands of Arabs and some Persians who inhabit the Southern Caucasus. All the foregoing races, except the Great Russians, who are estimated at 28,000,000 of the whole, and the German colonists, and other people who have voluntarily resorted to Russia, consider themselves as conquered nations. The following extract is translated from Kohl—we doubt, however, the correctness of what he says respecting the Cossacks:

"The natives of Little Russia are called *Malorossiani*; those of Great Russia call

themselves *Ruski*, or Russian *par excellence*. These are the two principal sections into which the Russian nation is usually divided; but when the emperor is called the emperor of all the Russias, Russia includes likewise White Russia, comprising a great part of Lithuania, on the Upper Dwina and the sources of the Niemen; Red Russia, of which a large portion at present does homage to the Austrian sceptre; and Black Russia, the exact locality of which it is difficult to define. The *Ruski*, or Great Russians, inhabit the central provinces of the empire, the ancient Moscovy, where they have extended themselves over the lands inhabited by the Finns to the Baltic and the Arctic Ocean, and among the Tartars and Mongolians, over Siberia as far as the Pacific. In numbers they are supposed to be about 28,000,000, and constitute, therefore, by far the most important portion of the 60,000,000 of human beings ruled by the Russian emperor. They are to all intents the ruling race in Russia, they occupy the most important offices, and their language is the official language of the state. The *Malorossiani* inhabit the southern part of European Russia, particularly the provinces watered by the Dnieper and its tributaries. The *Malorossiani* are almost exclusively an agricultural people, and have spread themselves over the country reaching from the Carpathian mountains to the Lower Volga. The Cossacks on the Euxine and the Aral, the Caucasus and the Ural, the Don and the Volga, are all descended from military colonies originating among the *Malorossiani*. The whole race comprises about 12,000,000 of souls. The natives of Great and those of Little Russia differ as much as it is possible for two parts of the same nation to do. They differ from each other morally and physically, and in many points there exists a remarkable contrast between their characters and habits.

"The serfs in Little Russia are much more obsequious than the serfs of Great Russia. Serfdom, in fact, is an institution of much more ancient date in Great Russia than in Little Russia, where it is said never to have existed till after the subjugation of the country by the Moscovites. The serf in Great Russia calls his lord "father," treats him with a respectful familiarity, and stands to him in something like a patriarchal relation. He is generally well-informed of the family affairs of his lord, takes a lively interest in them, and will not hesitate to volunteer good advice when he thinks it called for. In Little Russia, on the contrary, the serf neither loves his lord nor troubles himself about his concerns. The most romantic attachment is often shown in Great Russia by the serfs to their lords; in Little Russia, the murder of a lord by his serf is by no means an unheard of occurrence. Nevertheless, the serf of Little Russia is much more humble and submissive in his outward deportment, endeavouring, apparently, by an obsequious demeanour, to atone for the total absence of real affection. On these points, there is much resemblance between the serfs of Little Russia and those of Poland."—*Kohl's Russia.*

The space of Country formerly inhabited by the Zaparog cossacks, was along that part of the banks of the Dnieper (Boristhenes), where that river is obstructed by rocks, called in Russian, *parog*, or cataracts. *Za* is the word for "beyond;" so that the two joined together form the phrase "beyond the cataracts," which has since become the denomination of the people inhabiting the southern banks of the Dnieper.

The country occupied by this people extended to the river Bug (Hypanis, or Bogus), and had no fixed limits; they have therefore received four different classifications; viz., the Tartars of Oczakoff in the west, the Polish Cossacks in the north, the Little Russians in the east, and the Crimean Tartars in the south.

Originally, women were rigidly excluded from their republic; notwithstanding which, their number increased. Unmindful about their means of subsistence, not having any domestic cares to trouble them, Ukrania, and other adjacent provinces, were constantly exposed to their brigandage: cattle, corn, and all the productions of these provinces generally became their prey. Frequently

they would set fire to villages, in order to drive the women out of the recesses of their habitations, and satiate their brutal passions by force. All the male children under the age of twelve, who fell into their hands, were brought up to their roving and desperate habits, and young idle peasants frequently joined them. Criminals, outcasts, and adventurers from every part came and associated themselves with this commonwealth of freebooters.

"Whenever a foreigner was admitted a member of the commonwealth, he was compelled to relinquish his own name, his former habits, and his religion, and to adopt the usages and customs of the Zaparogs.

"A long novitiate was to be submitted to, preparatory to being received, in order that the requisite qualities of firmness and courage might be fully acquired.

"They lived under temporary tents, made of light matting, which were easily carried. They attached a high value to the breed of horses.

"The number of these Cossacks was never fixed; 30,000 or 40,000 of them were exclusively devoted to arms, and frequently took service under foreign states. Those who were rich in cattle of various kinds, and had become tired of the excursive life, remained on the lands they had acquired, and cultivated them through the aid of young Ukraine peasants, who aspired to the honour of being received as members of the Zaparog republic.

"Besides these, there were forty *bourgades*, each consisting of one thousand *kirinni*, or subterraneous habitations, large enough to contain only one individual, where the active members of the republic repaired for rest after the fatigues of a marauding campaign. The only article of furniture used in the *kirinni* was a bearskin, stretched on the ground, which served the purposes of a sofa and bed. In the centre of the thousand *kirinni* was a larger one for the leader of the *bourgade*, who was himself subordinate to the chief of the republic called the hetman. Every member was required, on his admission, to select a brother-at-arms, and to take oath that he would defend him against every peril. They were obedient and devoted to the chief they had chosen; and in their manner of living they were sober, vigilant, and hospitable: the last was considered a sacred duty. They had no written laws; usage was their only code, and common sense its only guidance. But he who deviated from the established custom was punished with extreme severity. Murder was punished by a horrid death: the murderer was buried alive alongside of his victim. Robbery, committed within the limits of the republic, was punished by a kind of pillory and the knout. The hetman was chosen from among the most valorous Cossacks, and elected by the majority. His attributes were those of a sovereign and military leader. In the execution of his authority he exercised an absolute authority, but only in unison with established usages. After returning from their predatory excursions, the Cossacks were bound to take the whole of their booty to the hetman, who divided it equally among them, and even those who had not aided in its capture. Those who were convicted of concealing any part, were punished like other thieves, by exposition in the pillory. The hetman was entitled to a tithe of all that was taken. They professed the Greek religion, and had a few priests among them, who, as in Russia, were called *papa*.

"They were remarkably active, and well skilled in horsemanship. Their days of rest after an excursion, were spent in horse-racing, hunting, wrestling, &c. Their festivals were generally closed by inebriation.

"As they only served as auxiliary troops in the wars between the neighbouring powers, they always sided with the party which appeared the strongest, and was most disposed to allow full scope to their marauding propensities. Sometimes the allies of the Poles, the Russians, and occasionally the Turks, they always managed, at the close of each war, to carry immense riches back to their own camp. This republic was a perfect scourge to all its neighbours. They never fought in a line; and it was their practice to fall upon their enemy unawares. Their superior skill in managing their horses and using their arms, gave them great advantage. Their long lances, which were little known among other troops, made them formidable pursuers in a flight.

" These ferocious marauders formerly rendered some important services to the czars of Russia, and formed a useful barrier at the time the southern provinces were little better than deserts. But so soon as it was determined to people the latter, the Zaparog Cossacks could no longer maintain their independence. Unwilling to submit to the terms proposed to them in the year 1768, they were surrounded by a numerous Russian army, well provided with artillery. They defended themselves with desperate bravery and perseverance ; but, finally obliged to yield to numbers, many surrendered, and others fled to the shores of the Black Sea, the banks of the Danube, and even so far as Asia Minor. The extent of country formerly occupied by them, has since been called Ekaterinoslaf; a name which, from its meaning—*glory to Catherine*, was intended to perpetuate the memory of the reign under which its conquest was achieved.

" Several years after their dispersion, while Prince Potemkin was conducting the siege of Oczacoff, he was informed that Sider Bialy, their late hetman, was residing on one of the islands of the Dnieper, and living on fish caught by his own labour, determined never to quit the scenes of his former greatness. The prince sent for him, and he appeared soon after, almost covered with his white beard, from which he derived his surname of Bialy. This Nestor of the Cossacks was a cunning old man, who resolved to do his best for the re-establishment of his tribe. Finding the prince disposed to listen to him, he ingratiated himself into his good graces, and before the close of the campaign so far succeeded, that a regular corps of militia was formed from among the remaining portion of the Zaparog Cossacks; to which, however, the name of Czarno-Morski (Black Sea) Cossacks was given in lieu of their former one. Many of them were admitted among the troops of the line, and some corps of light cavalry were formed of the most able horsemen. These regiments are armed in the same manner as the Zaparog Cossacks ; but they are better disciplined, and wear a uniform similarly to the Cossacks of the Don. In the year 1800 there were about 10,000 of these Cossacks in the service of the czar.

" Those who had not emigrated, and were not admitted into the Russian service, were allowed to settle in the space of country which extends from the Kuban to the frontiers of the Caucasus.

" Some, however, preferred spending their days on the lands to which they were used, and have exchanged their former roving habits for more sedentary and peaceful occupations.

" Joined by colonists from other parts of the empire, their country, which was formerly little better than a wilderness, soon improved, and it is now flourishing under a numerous and industrious population, who are fast spreading over it the blessings of civilization.

" Such were the existence and dispersion of the tribe of brigands, who had acquired a great celebrity in the annals of Ukrania."—*Journal of a French Traveller.*

RUSSIAN ARMY.

A SERIES of retreat and discomfitures, in 1812, taught the Russians a lesson which they have turned to gigantic military account. The Russian is a soldier by compulsion, and his feudal chief cannot use a greater threat, than of having him sent to the army. He however becomes attached to the profession. The peasants and serfs are taken as conscripts, and their term of servitude is 22 years. When they leave their home their minds are made up never to see it again, and few ever have the opportunity; custom gradually reconciles him to his situation, and he becomes loyal to his colours with the same degree of attachment he previously entertained for his hut. The colours henceforward become his home. He seldom asks for permission or furlough, and while in Russia or in Russian grounds never deserts. When his time of servitude has expired he rarely returns home. The term of servitude used to be 25 years, but in 1827 it was reduced for the guards to 20 years; for the line to 22 years; with double pay should they serve after that period. This long absence from home has made him a stranger and unfitted him for domestic avocations. He therefore is contented to be draughted into some garrison regiment where he ends his days. The common soldier seldom rises beyond the ranks, but the moment he enters the army he becomes free, and is relieved from all allegiance as a serf.

There are special seminaries for rearing officers in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Oremburg, &c.; the number of cadets are generally 8000, and their system of education and organization is admirable; promotion generally in time of peace is by seniority, except by removal to or from the guards; the officer in the latter ranking two grades higher than those of the line. Of all European soldiers the Russians pay is the lowest, consequently peculations and various malpractices, during the recent wars, took place. In time of war, and when from home, they are paid in silver roubles, which is better than three times their usual pay.

The military colonies, which we have already described, form a peculiar feature in their system. The emperor by these means created an armed middle class, making himself more independent of the nobility. The nobles have always opposed these establishments, and of late years not unsuccessfully, taking advantage of some disturbances at Novogorod, they got their further prosecution postponed until 1837, when the emperor not only extended and reorganized them, but created others in the Caucasus. We however doubt the permanence of these colonies. Agricultural and military habits can never, we believe, assimilate on a durable basis; one of the two must in time supplant the other.

In 1833 he remodelled the army on a basis laid by his father. The recruiting is placed upon a more regular footing, the pay has been increased and measures adopted in order that the regiments shall always have their full numbers complete.

There now exists an active army of operation, consisting of 6 corps of infantry. Each corps is divided into 3 divisions of 2 brigades. A brigade consists of 2 regiments, each containing 6 battalions; these again are divided into 4 companies, each with a captain, 1 first, 3 second lieutenants, 15 non-commissioned officers, and 230 men; thus a battalion contains 1000 men. Of the 6 battalions composing the regiment only 4 take the field, two remaining in reserve in the depot. A regiment is, therefore, 4000 men, a brigade 8000, a division 16,000, and an army corps 48,000. To each army corps is attached a division of artillery consisting of 3 brigades each, possessing 3 batteries of 8 guns. To be added to these is a reserve battery, 3 sapper and pioneer battalions, besides train and working companies, together with 6000 men, of whom 5000 are combatants, besides a division of light cavalry of 2 brigades, a brigade of hussars and lancers, each of 2 regiments, which consist of 9 squadrons each, of 160 horses which in war time, in consequence of the depot squadrons, is increased to 180; only 8 of these 9 squadrons take the field, the 9th remains in reserve in depot. A regiment of 8 squadrons, therefore, is 1280, a brigade 2560, and a division 5120 horses, to which belong 2 battalions of horse artillery. An army corps represents 60,000 men with 120 pieces of cannon, allowing for sick and those detached as non-combatants, we may calculate in the field of battle 50,000 fighting men. The whole active army, therefore, of operation fit for the field of battle will be 300,000, with 720 pieces of artillery perfectly equipped. This portion of the military force of the empire may be assumed as ready for any operation at a moment's notice.

To this active army belong further—1st, the guards, consisting of 43,000 infantry, 11,600 cavalry, and 120 pieces of artillery; 2d, a grenadier corps of the same strength as an army corps.

Two reserve corps of cavalry, each corps consisting of a cuirassier and Uhlan division each of 2 brigades, these consist again of 2 regiments of which the cuirassiers have 6 and the Uhlans 8 full squadrons, also each regiment a reserve squadron. To these are attached 2 brigades of horse artillery; 4th, a dragoon corps of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, each containing 8 dragoon and 2 Uhlan squadrons with artillery and reserves as before, as well as 2 squadrons of pioneers. These 3 cavalry corps have, therefore, in reality a force of 30,000 horses, and, therefore, the active army of operation consists of about 500,000 fighting men, with 75,000 horses, and 1000 pieces of artillery complete.

In the above number the irregular cavalry is not taken into account, this we may calculate at 50,000 horse, the Caucasian army of 80,000 men are likewise excluded, as well as a separate army corps in Siberia and neighbouring districts.

This active army of operatives is regularly recruited from the reserve battalions, who receive and exercise the raw recruits, and form an internal army of 200,000, the garrisons and invalided detachment and marine regiments are not included in this statement.

GENERAL RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

Infantry, including guard and corps in agricultural settlements	450,000
Garrison battalions	50,000
Invalid ditto	50,000
Artillery, including garrison companies	40,000
Engineers and artificers	18,000
Cavalry, including guard and corps in agricultural settlements	95,000
Train	10,000
Cossacks and irregulars	90,000
Total	803,000

RUSSIAN NAVY.

TOWARDS the navy the present emperor has devoted particular attention. In less than 15 years he has remodelled and created two large fleets, one in the Baltic, the other in the Black Sea, and immense labour and expense has been incurred to form and fortify good harbours. In 1836 the fleet at Cronstadt consisted of 27 sail of the line, 12 frigates, 4 sloops of 24 to 28 guns, 6 brigs of 18 guns, and 10 floating batteries, besides gun-boats and other smallcraft. It now consists of 30 sail of the line, besides those laid up, 20 frigates, 4 of which are of 60 guns each, and about 40 sloops, brigs, and gun-boats, as well as several powerful armed steamers, chiefly built in England. In the Black Sea there are likewise 17 ships of the line, among which are 2 of 120 guns; 10 frigates, 5 of which are of 60 guns each; 12 gun-brigs of 10 to 20 guns each; besides 18 cutters, luggers, and armed yachts, mounting together 158 guns, and 6 armed steamers. Each sail of the line has a complement of 1100 men.

The Baltic fleet has a complement at present of 35,000 men, and costs the government upwards of 28,000,000 of silver roubles. The Black Sea fleet has a complement of 24,000 men, and is sustained at an expense of between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000 roubles. Russia has also a great naval force on the Caspian.

However formidable the Russian navy may be as regards numerical strength and the apparent efficiency of its equipment, there is still wanting a most essential qualification ere they could cope, with the least chance of success, with Great Britain; and that is the "morale," in which they are, as compared with our seamen, and particularly officers, deplorably inferior. The acquisition of Finmark, and Nordland would give great additional naval power to Russia, the harbours of Finland never being closed by ice.

KINGDOM OF POLAND.

TRANSLATION of Ukases changing the Money System, Banks, and further altering the Constitutional and Administrative Laws of Poland.

Ukase of the 3d—15th—September, 1841.—Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c. &c. In order to place definitively the monetary system of the kingdom of Poland upon the same system with that of the empire, we, upon the representation of the Administrative Council, have decreed and do decree as follows:

I. The Russian pound shall be the unit of weight for money in the kingdom. For this purpose the Mint of Warsaw shall use in weighing gold, silver, and copper, the Russian weight called "pood," which contains 40 pounds; each pound 96 zolotniks, and each zolotnik 96 dols. In the assaying of gold and silver, the Mint shall use the standard pound, which, according to the scale in use in the empire, is divided into 96 zolotniks, and the zolotnik into $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of a zolotnik.

II. The unit of all money circulating in the kingdom shall be the silver rouble.

III. The Mint of Warsaw shall strike pieces in gold, to be called 'half-imperials,' each of the value of 5 roubles; and pieces in silver of 1 rouble, of a half rouble, and of 25, 20, 10, and 5 copecs—all with the die that has been approved by us.

IV. A pound of gold ought to produce 68 $\frac{4}{15}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to 341$\frac{3}{3}$ silver roubles; and a pound of standard gold, of 88 zolotniks, will produce 62$\frac{3}{4}\frac{6}{5}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to 312$\frac{8}{9}$ silver roubles. According to this scale, each half-imperial will contain 1 zolotnik and 39 dol of pure gold, and will weigh in gross 1 zolotnik and 51$\frac{3}{1}$ dol.

V. An allowance in the weight, either above or below the standard of the gold coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon one piece, 1 dol; and upon every pound gross weight of coins, 12 dols of the normal pound (or pound adopted as the unit of weight).

VI. A pound of pure silver ought to furnish 22$\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{3}$ pieces of roubles; and a pound of standard silver, of 83$\frac{1}{3}$ zolotniks, will furnish 19$\frac{6}{8}\frac{4}{1}$ pieces of roubles. Consequently 100 roubles will contain 4 pounds, 37 zolotniks, and 84 dol of pure silver, and will weigh in gross 5 pounds and 6 zolotniks. The gross weight of each of the different larger descriptions of coined pieces, and the quantity of pure silver contained in each will be as follows:

	Gross Weight.		Pure Silver.	
	zolotniks.	dol.	zolotniks.	dol.
Piece of one rouble . .	4	82$\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{5}$	4	21
Piece of half a rouble . .	2	41$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$	2	10$\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 25 copecs . .	1	20$\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}$	1	5$\frac{1}{4}$
Piece of 20 copecs . . .	0	93$\frac{3}{1}\frac{0}{2}\frac{0}{5}$	0	81
Piece of 10 copecs . .	0	46$\frac{8}{1}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{5}$	0	40$\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 5 copecs . . .	0	23$\frac{4}{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$	0	20$\frac{1}{4}$

VII. An allowance in the weight, either more or less, of each of the various large silver coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon the rouble pieces, 4 dols; upon the half-rouble pieces, 3 dols; upon the pieces of 25 and of 20 copecs, 2 dols; upon the pieces of 10 and of 5 copecs, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ dol; upon 100 pieces of each of the abovementioned coins, weighed at once, the allowance in weight is 1$\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik; upon 1000 roubles, it is 7 zolotniks of the normal pound.

VIII. The gold coins shall be received and shall be issued by all the public departments, at 3 per cent above the nominal value of such coins; that is to say, the imperial at the value of 10 roubles 30 copecs, the half-imperial at 5 roubles 15 copecs.

IX. Foreign coins of a high standard, at present used in the country in payments between private individuals, may be received at the rate fixed by the treasury; but after having been received in the public departments, they shall be sent to the Mint to be recoined with the die of the kingdom.

X. The purchase in foreign countries of gold and silver in bars for the use of the Mint at Warsaw, shall be regulated as to price by the state of commerce, care being taken that the expense of coinage be covered.

The purchase of other metals, not brought from abroad in bars, shall be made at the prices fixed from time to time, according to circumstances, by the administrative council.

XI. The purchase of copper shall be made by contract.

XII. The ukase dated 19 November—1 December—1815, in so much as it is affected or modified by the present ukase, and also the ukase of the 1st of May, 1834, shall cease to be obligatory.

XIII. The execution of the present ukase, which shall be inserted in the *Journal of Laws*, and shall come into force from the 20 December, 1841—1 January, 1842,—is intrusted to our administrative council, and more especially to the commission of the treasury and finance.

Given at Warsaw, this 3d—15th—September, 1841. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

By command of the Emperor and King: the Minister-Secretary of State.

(Signed) TURKULL.

Ukase of the 3d—15th—September, 1841.—Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c. &c.

In reference to the clauses of the 4th Article of our ukase of the 21st January—2d February, of the current year, by which we have decreed that the notes of the Bank of Poland shall be changed into notes representing silver roubles, We, at the request of our Administrative Council of the Kingdom, have decreed and do decree, as follows:

I. The Bank of Poland will cause to be prepared, and, as soon as they shall be ready, will issue bank notes representing silver roubles of the value of one rouble, of 3, of 10, of 50, and of 100 roubles each; withdrawing at the same time an equivalent number of the florin notes now in circulation, so that the total amount of notes in circulation do not exceed the sum permitted by the 23d Article of our ukase of 17th—29th—January, 1828.

II. The nominal value of each of the beforementioned notes shall be printed, in figures and in words, on one side of the note, in the Russian and Polish languages; and on the other side the same value shall be printed, in figures and in words, in German, French, and English.

III. The said notes shall all be marked alike with the stamp of the empire: this stamp is to bear the arms of the kingdom, with the inscription "Bank of Poland," and shall be affixed, as heretofore, under the strict control of the commission of the sinking fund of the national debt.

IV. Upon each note shall be inscribed in Russian and in Polish "the Bank of Poland will pay to the bearer (here insert the quantity of) silver roubles in hard cash at the rate of $22\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ roubles to the Russian pound of pure silver."

V. The colour of the paper, the water marks, the typographical ornaments, the shape and size of the said notes, as well as all matters of detail relative to the printing, the issuing, and the exchange against coined specie, shall be decided, at the request of the commission of the treasury and finance, by our administrative council of the kingdom. The models of each description of note, previous to their being definitively put in circulation, shall be presented to our administrative council.

VI. All ordinances which have been decreed by our previous ukases, relative to the bank notes at present in circulation, shall remain in force in so far as they are not affected by the present ukase.

VII. The execution of the present ukase, which shall be inserted in the *Journal of Laws* is intrusted to the director-general presiding over the commission of the treasury and finance.

Given at Warsaw, this 3d—15th—September, 1841. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

By command of the Emperor and King: the Minister-Secretary of State.

(Signed) TURKULL.

UKASE of the 6th—18th—September, 1841, abolishing the Council of State of Poland.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c. &c. &c. To our Lieutenant of the kingdom of Poland.

Having judged fitting, in 1832, to establish in our imperial council a special department for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland, to the jurisdiction of which belong the most important affairs concerning the kingdom, We consider the further existence of a distinct council of state in the kingdom as being no longer in accordance with the actual position of the country; and as it is necessary to fix at the same time the superior court of justice on a more solid basis, we have decided to suppress the council of state of the kingdom, and the superior court; and in place thereof, to create in Warsaw, for the entire kingdom of Poland, two departments of the directing senate, which shall be called the 9th and 10th departments, and to institute a general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate.

In consequence of which, by our ukases to the directing senate, issued this day, we have ordained, and do ordain by these presents:—

SECTION 1. The general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate shall take cognizance of all the matters which, up to this day, were under the jurisdiction of

the council of state of the kingdom, with the exception of the budget of receipts and expenditure. This budget and the reports of the directors-in-chief of the different branches of the administration, of which the revision was confided to the administrative council, shall henceforth be submitted directly for our sanction, by the department of the imperial council for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland.

The order of the sittings of the general assembly, its relations with the other authorities, and the regulation of its affairs, shall be precisely the same as those prescribed for the council of state of the kingdom.

2. The heraldic chamber of the kingdom, which retains its present internal organization, is attached, as a special institution, to the general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, and it shall maintain, with those departments, the same relations which it held with the council of state of the kingdom.

3. The 9th department of the directing senate shall have the powers of the superior court. Therefore, all the matters which were within the jurisdiction of that court, shall henceforth be decided in the last instance by the department, according to the laws and regulations prescribed for the superior court.

It follows, therefore, that the judgments pronounced by this department shall not be subject to any revision, and that no appeal, relief, nor complaint, can be received against its judgments.

4. The 10th department of the directing senate shall take cognizance of all criminal matters. Its functions and the extent of its powers shall be regulated in the new penal code. But all the regulations at present existing on this subject shall, in the mean time, remain in force.

5. The general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate is under the presidency of our lieutenant of the kingdom, and is composed of 5 senators, named by us, from the members of the three first classes.

6. All the members of the administrative council, and the military governor of Warsaw, shall have the right of sitting in the general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate.

7. The Warsaw departments of the directing senate shall be composed of senators, and, for this time only, of the other persons summoned by us to discharge the duties of that office. Their distribution in the departments shall be made each year, according to our decision, upon the recommendation of the lieutenant of the kingdom.

8. The Warsaw departments of the directing senate may be divided into 2 or more sections, if necessary. The organization of the sections, and the mode of proceeding, shall be the same as those of the departments.

9. We will name each year, on the recommendation of our lieutenant of the kingdom, a president for each Warsaw department of the directing senate, and for each section of the departments.

10. In the absence of the lieutenant of the kingdom, from illness or from other causes, the functions of president of the general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, shall be filled by one of the presidents of the departments or of the sections, or by the president of the heraldic chamber, who shall be named by the lieutenant of the kingdom.

11. The senators of the general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are accorded to the other senators of our empire. The persons discharging the functions of senator shall have a deliberative voice in the decision of matters, equally with the senators of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate.

12. At the expiration of each year there shall be presented to the minister of justice, as attorney-general, statistical summaries respecting the administration of justice of the kingdom; and also an account of the service of the functionaries composing the establishment of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, and of their general assembly.

In confiding to you the execution of our present ukase, and its publication in the *Journal of Laws*, our pleasure is, that the drafts of the ukases necessary for the complete development of these principal bases, shall be prepared and submitted for our sanction.

Done at Warsaw, the 6th—18th—September, 1841. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

(True translation.) The Minister-Secretary of State. (Signed) TURKULL.

ABO AND THE ISLANDS OF ALAND.

ABO, the ancient capital of Finland, lies near the end of the promontory between the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. It formerly had an university: it has now a gymnasium, banks, some manufactures, and a considerable trade. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1827, at which time its population amounted to about 14,000. Ship-building and the saw-mills have long given employment to the people. They have employed their ships in foreign trade, especially with French, Spanish, and Italian ports, carrying timber and deals from Finland, and proceeding from one port to another in the south of Europe, have often remained away three or four years, returning to the Baltic usually with a cargo of salt. Ths harbour of Abo is shallow at the town, but deep for large vessels three miles below.

ALAND ISLANDS are a numerous cluster of islets, lying at the mouth of the gulf of Bothnia, nearer the Swedish coasts than the coast of Finland. They were seized upon by Russia in 1809, and having excellent harbours completely command the gulf of Bothnia and the Swedish coast. The largest island, Aland, has an area of about 250 miles, and about 9000 inhabitants, and its safe and deep harbour, on the west side, is capable of containing a fleet which could blockade the Swedish shores. Several harbours in these islands have been fortified by the Russians, who have a large *flotilla* called the Skaerenflott, stationed at the most commanding ports of Aland.

These islands have still forests of beech and firs, and produce potatoes, and various kitchen vegetables. Small cattle and sheep are reared: of the former about 14,000, and about the same number of the latter. A good deal of cheese is made from the cow's milk, and the wool of the sheep is made into coarse wearing-apparel. Horses and goats are also bred. The Alanders are daring seamen and expert fishermen. The herring and seal fisheries are extensively followed. The exports of these islands are dry and pickled fish, butter, cheese, hides and skins, salt beef, and firewood (the latter to Sweden). The people are of Swedish origin, and speak the Swedish language.

STATEMENT of the Places in Russia whence the principal Articles of Merchandize exported from Archangel, are chiefly brought; specifying their Distance from that Port, and the Modes and Expense of Conveyance.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	PLACES WHENCE CHIEFLY BROUGHT.					
	USTJUGA.		VOLOGDA.		VIATKA.	
	By Snow Road. 400 miles.	By Water. 470 miles.	By Snow Road. 500 miles.	By Water. 834 miles.	By Snow Road. 760 miles.	By Water. 840 miles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Linseed, and corn of all kinds, imperial quarter	0 17 6	0 3 0	2 4 11	0 6 5	2 4 11	0 6 5
Flax, hemp, and tow.....ton	2 19 6	0 8 6	4 14 6	0 13 6	4 14 6	0 13 6
Tallow, iron, and heavy goods.. do.	2 19 6	0 8 6	4 14 6	0 13 6	4 14 6	0 13 6
Mats, hides, bulky but light goods..... do.	5 19 0	0 17 0	8 9 0	1 7 0	8 9 0	1 7 0

STATEMENT of the Charge for conveying Goods imported into Archangel, from that Port to the principal Inland Towns which trade therewith.

Description.	USTJUGA.				VOLOGDA.				VIATKA.			
	By Snow Road. 400 miles.		By Water. 470 miles.		By Snow Road. 500 miles.		By Water. 834 miles.		By Snow Road. 760 miles.		By Water. 840 miles.	
	Russian	British	Russian	British	Russian	British	Russian	British	Russian	British	Russian	British
Heavy goods	90 cop. per pd.	..	80 cop. per pd.	45s. 2d. per ton	1 rbl. & 10 cop. per ton	..	140 cop. per pd.	79s. 1d. per ton	1 rbl. & 65 cop. per pd.	..	140 cop. per pd.	79s. 1d. per ton
Light goods	..	50s. 9d. per ton	120 cop. per pd.	67s. 10d. per ton	..	62s. 1d. per ton	224 cop. per pd.	126s. 5d. per ton	..	93s. 1d. per ton	224 cop. per pd.	126s. 5d. per ton

STATEMENT of the various Charges upon the Shipment of the principal Articles of Merchandize exported from Archangel, distinguishing the Charges paid by the exporting Merchant from those stated by him to his Correspondents, in the Year 1831.

		Paid by Merchants. £	s.	d.	Charged by Merchants. £	s.	d.
Linseed	imperial quarter	0	2	3-93	0	5	5-27
Wheat	,,	0	1	5-03	0	3	5-77
Rye	,,	0	1	2-33	0	3	0-19
Oats	,,	0	0	10-39	0	2	2-11
Barley	,,	0	0	10-39	0	2	2-11
Flax	ton	3	0	2-95	7	1	1-03
,, tow	,,	1	9	9-10	3	18	7-42
Hemp	,,	2	1	4-94	4	13	8-23
Tallow	,,	3	8	1-54	6	1	10-86
Potash	,,	2	7	1-02	4	15	11-25
Tar	barrel	0	0	4-53			
Pitch	,,	0	0	2-26			
Mats	1000	1	1	4-11			
Deals, each 33 cubic feet	dozen	0	0	9-03			
Bristles	cwt.	0	12	11-57	2	16	6-21
Hides, dried	,,	0	11	7-28	0	17	2-28

THE EXCHANGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE EXCHANGE, or BOURSE (*Russian Birsha*), of St. Petersburg, is a large building erected between the years 1804 and 1816. Here all merchants meet: and the English and Germans, who are, generally speaking, those who manage the foreign maritime trade of the empire, are conspicuous among the Russian and numerous other merchants who appear there in frocks and caftans. It is said that no Russian either at St. Petersburg or elsewhere engages in maritime trade. He has no patience for distant profit, and seldom engages in any but immediate dealings of little risk. M. Kohl says that "the hall of this exchange is so large that the music of all the regiments of guards might conveniently find an echo there; but it is only made for whispers. When, however, by a *nod* or whispering assent, the broker downs with his pencil a large order for tallow, sentence of death goes forth against hundreds of oxen grazing in their unconscious innocence in their *far-fatherland*. What writing and talking—what hal-

looing to herdsmen—what toil and trouble—what a waste of breath and sweat of brow—what scenes of blood and slaughter will have resulted from a simple nod, before the *doomed fat* can have found its way to the *Neva*, and from the Neva through the East, West, and North Seas to London; till, at last in Dublin or Glasgow, or heaven knows where else, the order is given to John to bring in the candles, and the product of this thousandfold turmoil wastes away in the all dissolving element!

"When a few heads are seen close together speaking piano, pianissimo, and a nod is given for 600 lasts of fine Tula wheat, 200 stone of flax, 200 lasts of the best linseed, how many burdens the order has imposed upon many a peasant family; how the argument of the stick has driven them on account of that order to the fields; how many of the hardy little race of Baku horses have sunk under hard work and harder blows! When another nod orders some thousand dozens of deals, some hundreds of masts and spars, there is not a shadow of thought of the myriads of woodpigeons or owls, which the reckless commission has driven forth nestless to the four winds of heaven; of the chorus of *hamadryads* groaning under the strokes of the pitiless axe of the peasants of Vologda or Viatka. In a year and a half the trees, which the merchant's word of power has taken from their native soil, will appear on the Neva, and after they cross the seas to England, a flag daring the breeze will wave from these lofty masts, which will traverse seas far or near, return in safety or be rent by rocks, or slowly decompose in the depths of the ocean."

RUSSIAN PEDLERS.

The Russian and the German are at the opposite extremes in their moral and physical habits and character. Neither men nor things are allowed to rest in the disposition and pursuits of the former. An active spirit of trading speculation stimulates the Russian serf and dealer onward, in every direction, to find a market for the articles in which he deals. In no country are there so great a number of wandering traders, pedlers, and artisans, as in Russia. Some attribute this spirit to the coldness of the climate, which, by requiring constant exercise, prevents languor, and to the vast extent of the Russian territories, where in distant parts the sellers must go to the buyers, in order to sell their wares, or they would not be bought at all. The dexterity and aptitude of the Moscovites enable them to turn all circumstances to account; and they are never found at a loss, in cases where it would be considered impossible by a German to succeed: although the quiet plodding industry of the latter is far more secure, and more certain in the end, than the restless adventurous intrepidity of the former.

The Russians call their pedlers, great and small, *Rasnoshtshiks*. For this species of nomade trading the Moscovites are eminently gifted, and they

accommodate themselves to every place and circumstance, so adroitly and keenly, that it is said Peter the Great warned the Jews not to enter his dominions, as they would find that the Moscovites were able to overmatch them in all the varieties of bargain-making.

The Moscovites, or natives of Great Russia, are alone the pedlers of the empire, except in Poland, where the Jews maintain equal ground with the Moscovites.

If India has been conquered by British merchants, Siberia may be said to have been subdued by the Russian pedlers. These adventurers advanced, gradually, into the vast regions of Northern Asia, for the purpose of exchanging the fabrics of Western Europe for the skins of the sable and other wild animals, much in the same way, and spirit, as the fur traders of Canada explored the north-west, and west, regions of America. The Russian merchant pedlers even assisted by force of arms, to bring Siberia and Kamtschatka under the dominion of the Tzar. The Russian *Rasnoshtshik* is found, not only in all parts of the empire, but in all the frontier countries from Walachia to Persia, Bokhara, and China.

Moscow is the great sun, or centre, from whence the pedlers and most of the Russian adventurers, radiate to every other part of the empire, and to the south and east. The manufacturers, moreover, have for their venders, actually, *hordes* of *Rasnoshtshiks*. The latter pays for part of his wares in money, and obtains also, according to his character for punctuality, what he requires on credit. He starts from Moscow with his *telega*, loaded with goods, and drawn by one horse, for the most distant parts by land, or he departs by the Wolga, or its branches. He carries his saint about with him, and proceeds on with cheerfulness, and with no care to harass him. They frequently travel in caravans, traversing the distant parts with their carts or telegas, decked with the pictures of saints, and the flowers and plants of the steppes. Where camels are the beasts of burden, they use camels: horses where horses are employed; and boats when they traffic up or down the rivers. Neither the cold of Siberia,— nor the sultry heat of Persia,— nor the heights of the Caucasus, or of the Uralian chain,—the swamps of Finland, or the vast breadth of the steppes, or of the Euxine or the Caspian, or the vast distance between Moscow and the walls of China, or the shores of the Pacific, have ever been known to stagger the resolution of the Moscovite *Rasnoshtshiks*.

RUSSIAN TRADING BOYS.

The aptitude for trafficking which characterizes the Moscovite, is conspicuous in the address which prevails for selling or buying among the very children. This spirit seems born with the Moscovite. A boy of seven years at Moscow, dressed like a regular shopkeeper in his blue frock and caftan, will persuade a customer to enter his shop, and buy holy candles, with all the address and bowing of an accomplished *boutiquier*. He will tell the capital invested in the

stock, and calculate the yearly profits. Such boys will manage skilfully the affairs of the money-table of their fathers who may be money changers, or they attend their own little shops filled with fruits, or flowers, or pictures, &c.

RUSSIAN MARKETS AND BAZAARS.

In St. Petersburg, Moscow, and every large Russian town there are huge structures, or ranges of buildings appropriated to the sale of all sorts of products and merchandize, which are deposited, or arranged, for wholesale and retail. The following brief account we have collected and condensed from several authorities, among which Kohl, and some manuscripts are our best authorities:

Gostinnoye Dvorui, or great bazaars, are large buildings consisting of a ground and upper floor. The latter is generally appropriated for wholesale trade, the former is divided into numerous small shops, in which various descriptions of goods are retailed. The shopkeepers do not live in these bazaars, except during the hours of business, after which each locks up his shop, or stall, and leaves it, and commits the whole bazaar, during the night, to the care of the watchmen and their dogs.

At these markets or bazaars, shopkeepers and wholesale dealers, not only assemble under one roof, but the persons who thus congregate, consist of numerous fractions; those who deal in similar articles being found in their respective localities.

M. Kohl says, "This holding of like to like seems almost innate with the Russians; for those articles, which on account of their bulky nature are excluded from the gostinnoi dvor, such as iron ware, firewood, furniture, &c., have each of them separate markets of their own, which are known by the generic term of *rädi*. It is the same with the *ruinoks*, or provision markets, of which there are distinct ones for meat, for fish, for hay, for eggs, and so on.

"The *gostinnoi dvor* will be found, for the most part, to occupy a very central position in a Russian city, while the secondary markets are removed towards the outskirts. The *gostinnoi dvor*, it must however be borne in mind, offers for sale only articles of domestic, or of Asiatic production. The fabrics of Western Europe seldom find a place there, but are usually retailed in shops, situated in the most frequented streets. In the great provincial cities, the private shops are completely eclipsed by the *gostinnoi dvor*; but not so in the comparatively Europeanized St. Petersburg, though even there the goods displayed in the principal market far exceed, both in quantity and in value, those that will be found in all the private shops put together."

The colossal bazaar of St. Petersburg has one front on the Nevskoi Prospekt, and another in the Bolkahaïa Sadovaïa, or Great Garden street, along which and some of the adjoining streets it extends in ramifications of shops and booths, imparting to that section of the city the appearance of a perpetual fair. The better descriptions of Russian goods are all to be found in the *gostinnoi dvor*; those of an inferior value in the adjoining markets, of the *Apraxin Ruinok* and the *Tshukin dvor*, which are situated a little farther on the *Bolkahaïa Sadovaïa*. This last street has along both sides shops and booths, up to the place called the Sennaïa Ploshtshod, or principle provision-market.

Along the *prospekt*, shops and booths present themselves, in constant succession. Such as the silver-shops, the fruit shops and stalls, the iron-vaults, the carriage bazaars, the depot for wood and coals, the furniture rooms, &c. In the vicinity of the *Nevsky monastery* there is the *SimnaïaPloshtshod*, or winter market, with, at that season, its innumerable sledges and waggons. Near this there is the horse and cattle market. There are smaller markets also in other quarters, such as the *Krugloi ruinok*, or round market.

All the alleys that intersect the *gostinnoi dvor* are during the day thronged by sledges and droshkies, in which the cook, stewards, or other servants, of the rich and noble, come to make daily purchases for their houses. Any city, with its population of 500,000 inhabitants, would naturally consume a vast quantity and variety of articles; but St. Petersburg consumes even more in quantity than the same population do in most other continental capitals.

M. Kohl observes, "There is no other European capital where the inhabitants are content to make use of goods of such inferior quality, or where consequently they have frequent occasion to buy new articles, or to have the old ones repaired. Then there is no other capital where the people are so capricious and so fond of change. The wealthy Russians are here one day and gone the next; now travelling for the benefit of their health, now repairing to the country, to re-establish their finances by a temporary retirement, and then reappearing on the banks of the Neva, to put their hundreds of thousands into circulation. A Russian seldom buys any thing, till just when he wants to use it, and as he cannot then wait, he must have it ready to his hand. Boots, saddlery, wearing-apparel, confectionary, and other articles, which with us are generally ordered beforehand from a tradesman, are here bought ready for immediate use. Each article has its separate row of shops, and the multitude of these rows is so great, that a stranger may often be heard to inquire, 'My little father, where is the row of fur booths?' 'My little mother, where is the cap row?' 'Pray show me the stocking row?' 'My little father, tell me the way to the petticoat row?' These gostinnoi dvor merchants are almost invariably flaxen haired, brown bearded, shrewd fellows, in blue caftans and blue cloth caps, the costumes uniformly worn by merchants throughout Russia. They are constantly extolling their wares in the most exaggerated terms to those passing by.

"No light or fire is allowed in the building, unless it be the sacred lamps which are kept burning before the pictures of the saints, and which are supposed to be too holy to occasion any danger. The merchants are, in consequence, often exposed to intense cold, but this they endure with admirable fortitude and cheerfulness."

Without including the peasants who bring provisions for sale, there are probably not much less than 10,000 shopkeepers, merchants, hucksters, and dealers of different kinds, who assemble daily in the *gostinnoi dvor* of St. Petersburg, and its appendant buildings.

With the exception of furs, many of which are of excellent quality, there are in the gostinnoi dvor, properly so called, few except the iron and wax shops, where the goods are purely Russian. Most of the articles consist of bad imitations of foreign fabrics.

M. Kohl says, "As the goods, so are the customers. Both are Europeanized, for there is little in the Frenchified *soubrettes*, the lackeys in livery, the *employés* in uniform, and the foreign teachers, to remind one of Russian nationality; but a little farther on, when you enter the gates of the Apraxin ruinok and the Tshukin dvor, you come to bazaars where sellers, buyers, and wares are all equally and entirely Russian; and here, in the very centre

of the palaces and plate glass of St. Petersburg, in this capital of princes and magnates, there unfolds itself to your view a motley, dirty populace, precisely similar to what may be supposed to have thronged the fairs of Novgorod in the middle ages, or may still be seen in the bazaars of any of the provincial cities of Russia.

"The population of St. Petersburg, from the highest to the lowest, is constantly changing. The stationary portion is far the least numerous; the majority look upon the city only as a temporary residence. The nobles are ever coming and going; foreigners hope to enrich themselves, that they may return to their native countries; the garrison and all attached to it must always be prepared to change their quarters; the civil servants of the government seldom remain long at one post, but are liable at a few days' notice to be ordered off to the most remote provinces; and the lower classes, such as servants, mechanics, and labourers, are for the most part serfs, who have received only a temporary leave of absence, at the expiration of which they are expected to return to the estates to which they belong. Even the *isvoshtshiks* in the streets are a nomadic race, plying for custom this year in St. Petersburg, the next in Moscow, and the succeeding one in Odessa, or perhaps in Astrakan. St. Petersburg, in fact, like most Russian cities, is a place of rendezvous, where men congregate for a time; but not like our German cities, a home in which families attach themselves, like ivy to the stone walls, and vegetate away for centuries. The mass of the population of St. Petersburg undergoes a complete change in less than ten years; and to this constant fluctuation I attribute the vast extent of the rag-fair, and the astonishing quantity of old furniture and old clothes which are sold at a low price, by those who take their departure, and disposed of again, at a handsome profit to the newly-arrived.

"Thousands enter the city daily, without knowing whether, on the morrow, they shall become cooks or carpenters, masons or musicians, or whether, on stripping off their village dress, they shall assume the livery of a lackey, or the caftan of a merchant. For all their wants the Apraxin ruinok and the Tshukin dvor are prepared: nay, should a Samoyede from Siberia, or a Huron from America, come naked into these ruinoks, he may leave them again in a few minutes, provided with every imaginable article necessary to equip him as a civilized Russian.

"These two markets occupy a piece of ground about 1500 feet square, containing therefore a surface of rather more than 2,000,000 of square feet. The whole is so closely covered with stalls and booths, that nothing but narrow lanes are left between; and supposing each booth, including the portion of lane in front of it, to occupy 500 square feet, which is certainly making a very liberal allowance, it would follow, that there must be within the two bazaars nearly 5000 booths, tents, and stalls. These form a city of themselves. The top of the booths frequently project, and meet those that are opposite to them, making the little lanes between as dark as the alleys of the Jews' quarters in some of our old German towns, or like the streets of many oriental cities of the present day. Through narrow gates you pass from the busy Garden-street into this gloomy throng, where a well-dressed human being might be looked for in vain; where all are '*black people*,' all bearded, furred, and thoroughly un-European.

"Here also, in the true Russian spirit, like has paired with like: in one corner, for instance, all the dealers in sacred images have congregated. The little brass crosses, and the virgins, the St. Johns, the St. Georges, and other amulets, may be seen piled up in boxes, like gingerbread nuts at a fair. On the wall of the booths are hung up pictures of all sorts and sizes, radiant with mock gold and silver. For village churches, for private chapels, and for devout merchants of the old faith, there are pictures of several ells square, before which a whole household may prostrate themselves with ease.

"In another part of the market will be found a whole quarter of fruit shops, in which an incredible quantity of dried fruit is offered for sale. Each of these shops is as oddly decorated as its fellows.

"Whole rows of shops, full of pretty bridal ornaments—gay metal wedding-crowns, such as it is customary during the ceremony to place on the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and artificial wreaths and flowers, of a very neat fabric, and all at very reasonable prices,—a whole garland of roses, for instance, tastefully interwoven with silver wire, at 80 copecs, or about 8½*d*.

"Whole groups of shops are filled with perfumes, incense, and various articles for fumigation. Others with honey from Kasan and Tulo, laid out in wooden vessels.

"The pastrycooks also have their quarter in this market, where they vend the oily *fishpirogas*, of which the bearded Russians are so passionately fond.

"Perhaps for a stranger, the most interesting portion of this world of markets is that of Tshukin dvor, where the birds are sold. Two long rows of booths are full of living specimens of ornithology; pigeons, fowls, geese, ducks, swans, larks, bullfinches, siskins, and hundreds of other singular birds are there collected, and form the most picturesque and variegated menageries that can be imagined.

"It is astonishing what a quantity of these birds are yearly consumed at the luxurious tables of St. Petersburg. In winter the cold keeps the meat fresh, and at the same time facilitates its conveyance to market. The partridges come mostly from Saratoff, the swans from Finland; Livonia and Esthonia supply heathcocks and grouse, and the wide steppes must furnish the geese which flutter over their endless plains, where the Cossack hunts them on horseback, and kills them with his formidable whip. All these birds, as soon as the life-blood has flown are converted into stone by the frost, and packed up in huge chests, are sent to the capital for sale. Whole sledge-loads of snow-white hares find their way to the market. The little animals are usually frozen in a running position, with their ears pointed, and their legs stretched out before and behind, and when placed on the ground, look, at the first glance, as if they were in the act of escaping from the hunter. Bear's flesh is also sometimes offered for sale in this market, and here and there may be seen a frozen reindeer lying in the snow by the side of a booth, its hairy snout stretched forth upon the ground, its knees doubled up under its body, and its antlers rising majestically into the air. It looks as if on our approaching it, it would spring up and dash away once more in search of its native forests. The mighty elk is likewise no rare guest in this market, where it patiently presents its antlers as a perch for the pigeons that are fluttering about, till, little by little, the axe and the saw have left no fragment of the stately animal, but every part of it has gone its way into the kitchens of the wealthy.

"Similar markets for birds and game will be found in every large Russian city. Indeed the habits and fashions of the Russian markets are completely national. Those of Moscow vary but little from those of Tobolsk; and Irkhutsk, Odessa, and Archangel have shown themselves equally servile in their imitation of the metropolitan bazaars."

The sledges which bring various commodities to the markets of St. Petersburg, are used as stalls to sell them. The matting is thrown aside, and the poultry and frozen carcasses are arranged so as to attract buyers. The geese are cut up, and the heads, necks, legs, and carcasses sold separately, by the dozen or half-dozen, strung on small cords. Those who cannot afford to dine on the breast of a goose, purchase a string of frozen heads, or a few dozen of webbed feet to boil down into soup. The frozen oxen, calves, and goats stand around in rows. Sucking pigs are a favourite delicacy with the Russians. Hundreds of these, in their frozen state, are seen ranged about the sledges, mingled with large frozen hogs.

The bones and meat being all rendered equally hard by the frost, the animals are sawn up into a number of slices, of an inch or two in thickness, and by this operation a quantity of animal sawdust is scattered on the snow, and afterwards gathered up by poor children, who haunt the market for that purpose. Fish, which is offered for sale, is sawn and sold in the same frozen condition.

The Simnaïa Ploshtshod, at the end of the Nevskoi Prospekt, is the market where live cattle and horses are sold, and where sledges and country waggons are constantly exposed for sale to the peasants.

There are rows of toy-shops, and book-shops for Russian literature (the German and French booksellers have their shops on the *Prospekt*).

The cloth shops and booths seem interminable.

"Every thing," says M. Kohl, "with the Russians is long. Long are the lines of houses in their streets; oh! how long are their regiments of verst-posts (*Anglicè* milestones)! their buildings are long and drawn out; and long, very long, are their caravans of waggons on the road. Breadth, depth, and elevation, indeed, are wanting. Therefore it is that every thing among them is without substance or durability; nothing is close, compact, solid, or exalted; every thing is long, flat, smooth; the whole country is stiff and sharp-cornered, and has the air of having passed through the hands of the drill-sergeant."

Wax candles are exhibited for sale in great quantities and of all forms and sizes from the thickness of a taper to that of a twelve-pounder. The demand for wax lights increases as the Greco-Russian church extends over the vast dominions of the Tzar. The nations which have, since the days of Peter the Great, embraced that faith from conviction, interest, or compulsion, require, as well as the old Moscovites, a perpetual supply to lighten up their ceremonies. The recent transfer of the whole Lithuanian Church to the Greco-Russian establishment, and the multitude of proselytes from various creeds, who are, from motives of interest, conscience, or promotion, or by compulsion, baptized in the Greco-Russian church, and the new churches which have been built, and are always building, in all the old provinces and in the steppes in Siberia, all create fresh and large demands for wax lights of the true consecrated ecclesiastical form. The wax used is brought generally in a pure state to Moscow in cakes of two poods or about seventy-two pounds weight. It is bleached there. As it has been observed that at St. Petersburg there are no wax bleachers, because the Finnish sun being itself too well bleached, it can have no effect in bleaching any thing else. The wax candles, tapers, and torches are often ornamented with gold and silver thread, and often with small pieces of coloured glass let into them, in imitation of precious stones.

Besides these markets and bazaars there is the great hay-market (Sennaïa Ploshtshod), and several other places where various articles are sold. The demand for hay, &c., to feed the 30,000 to 40,000 horses of St. Petersburg is alone very great. In summer the hay is brought down or up in fleets of large boats. There are nearly 300 spirit, wine, and beer shops and cellars in this city, and sobriety is not by any means considered a prevailing virtue. The revenue which the government derives from the monopoly of distilled spirits, and the enormous wealth of the *Otkaptshiks*, or the farmers of the spirit contract who have invariably become wealthy, have greatly, by their baneful trade, encouraged drunkenness, and ruined hundreds and thousands in Russia. The effect of drunkenness in the army is said to have been most pernicious, and the Russian spirit called *votski*, distilled from grain, potatoes, &c., is perhaps the most fiery and abominable of all liquors.

It is said that, in the countless booths and drinking-places of St. Petersburg,

spirits to the value of 9,000,000 paper roubles is consumed annually in St. Petersburg, exclusive of beer and wine; an enormous quantity, when the low price at which it is sold is taken into the account. M. Kohl says that the consumption per individual, including women and children, is equal per annum, to two and three quarters pailfuls of spirits.

In Moscow, there are bazaars, markets, and stalls in every part of the city. The centre of all its chief commerce is in *Kitai-Gorod*, where stands the great *Gostinnoi dvor* (bazaar) and the Ryädi (street of shops). The *gostinnoi dvor* of Moscow is, next to that of the fair of *Nijnei-Novgorod*, the largest in the empire. It is a vast colossal structure of three stories, with three rows of columns and three ranges of shops, one above the other, connected together by numerous passages and stairs. On the ground range are the greatest number of people; on the two upper the wholesale trade is chiefly transacted. The business carried on through the whole is like that of a continual fair. The Black Sea sends to Moscow all kinds of Levant produce. The Baltic sends to this mart the produce of Western Europe, and of America and the West Indies. Siberia sends the produce of China and Tartary. Moscow is consequently the centre of the whole interior traffic of Russia.

There are about 30 booksellers' shops in Moscow, some of whom keep a stock in hand of about 100,000 to 200,000 volumes. Those of Glasimoff and Shireinoff are the principal ones. In 1806 there were only 3 booksellers of any consequence in the city; in 1808, 4; and in 1810, 6: After 1812 the number increased rapidly. Before that year, the annual number of spelling-books sold at Moscow averaged only 10,000; the number increased soon after to 30,000, and in 1837 200,000 civil and ecclesiastical were sold. The *Viedomosti*, the celebrated newspaper of Moscow, which has been published since 1761, had 2000 subscribers in 1812; the subscribers increased soon after to 6000, and since then to 12,000. The taste for reading is greatly on the increase among the trading and lower classes. Karamsin's *History of Russia* is a book generally read by them.

The shops of the wax-light venders occupy a conspicuous place in Moscow. The inhabitants of Moscow use at least three times as many lights to illuminate their saints as the people of St. Petersburg. The bees of the Ukraine and of Lesser Russia furnish the greater part of the wax consumed at Moscow. The markets for secondhand wares are numerous and extensive in Russia. This is owing chiefly to sudden changes, both in fortune and in the place of residence. In St. Petersburg the trade in rags and rubbish is carried on in an enclosed place, the *Tshukin dvor*. In Moscow this business is established along the wall of *Kitai-Gorod*. In the middle of the street opposite the rags, there are tables laden with various eatables at each, where the long-haired Moscovites roar out the names of their viands, and call out to come and eat and pay. The booths along the wall are hung or packed with old clothes that have been worn by every class of so-

ciety: old gold and silver thread, which once formed the rich epaulets of the Russian officers: old books, and all manner of secondhand articles. There are in the same quarter wax-chandlers and picture-dealers.

Remarks upon the recent Exhibition of Russian Arts and Manufactures at Moscow, translated from the St. Petersburg Official Gazette, July 1843.

"This exhibition opened on the 11th of June, 1843, being the third which has taken place in the ancient capital of Moscow; and its results may be viewed as very favourable to national industry.

"Although Peter the Great may be considered the founder of Russian manufactures, especially those of cloths, woollens, and linens, neither of these branches of industry can scarcely be said to have fairly developed themselves prior to the commencement of the 19th century. At the latter period several establishments were formed in the government of Moscow and Vladimir. The war of 1812 had, however, a most injurious effect upon the stability of these establishments, and the greatest want of articles, both of cotton and woollen cloths, was then severely felt throughout all the provinces of the empire.

"Since that time, however, native industry has progressed rapidly under the protection, and guided by the salutary regulations, of the government.

"The first national exhibition took place at St. Petersburg in 1829, nearly 300 establishments forwarding to it specimens of their various fabrics. At the second held at Moscow, in 1831, the number exhibited had much increased; and in 1835, on the third exhibition which was also held at Moscow, the number transmitting samples of their industry reached 550. At the recent exposition there were upwards of 800 establishments (including 60 situated in Poland) which sent specimens of their productions.

"The various objects exhibited were placed in 22 large apartments, and offered a very rich and varied exhibition. The first room contained productions of rural economy, raw materials for manufacture—viz., flax, hemp, and wool; amongst the latter were some admirable samples of wool, both from the Baltic and southern provinces of the empire. These articles, from their great importance to Russian commerce, merited the first place in this exhibition; the value of their exports amounting annually to nearly 85,000,000 paper rbls. Great improvement is stated to have taken place as regards the production of linen yarns; the influence of climate may be cited as tending much to favour their superiority over those of western Europe: and the articles transmitted from the imperial spinning factory at Alexandrovsky, are considered to have shown a very rapid advance in quality At various private establishments the progress of this branch of industry is not viewed as being so satisfactory. Several specimens of silk sent from the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, and the shores of the Black Sea were here met with.

"In the same apartment were shown some specimens of tin, the produce of a mine which has only been worked since 1842. Various kinds of cotton threads were also exhibited in this division of the exposition; they are said to be of good and improving quality, considering the short time this branch of trade has been in operation in Russia.

"The two following rooms contained specimens of woollen cloths, of various descriptions, varying in price from 1 to 7 silver roubles per arshine. This manufacture is considered as having made great progress, and amongst the samples most worthy of notice, were those sent from the factory belonging to Prince Troubetskoï; the value of these samples was 3 roubles 15 copecs, silver, per arshine, and viewed as being fit for clothing for the upper classes of society.

"In the succeeding four apartments were placed various kinds of cotton manufactures; these are much improved of late, and especially cloths of an inferior description.

"Another division was appropriated to the display of silk goods, tissues of gold and silver laces, and jewelry; amongst the latter were some plated articles gilt by the new galvanic process, recently established at the school of design at St. Petersburg. Some

superb shawls, especially one of a blue colour, valued at 3000 silver roubles, may be noticed as belonging to this section. Here also were exhibited sailcloth, ropes, cables, tanned leather, and other articles highly affecting national industry.

"Various specimens of works in bronze, cutlery, and blacksmiths' wares; also articles in glass and porcelain, the produce of the imperial establishments, were placed in one of the largest of the apartments.

"In the last rooms of the exhibition, were shown various kinds of machines, and models of new machinery, both from the government institutions, especially from that at St. Petersburg, (Institut Technologique de St. Petersbourg,) and also from various private establishments.

"Some good specimens of firearms, forwarded by various artisans, established at Moscow, Toula, Reval, and Warsaw, were well worthy of remark, and various descriptions of paper plain and coloured, now produced at much reduced prices, owing to great improvement in this manufacture, deserve notice."

The following extract of a private letter from Moscow, dated August 8, 1843, gives a different colouring to the exhibition to that of the official account:

"Generally the exhibition was a wretched display of the state of manufactures in the empire,—and —— is not over proud of it. Polish manufactures showed the great development; and cotton manufactures have increased, but without any improvement as to quality. This may be accounted for by the circumstance of the peasantry now wearing more generally cotton in preference to linen stuffs. At the same time it should be observed that these articles do not at all affect English manufactures, which are entirely of a superior kind and in use among the wealthier classes, while on the other hand they prevent a decrease in the import of twist, which, were it not for the increasing consumption of the cotton stuffs would be checked by the rapid extension of spinning-mills and their production in this country. The latter increased from 70,000 poods to 130,000. Last year 280,000 poods were spun, and this year it is fully expected that 350,000 poods will be the amount.

"More capital is also being invested in machinery, now that it is admitted from England; and several of the first manufacturers are ordering machinery through the Sheffield and Bolton agents who have visited Moscow this summer, at a saving of 4 to 7 of what Cockrell's machinery had cost them.

"The Russian spinners at the exposition could not compete with the British looms but for the duty, in the proportion of 16 to 28 on the invoice—and even as it is the Russian factories work for little besides the consumption of the peasantry. With ampler means the classes above the Novgieks (labourers), adhere to foreign stuffs; and although you may hear complaints of a lessened demand for the latter, we must attribute this diminution to circumstances in the trade, and not to an established advance in the native manufactures."

MANUFACTURES AND ARTISANS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The severe prohibitive system of Russia, and the dexterity of the Russian serfs when directed or taught by foreign artisans, who are greatly favoured by the Russian government, have induced the great landholders to embark part of their money, and the labour of their *serfs* in manufactories, which they have generally established on their own lands; and a great many articles are in consequence, manufactured in the villages which belong to the aristocracy. Some of the peasants, exclusively of working in the manufactories of their lord, carry on *spinning*, *weaving*, *&c.*, on their own account, and have in this way often acquired considerable property. The family of Sheremetieff possesses several

villages of iron forges. The greater part of iron, wood, and earthen wares, &c., sent to the fairs, are from the fabrics of the Demidoffs, Jakowsleffs, Karpzoffs, &c. These fabrics are, however, described by most persons below mediocrity in quality, although showy in appearance. The best articles are those in imitation of oriental workmanship.

M. Kohl says, "The mighty influential manufacturing aristocrats are in many cases the great obstacles to the improvement of the manufactures, by means of smaller but more skilful producers, who are now quite shut out from competition by the privileged monopolists. In this respect the Russian aristocracy stand in the same relation to the manufacturing industry as the English aristocracy to the agricultural. In Russia, where there is a superfluity of produce, but a want of manufactures, the aristocracy manufacturing for themselves, have demanded a high tax on the foreign article, and partly because their social position gives them a natural preponderance, partly because for the advancement of some peculiar branch of industry they unite to obtain monopolies from their government, a bar is placed to the invention and acquisition of other classes, who moreover must pay much dearer for the necessary manufactures on that very account."

Amongst the manufactures of St. Petersburg are the cotton-spinning, dyeing, and printing works, glass of all kinds, especially large mirrors, iron and cannon foundries, manufactures of firearms, &c.; the imperial tapestry establishment, much on the plan of the Gobelins at Paris; manufactures of cutlery and hardwares, establishments for polishing precious stones, paper fabrics, &c., most of which belong either to foreigners or the crown. They are conducted by foreigners, and are supposed to be models for those of the rest of the empire.

The *Spalernoi tapestry manufactory*, or the Russian Gobelin, is the oldest in St. Petersburg. It was established by Peter the Great, and the artisans and workmen were then all Italian and French. Within the last fifty years all except the director and designer have been Russians. The great foundling hospital supplies annually to this workshop a certain number of boys, who are taught weaving and drawing, and are gradually promoted to be sub-masters and masters.

Common carpets are made within it for general sale; but the fine carpets and tapestry are made only for the use of the court, and for presents made by the emperor to Asiatic and European princes. There are about 25 master and sub-master artisans, about 50 journeymen artisans, and about 55 apprentices, employed in this establishment.

The Russians, and especially the aristocracy and the wealthy of St. Petersburg, are as passionately expensive in having their houses adorned with mirrors as the Parisians. A great demand for glass for mirrors, and for the very large windows of the houses, arises in consequence. The mirrors and window-glass are chiefly made at the imperial manufactory, where glass of all kinds is also blown and cut. The glass-cutting section is of great extent, and there are employed within it about 300 workmen. It is said that sealingwax is nowhere out of England made so well as in Russia. The same may be said of the Peterhof paper manufactory, which was founded by Alexander, who brought paper-makers and the necessary machinery from England for the purpose in 1815. About 72,000 reams of paper of all kinds, chiefly fine paper, are annually made

in this manufactory. The coarse paper is chiefly made in the interior of Russia. The workmen are all dressed in white, and are about 800 in number. They are originally supplied by the foundling hospital. English machinery only, and that of the best kind, is used.

Under the same roof as the paper manufactory, is the imperial establishment for the cutting and polishing of precious stones. The produce of the Ural and Altai mountains, in these costly articles, is brought here to be cut and polished in order to be set in the countless orders of the nobles, in rings, bracelets, and other ornaments lavished on the ladies as marks of imperial favour by the emperor and empress. The magnificent vases of Siberian malachite are the most superb objects made in this department.

Some splendid specimens of vases are also made at the imperial porcelain manufactory situated near Alexandroosk, where there is also an ironfoundry. The latter is elegantly constructed, but the articles made are inferior to those of an establishment belonging to an Englishman of the name of Bearth, to whom the government is often obliged from necessity to intrust its most important works.

Mr. Bearth's establishment is behind the new admiralty, where he has also a sugar-refinery and steam-machine for cutting timber, &c. For the convenience of transporting raw and manufactured articles, and the accommodation of 10 iron steamboats, which belong to Mr. Bearth, and employed by him between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, he has constructed a port or dock on his sole account. Several steam-engines are employed in cutting the timber; and in order that planks may be furnished to meet the demands at all times of the year, the canal in which the logs float is heated in winter by steam, through pipes, in order to prevent the water from freezing. The engines are consequently at work all the year round sawing trees, which probably required centuries to grow in the forests of Modwina and Viatka.

The sugar-refinery is not shown to any one, on the ground that the immense demand for Mr. Bearth's refined sugar is the result of a secret which enables him to substitute some other refining ingredient than bullocks' blood. The scruples of the Russians having been carried to so extravagant a length, that they abandoned the use of refined sugar, during their Lents and fasts, on the score of its containing, as they supposed, some portion of the blood used in the process of refining.

Sugar refined by Mr. Bearth is therefore alone used during the long and short fasts of the Greco-Russian church. Mr. Bearth has, indeed, managed to secure a monopoly; but what would the pious Russians say, if it were discovered that the substitute used was *noir animal*,—that is *animal charcoal*, or *bone charcoal*, which has long been used so efficaciously in refining sugar, especially in France, that the notorious Savary, Duke of Rovigo, has been accused of shipping whole cargoes of bones from Algiers to Marseilles, in order to be sold there for the use

of the sugar-refineries, and that those bones were the contents of the vast Mahomedan catacombs which he removed in the course of extending the roads and military works of Algiers.

The principal cotton-spinning mill in St. Petersburg, was erected by Baron Stieglitz. It has an English steam-engine of 110 horse power, said to be the largest in Russia, except those in the steam-ships. The director of this establishment is an Englishman.

There is a large cotton manufactory, chiefly for printing, on the Viborg, conducted by a German; and about 1000 workpeople are employed in adding gaudy colours to common Manchester cottons specially imported for that purpose.

Within the last 12 years, the making of mathematical and other instruments has been introduced chiefly by Germans, who have now several workshops in St. Petersburg. Platina is found, though expensive, a superior metal for fine instruments.

There are numerous establishments for the manufacturing of household and camp furniture. The largest and most perfect belongs to the Swabian family, who commenced on a very humble scale. Their portable furniture—especially their tent furniture, is considered well made, and so contrived that a tent with two chairs, table, bed, &c., and in short all that is necessary for sitting, dining, or sleeping, are packed up in a box about 5 feet in length, ten inches broad, and about 5 inches deep. These are admirably adapted for the Russians, who have often, and abruptly, to leave the luxuries of St. Petersburg for the dreary steppes of the south, or for the deserts of Siberia.

In all the upholsterers' shops, except the one alluded to, there are piles of coffins ready for all ages, sexes, ranks, and religions. Brown, purple, and light-coloured ones for the Greco-Russians; black with gold ornaments for protestants; rose-coloured ones decked with white laces for young girls; bright blue for boys.

Among the other fabrics of St. Petersburg are saddles, harness, carriages of various kinds, boats, &c.

Struse Fleets.—The small river boat or wherry of the Neva, has a low prow and high stern. Of all vessels, the long burdensome crafts, which are known by the general name of *Struse*, are the most rude in their construction. They arrive in fleets in summer, by the rivers, canals, and lakes, from the Wolga, Kama, Akka, Dwina, &c.

Timbers, planks, masts, &c., are roughly hewn with the axe, and fastened together with tree nails. The skipper or owner's cabin is constructed with boards roughly pegged or nailed together, and embellished with pictures of saints, &c.

The *struses* arrive in large *fleets*, or as the Russians call them, caravans; each having its appointed time for leaving the places in the interior from which they depart. For example, the "Iron caravan," the "Salt caravan," &c. The greater part are broken up at St. Petersburg. Not more than 600 or 700 probably return back laden.

RUSSIAN SALT DUTIES, AND SALT MONOPOLY.

One of the most oppressive taxes in Russia is caused by the high duty on salt, and by the imperial salt monopoly. This tax, which is also grievously experienced in France and some other countries, is borne with patience by the Russian serf, although the article is sold, in consequence of the duty and the monopoly, at an exorbitant price; a price that bears much the same relation to its natural value, as the British duty on tobacco does to the original price of that plant. But salt is an article of vital necessity, which should be procured at the cheapest cost: tobacco a pernicious stimulant, which should bear the highest revenue duty possible; limited only so far as that such duty would not hold out a premium for extensive contraband.

Salt is absolutely prohibited to be imported into any of the ports of the Black Sea, or Sea of Azof, or of the Danube, or along the Prussian frontiers. (See Table 2 of the Tariff.) Its importation is only allowed at the port of Archangel, on paying a duty of 2*l.* 2*s.* the ton,—at St. Petersburg on paying a duty of 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* the ton,—and at the other Baltic ports of 3*l.* per ton. Central and Southern Russia is supplied from the salt-mines, and especially from the long, narrow, and shallow lagoons, or *limans*, which are at the mouths of all the rivers from the Dnieper to the Pruth. The water of these at the mouths of the large rivers is too fresh to yield much salt, and the exhalations from the limans are causes of great insalubrity in their neighbourhood: whole villages have fallen sick during one night on the wind changing and blowing from over the *limans*. Those which yield the most salt are in Bessarabia, especially that called the *Dusle-liman*. As its waters dry up with the summer heat, the salt is found in crystals, and the liman is then surrounded by the officer of the crown. Agents arrive at the same time from the nobility of Bessarabia, Podolia, and New Russia, and from the German colonists, in order to purchase from the crown the privilege of collecting the salt when it is supposed to be *ripe*, as it is termed: that is, when the waters of the liman have evaporated to the usual extent. The liman is then parcelled out to purchasers. The salt near the border is then not more than an inch and a half deep. It thickens gradually to about a foot deep in the middle. The best part is reserved for the numerous depots of the crown.

The immediate purchasers carry away their salt at once. The crown deposits it in stacks containing about 175 tons each. The labour of men and horses, in collecting the salt of the liman, is very great, and the wages paid, high for Russia, being 40*s.* to 44*s.* per month. The *employés* who guard the limans are chiefly Cossacks armed with pikes and sabres. No vessel or boat is allowed to land on the salt coast, nor is any thing allowed to be taken from the sea, not even the wood that drifts along. (See quantities of salt yielded, prices sold, &c., in Extracts from Hagemeister's Report quoted.)

LIVE STOCK OF THE STEPPES.

The *Tshabawn* is the Russian shepherd, and the *Tabuntshik* the horse herd: an *Otlara* is a flock of sheep, and a *Taboon* is a herd of horses: a *Tshereduik* is the cattle herd, and *Tshereda* a herd of oxen and cows. The chief proprietors of the *steppes* are the families of Woronzoff, Orloff, Potocki, Skarshinsky, Rasumoffsky, and a great part of their wealth is derived from their herds of horses, horned cattle, and sheep. A *Taboon* consists often of about 1000 horses. The Tabuntshik is liable to his master for all that may be either stolen or killed by the wolves. He has usually three assistants. He is paid 5 roubles per annum for each horse, out of which he has to pay his assistants and the value of the horses lost. These horses are nearly wild. Some of the landowners possess from 8 to 10 taboons, the origin of each taboon has been 1 or 2 stallions and some 20 mares. The great fairs of the South for the sale of horses are those of Balta and Berdecheff. The contractors for the army, or their agents, however, proceed to the steppes and inspect the taboons, where they buy the horses which they select. When two taboons meet, the stallions and even the mares fight furiously. They will also attack the wolves and often kill them.

Sheep.—There are proprietors in the steppes who possess each 100,000 sheep. The Walachian is the prevalent race, but the Merino breed is fast increasing in numbers. The Walachian and Kalmuk are *fat tailed.* To every 100 sheep there are 3 or 4 goats, without which as leaders, the sheep would never face the cold winds which scour the steppes.

Horned Cattle.—A *Tshereda,* or herd of horned cattle, consists of from 100 to 800 heads. With the exception of the cows introduced by the German colonies, those of the steppes yield little milk. They are reared chiefly for their tallow and skins, and partially for their flesh. When we consider that at least 250,000,000 lbs. of tallow, or that of at least 100,000,000 cattle, are annually exported from Russia, and that the quantity consumed at home must also be very great, the number of horned cattle slaughtered annually must be enormous. They are driven in herds to the *Salgans,* or places of slaughter, which are established in various parts of the steppes, and where there are enormous boilers for melting the tallow, as well as places for scalding the hides; a great number of swine are fattened on the intestines, and the flesh that is not fat is thrown away; all that is fat is melted indiscriminately.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN COAL IN RUSSIA.

The consumption of coal in Russia is not for ordinary fuel, but for the furnaces of steam-engines in factories and in steam-ships.

The following quantities have been imported into Cronstadt and St. Petersburg during the 10 years, 1831 to 1840 inclusive: viz.—

YEARS.		YEARS.	
	chaldrons.		chaldrons.
1831.....	9,722	1836.....	19,818
1832.....	10,525	1837.....	21,428
1833.....	17,063	1838.....	26,315
1834.....	13,994	1839.....	29,471
1835.....	16,118	1830.....	38,068

COMPARATIVE VALUE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF SILVER AND PAPER ROUBLES.

THE variations of the paper money in Russia have caused great perplexity in calculating the sterling value of commodities. In the foregoing tables when the silver rouble is not expressed, as is the case in all the calculations previously to 1805, and in some cases after that period, the values are in paper roubles. Generally we have reduced the values to sterling money according to the average value of the paper rouble for the year. But even this calculation has been liable to error, from the sudden rise or depression of the paper money: often 2 to 4 per cent in the course of a day.

We hope the ukase, or manifesto of the emperor, dated 1st June, 1843, will go far to place the currency of Russia on an equitable basis.

When the bank paper was first issued, in 1769, the notes were often at a premium; they however fell soon after 1 to 2 per cent lower than silver. In 1790 the paper money was 18 per cent less value than gold, and 41 per cent in 1793, and 49 per cent in 1795-6. Soon after 58 per cent was allowed for payments in silver instead of paper roubles. In 1803 the paper money rose to nearly a par with silver, but it fell soon after to the following rates: viz.—

Twenty shillings sterling in 1803 = 7 roubles; 1804 = 8 r.; 1805 and 1806 = 8½ r.; 1807 = 8¾ r.; 1808 = 10 r.; 1809 = 11 r.; 1810 = 16 r.; 1811 = 17 r.; 1812 = 15 r.; 1813 = 16 r.; 1814 = 18½ r.; 1815 = 22 r.; 1816 = 24 r.; 1817 = 20 r.; 1818 = 19¼ r.; 1819 = 22¼ r.; 1820 = 23 r.; 1821 = 24 r.; 1822 and 1823 = 25¼ r.; 1824 = 24½ r.; 1825 = 23 r.; 1826 = 24½ r.; 1827 = 23½ r.; 1828 = 23 r.; 1829, 1830, and 1831 = 22½ r.; 1832 = 23 r.; 1834 to 1837 = 22½ r.

SECTION XIII.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The kingdoms of Sweden and Norway comprise a large peninsula, united to the continent by the isthmus which separates the Gulf of Bothnia from the White Sea.

The aspect of the sea-coast of Sweden is generally low, and greatly broken up by bays, harbours, lakes, and torrents. Of the numerous rivers, the Tornea and the Angerman are the principal. In the north-western parts bordering on Norway, the country is rugged, hilly, and even mountainous. The soil, where the surface is not occupied by rocks, is chiefly light and sandy. Rich alluvial tracks occur, and mosses and marshes are extensive. The soil and climate are ungenial to agriculture; some fertile tracks are met with, south of 61 deg. north, which produce rye, barley, a little wheat, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beet-root, and various vegetables; tobacco, flax, hemp, some hops, and some fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, currants, and gooseberries. To the north of 61 deg. a rugged, mossy, and dreary country generally prevails to the Arctic Sea. The forests of Sweden produce excellent timber of the fir tribes and good tough ash. Beeches grow as far north as 56 deg. 30 min.; beyond which, as far as nearly to latitude 70 deg. north, firs and birches are the common forest-trees. South of 63 deg. ash-trees thrive, and lindens, walnuts, maple, oak, elm, &c., all grow south of latitude 61 deg. In the southern parts there is great scarcity of wood and fuel; and the poor inhabitants of many districts are said to remain in bed, for warmth, during the greater part of the cold days of winter, merely from want of fuel. In the northern and wooded, though coldest parts of Sweden, people are found lodged comparatively in comfort, and in affluent circumstances. The horses are lively, strong, and although not generally large, much esteemed. The pastures are good in summer; and horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, are bred with care; the former are small in size. The reindeer, particularly in the north, are useful domestic animals. Bees thrive, although the climate is so very cold. Various medicinal plants

are abundant. The coasts, rivers, and lakes, swarm with fish. The lobsters and oysters are remarkably fine. Game is plentiful and excellent.

The forests, though for a long time recklessly destroyed, yield timber for exportation, and the streams afford numerous sites for saw-mills, and the means of conveying the timber and deals to shipping ports. Great care is now taken to preserve the woods from wanton destruction; and planting of oak, pine, and spruce firs, has for some time been rather extensively attended to.

The mineral riches of Sweden are, however, the most important; especially the iron-mines, which produce the best iron and steel in great abundance; gold and silver, copper, lead, alum, coal, saltpetre, porphyry, marble, alabaster, slate, asbestus, loadstones, talc, amethysts, &c., are also found in this kingdom.

The principal seaports are Stockholm, Nyköping, Nordköping, Kalmar, Carlscrona, Malmoe, Helsinburg, Halmstadt, Gottenburg, Gefle, Hudikswald, Hernosand, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, and Tornea; along the coasts there are several islands; the largest are Oeland, Gothland, and Wisby.

OFFICIAL Returns of the Superficies, Population, &c., of Sweden.

OLD DIVISIONS.	NEW DIVISIONS.	Superficies. English Miles.	Superficies. Swedish Miles.	Population of Divisions or Lans in 1839.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Geographical Position of Chief Towns. N. lat.	Geographical Position of Chief Towns. E. long.	Population of Towns in 1826.	Natural Aspect and Resources
GOTHLAND.						d. m.	d. m.		
East Gothland....	Linkioping	4,720	96 75	200,588	Linkioping ...	58 22	15 32	3,000	
Smaland	Kalmar	4,243	96 80	179,300	Kalmar	56 40	16 26	4,500	
	Jonkioping	4,414	97 05	148,593	Jonkioping ..	57 45	13 59	3,000	
	Kronoberg	3,793	86 14	118,309	Wexio	56 52	14 41	1,300	Generally
Blekingen	Blekingen.....	1,137	25 80	93,849	Carlscrona ...	56 7	15 33	10,558	flat,
West Gothland ...	Skaraborg.....	3,393	75 43	179,449	Mariestadt ..	58 45	14 0	1,490	rocky,
	Elfsborg	5,045	111 50	218,698	Wennersborg	58 20	12 9	1,500	woody,
	Gottenburg	1,908	43 31	164,598	Gottenburg ..	57 42	11 58	21,058	sandy,
Halland.....	Halmstadt	1,906	43 24	94,832	Halmstadt....	56 40	12 37	1,500	and
Schonen, or Scania	Christianstadt ...	2,439	55 35	162,869	Christianstadt	56 1	14 9	3,000	much
	Malmoe	1,456	46 55	218,074	Malmoe	55 37	13 1	6,000	broken.
Gothland island ..	Gothland	1,262	27 91	42,689	Wisby	57 39	18 26	3,800	Mounts
Oeland island	Oeland	300	6 12	30,000					on the confines
SWEDEN PROPER.									of
Upland and Sudermannland ..	Stockholm	2,916	66 23	195,227	Stockholm ...	59 21	18 3	79,526	Norway
	Upsal.....	2,092	47 49	85,393	Upsal	59 52	17 39	4,500	and the
Westmannland ..	Westeras	2,545	60 47	92,411	Westeras	59 40	16 40	3,000	North.
Sudermannland ..	Nykoeping	2,512	57 2	113,753	Nykoeping ...	58 55	16 53	2,200	Rivers,
Nericia	Orebro	3,270	74 22	125,393	Orebro	59 16	15 9	3,000	lochs,
Wermeland	Carlstadt	6,057	137 89	192,879	Carlstadt	59 20	13 9	2,200	islands,
Dalecarlia.....	Stora Kopperberg	12,282	278 76	141,208	Fahun	60 41	15 0	4,700	iron,
NORRLAND.									and
Gestricia and Helsingland	Geffeborg	7,512	171 18	109,382	Gefle.....	60 40	17 7	6,000	other minerals.
Jamtland	Jamptland.....	19,618	435 0	45,517	Æstersund ..	62 0	14 0	200	
West Bothnia and	North Bothnia ...	33,090	751 0	46,422	Pitea	65 0	21 0	800	
Swedish Lapland	West Bothnia	29,435	668 0	55,256	Umea	63 50	20 4	1 100	
Augermannland..	West Norland ...	9,516	216 0	85,242	Hernosand ..	62 38	17 53	1,800	
	Total.....	171,015	3,874 28	3,139,722					

RELIGION.	Number.
Lutherans, with a few Moravians and Jews.....	3,139,722
Catholics in the island of St. Bartholomew	40,000
Archbishop (Upsala)	1
Bishops	11
Parishes	2,537
Clergymen	2,476

POPULATION of Sweden at different Periods; and the Number of Marriages, &c., in 1826.

Population in each of the years.	1751	1,785,727	Births			84,841
	1805	2,414,140	Deaths			62,930
	1810	2,369,990	Married women			335,042
	1815	2,465,066	Widows			9,835
	1820	2,584,690	Children	illegitimate	males	4,682
	1826	2,751,582			females	3,214
Increase per cent, 1751-1825		54		of married women.	males	235,820
Marriages (1826)		21,722			females	240,864
Dissolution of marriages		17,585				

POPULATION of Sweden in 1826, according to Rank, Occupation, and Condition.

RANK.	STOCKHOLM.		OTHER TOWNS.		COUNTRY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Nobility	710	869	728	839	3,248	3,754
Learned professions	267	219	1,250	1,351	5,550	6,246
Incorporated traders	5,294	6,461	23,941	25,521	1,104	1,082
Independent classes	4,258	4,669	6,217	7,036	20,675	22,148
Agricultural peasants	....	....	....	....	898,769	965,503
All other	24,515	28,847	53,476	64,665	188,963	240,474
Total	35,044	40,595	86,122	100,372	1,118,309	1,205,207
OCCUPATION.						
Traders of all classes	1,862	850	4,578	253		
Iron works and manufactures	2,214	819	2,967	714	21,819	1,282
Artists and artificers	7,810	280	17,784	517	14,726	53
Poor and prisoners	933	2966	3,246	6182	21,091	44,108
Total	12,820	4945	28,575	7676	57,636	46,443
CONDITION.						
Wealthy	1,343		1,554		8,617	
Middling	3,841		9,137		141,256	
Poor	6,448		19,990		212,472	
Very poor	1,651		6,953		70,155	
Total number of families	13,281		37,634		432,500	

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE OF SWEDEN.

IT has been estimated that seven-eighths of the population of Sweden are engaged in agriculture. This statement must be taken in a very modified interpretation; for though nearly that number may be occupied in agriculture, the same individuals are, the most of them, also for a greater part of their time engaged in other pursuits: such as wood cutting, fishing, common domestic fabrics, &c.

The whole surface of Sweden is computed at 171,015 English square miles, or 109,449,600 acres, or nearly one-half more than the whole surface of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the whole area of Sweden about one-half lies north of 63 deg. north latitude, beyond which little grain, except barley, will ripen. Of the whole surface 3490 square miles, or 2,233,600 acres, or about 1 in 50 is arable, and about twice that extent is under meadows and pastures. All the vast remaining regions are occupied by woods, bare rocks, marshes, bogs, and lakes.

Industry has done much in a country where the climate and the soil are both so unfavourable to agriculture; and if the extent of cultivated land is small, the population is also so limited that there are two-thirds of an acre of arable land for each individual inhabitant. This extent under cultivation, with the animal food, butter and cheese of the meadows and pastures, and the support derived from the fisheries, have rendered it unnecessary to import much corn, except after the bad harvests, which are often occasioned by frosts. Potatoes and barley are generally raised. Some hemp and a good deal of excellent flax, are raised, and used in making domestic linens. A little tobacco is grown; and on the low grounds bordering the Lake Wener, and on other places where alluvial or tolerably fertile spots of soil are found, agriculture is in a creditable state.

STATEMENT of the Average Quantity of Grain and other Produce raised in Sweden, according to Official Returns for the Five Years from 1833 to 1837, both inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantity annually sown.	Quantity annually produced, the Seed being deducted.
	Swedish barrels.	Swedish barrels.
Wheat	37,476	244,709
Rye	406,548	2,278,366
Barley	401,071	1,800,712
Oats	444,434	1,532,046
Barley and oats, mixed	192,350	774,677
Peas	65,861	299,109
Potatoes	614,396	4,113,442

Note.—Two Swedish barrels, or tunnar, may be considered in round numbers to be equal to an imperial quarter, as 100 English quarters are equal to 198 65-100ths Swedish barrels, or tunnar.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Grain imported into Sweden, with the Average Annual Prices of Rye in that country in each Year, from 1778 to 1831.

YEARS.	Quantities.	Average Prices of Rye.		YEARS.	Quantities.	Average Prices of Rye.	
	barrels.	r.d.	sk.		barrels.	r.d.	sk.
1778	424,000	2	32	1805	94,000	4	32
1779	437,000	2	21	1806	242,000	5	44
1780	386,000	2	32	1807	143,000	6	0
1781	678,000	3	16	1808	58,000	7	24
1782	799,000	2	30	1809	350,000	6	32
1783	1,027,000	3	8	1810	242,000	5	16
1784	1,065,000	2	40	1811	325,000	7	32
1785	814 000	3	40	1812	342,000	10	0
1786	775,000	3	32	1813	901,000	9	16
1787	621,000	3	8	1814	500,000	8	0
1788	567 000	3	16	1815	224,000	8	0
1789	773,000	3	40	1816	201,000	9	24
1790	503,000	3	44	1817	170,000	10	0
1791	386,000	3	0	1818	471,000	11	0
1792	271,000	3	40	1819	376,000	9	40
1793	288,000	3	40	1820	37,000	7	40
1794	273,000	4	0	1821	7,000	6	0
1795	107,000	4	0	1822	24,000	6	16
1796	240,000	3	36	1823	2,000	6	16
1797	435,000	3	40	1824	3,000	6	0
1798	714,000	4	28	1825	20,000	6	32
1799	515,000	5	36	1826	201,000	10	24
1800	156,000	7	32	1827	336,000	7	32
1801	583,000	7	16	1828	700	6	18
1802	310,000	7	0	1829	800	7	18
1803	291.000	4	12	1830	26,000	8	16
1804	384,000	4	28	1831	90,000	10	16

The cultivated surface of Sweden is divided into 65,219½ estates, or hemmans of land, and although these originally belonged to single proprietors, they are now generally subdivided among about 150,000 individuals: exclusive of the hemmans belonging to the church, colleges, towns, hospitals, the crown, the army, sailors, &c. The value of all the hemmans was estimated in 1836 at 396,193,366 r.d. Highest annual value of the hemman, 9034 r.d. Lowest annual value, 1807 r.d. Average annual value, 4186 r.d.

STATEMENT showing the Changes that have occurred in the Proprietorship of Land in Sweden, between the 1st of January, 1822, and the 31st of December, 1837; exhibiting the Value of Estates sold by the Nobility to the Middle Classes and the Peasantry, together with the Account of Mortgages unredeemed at the end of 1837, on Estates belonging to each of those three Classes.

The Nobility diminished its Freehold Property by Sales.

From 1st Jan., 1822, to 31st Dec., 1836 .	banco	8,478,788	at 12 banco =	£706,565
„ 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1837 . . .	„	1,436,532	„ =	119,711
	banco	9,915,320		£826,276

The Middle Class increased its Freehold Property by Purchases.

From 1st Jan., 1822, to 31st Dec., 1836 .	banco	4,403,148	at 12 banco =	£366,929
„ 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1837 . .	„	1,071,456	„ =	89,288
	banco	5,474,604		£456,217

The Peasantry increased its Freehold Property by Purchases.

From 1st Jan., 1822, to 31st Dec., 1836 . .	banco	4,075,640	at 12 banco =	£339,636
„ 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1837 . .	„	365,076	„ =	30,423
	banco	4,440,716		£370,059

Account of Mortgages.

The Nobility.

Mortgages unredeemed at the end of 1836 .	bco.	36,155,507	at 12 bco. =	£3,012,959 0
Contracted in 1837	„	410,553	„ =	34,212 15
	banco	36,566,060		£3,047,171 15

The Middle Class.

Mortgages unredeemed at the end of 1836 .	bco.	31,092,040	at 12 bco. =	£2,591,003 0
Contracted in 1837	„	1,911,033	„ =	159,252 15
	banco	33,003,073		£2,750,255 15

The Peasantry.

Mortgages unredeemed at the end of 1836 .	bco.	31,705,997	at 12 bco. =	£2,642,165 0 0
Contracted in 1837	„	2,236,363	„ =	186,363 11 8
	banco	33,942,360		£2,829,528 11 8

Lands which formerly belonged to the nobles, and since 1810 held by either nobles or commoners, are exempted from the land-tax, and also from liability to supply soldiers for the army. There is, however, an assessment of 5 per cent laid on the net annual rent or income of *all* estates. Thomson, in his travels, says: "In some extensive districts there are not more on an average than 14

acres of arable land to a farm; and in the district of Carlstadt, where farms are largest, and agriculture most advanced, the average extent of arable land in each farm may be taken at about 28 acres per farm."

The peasants, who are proprietors of the soil they cultivate, have been reckoned at 147,974; those who live on land not their own, at 1,688,717; husbandry labourers, holding houses and lands under proprietors, at 470,091; and servants living in the houses of, and with their employers, at 277,466.

The government has established model farms, some of which are directed by British agriculturists. One of these, near Linköping, comprises about 1500 acres: 500 of which are under the plough, the remainder under grass and pasture.

Generally speaking, greater labour is required in Swedish agriculture than in that of warmer climates and more fertile soils. Wages to farm labourers vary from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per day.

Puffendorff, in 1666, described—

The kingdom of Sweden as "full of great forests and innumerable lakes, and the sea-coast surrounded with many rocks. But deeper in the country there are many fertile tracts of ground, the forests furnish fuel: the lakes, with great store of fish, also contribute much to the easy transportation of the native commodities from one place to the other. The country produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants, neither is there any want of cattle or horses."

Extract from a statement dated Stockholm, March, 1842.

"The culture of beet-root for sugar is at present confined in this country to a very small quantity in Scania for two refineries; the one at Landscrona, the other at Malanio, in which some trials have been recently made, but merely as experiments. It is unlikely, however, that the culture of beet-root for sugar will ever be carried into extent in a country in which raw sugar is imported at so low a duty as $2\frac{1}{2}$ Swedish skillings banco, or about one penny English the Swedish pound (skalpund).

"Tobacco is grown in different parts of Sweden, in the neighbourhood of the towns, and even as far north as Stockholm, but it is of inferior quality. The quantity is not very considerable, but it has increased of late years.

"The quantity of hemp grown in Sweden is quite trifling, but a good deal of flax is raised of good quality.

"No official returns are taken of the quantity of tobacco, hemp, or flax raised in Sweden."

The peasants' dwelling-houses, barns, &c., are chiefly built of wood, and covered over the roof with turf and straw. The houses of the upper classes and those in the towns are generally covered with tiles. Slates are scarcely ever used.

Mr. Coxe says, "I had frequent opportunities of observing the customs, manners, and food of the peasants. On entering a cottage I usually found all the family employed in carding flax, spinning thread, and in weaving coarse linen or cloth. The peasants are excellent contrivers, and apply the coarsest materials to some useful purpose. They twist ropes of horsehair, bark of trees, and use eel-skins for bridle reins. Their food principally consists of salted flesh and fish, eggs, milk, and hard bread. At Michaelmas they usually kill their cattle, and salt them for the ensuing winter and spring. Twice a year they bake bread in large round cakes which are slung on files of sticks, suspended from the ceiling of the cottages. This bread is so hard as to be occasionally broken with a hatchet, but is not unpleasant. The peasants use beer for common drink, and are much addicted to malt liquors and spirits. In the districts towards the west coasts, and at no great distance inland, tea and

coffee are not unusually found in the peasant's cottages, which are procured in great plenty and at a cheap rate from Gottenburg.

"The peasants are well clad in strong cloth of their own weaving. Their cottages, though built of wood and only one story, are comfortable and commodious."

This account may be generally true, but we have been informed by the most undoubted Swedish authorities, that in the southern and all the unwooded parts of the kingdom, the peasants suffer greatly from want of fuel during winter, and are in most other respects poor, when compared with those of the north and forest districts.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN AND TREATIES WITH FOREIGN STATES.*

THE Swedish monarchy, comprising Sweden and Norway, includes a greater extent of territory than any other European sovereignty, except Russia.

In 1808 Sweden lost Finland, which was conquered by Russia; but in 1814, this loss was repaired by the acquisition of Norway.

The three general divisions of Sweden, viz. Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Norrland, are now divided into 25 läns, or governments; and Norway, formerly divided into the 4 dioceses or governments, of Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, is now formed into 17 bailiwicks or divisions.†

Sweden and Norway have different Constitutions, though under the same king. The monarchical power is hereditary; females are excluded. The king appoints to all employments, and grants pardons. He cannot make new laws, interpret old ones, raise taxes, or declare war, without the consent of the States, which he alone has the power of convoking. The liberty of the press is guaranteed. The senate, or court of peers, is composed of 22 members, and 12 councils of the crown, form a council of state.

The legislative body, styled the Diet, or States-general, consists of four orders: 1st, nobles, in which order each noble family has its representative;

* Gustavus IV. Adolphus the deposed king, was proclaimed king of Sweden, March 29, 1792. He remained four years and a half under the guardianship of his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermannland, then Regent, and ascended the throne November 1, 1796. In 1809 he was deposed; his heirs excluded from the throne by an act of the Diet, and his uncle, the late regent, assumed the government under the title of Charles XIII. On the 18th of August, 1810, King Charles proposed Marshal Bernadotte for his successor, who was elected August 21, by the estates, on condition that he should embrace the Lutheran religion; which having done, he was, by an act of November 5, 1810, adopted by the king, assumed the name of Charles John, and took the oath as Crown Prince and heir to the throne. In 1818, on the death of Charles XIII., the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne under the title of Charles XIV.

† See Royal Amanack of Sweden and Norway (Sveriges och Norriges Calender, 1829 and 1830). M. Hagelston thus distributes the Bailiwicks among the three geographical regions:—10 to Sonderfields, 5 to Nordenfields, and 2 to Norrlanden.

2dly, clergy represented by the bishops, and also by pastors chosen in each chapter; 3dly, burgesses who are chosen by the principal towns; and 4thly, peasantry chosen by themselves in their assemblies. Each deputy must be of one of these orders, profess the Protestant religion and be 25 years of age. Each order deliberates and votes separately. The States, which assemble every five years, except in extraordinary cases, have the right of legislation and taxation, and the superintendence of the finances; but the king has an unconditional *veto*.

Council of State.—This council is composed of the minister of justice, the minister of foreign affairs and colonies, six counsellors of state, and the chancellor, which, with the chancellor of justice, secretaries at war, of the interior, of the finances and commerce, of public worship, and the heads of the army and marine, form the ministry.

SWEDISH TREATIES WITH FOREIGN STATES.

Sweden has treaties of reciprocity with Great Britain; with Russia, giving special privileges to Finnish vessels, and of perfect reciprocity in regard to all other Russian vessels; with Prussia, Denmark, Hanse Towns, United States of America, Turkey, Belgium, Greece, States of the Church, Sardinia, &c.

BRITISH TREATIES WITH SWEDEN.

Several treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been negotiated between Great Britain and Sweden, and the latter has also signed a treaty similar to those which Great Britain has with France, and most of the States of Europe and America for the suppression of the slave trade. The following declarations, and treaty of commerce and navigation, are those which regulate the trade between the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway.

Declarations of Sweden, for the Abolition of certain Dues affecting British Commerce in the Ports of Sweden.

No. 1.—(Translation.)

The undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having received the Declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these presents, in virtue of the authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the name and on the behalf of the King, his most gracious Sovereign:

That English merchant-ships arriving in the ports or waters of the kingdom of Sweden, shall in future be placed upon the same footing as national vessels, with respect to pilot, lighthouse, and tonnage dues, and, in general, with respect to all those duties which are included in the denomination of port dues payable to the Crown, (*Skepps-utgålder*) of whatever description they may be.

That English merchant-ships shall be equally assimilated to national vessels, with respect to salvage dues, without any restriction or difference.

And that, as Swedish commerce is already in the enjoyment of reciprocal advantages in the ports of Great Britain, the abovementioned arrangements in favour of English com-

merce, shall be put in force, in all the ports of the kingdom of Sweden, without delay, and with as much expedition as possible.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L. S.) LAURENT COUNT D'ENGESTROM.

No. 2.—(Translation.)

The undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having received the Declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these presents, in virtue of the authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the name and on the behalf of the King, his most gracious Sovereign:

That all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Great Britain and of its Colonies, which, according to the existing regulations, may be imported into Sweden on board of Swedish vessels, may be imported into Sweden in English ships direct from the ports of Great Britain, without being subject, on their entry, to other or higher duties to the Crown, than if imported on board a Swedish vessel.

That all articles, the exportation whereof is not prohibited, may be exported from the ports of the kingdom of Sweden on board of English vessels, to any place whatever, without being subject, on their export, to other or higher duties to the Crown, than if exported on board a Swedish vessel.

But that, as Swedish merchant-vessels do not enjoy the liberty of visiting the ports of the colonies and foreign possessions of England, it is understood that the privileges above specified are not applicable to goods imported into the ports of Sweden, in vessels belonging to the said colonies and foreign possessions, or in vessels strictly English, coming direct from the English colonies.

And finally, that the abovementioned stipulations, founded upon the promise of an exact reciprocity in the ports of Great Britain, in favour of Swedish commerce, shall be put in force in the ports of the kingdom of Sweden, from the 1st of June of the present year, 1824.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present declaration, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L. S.) LAURENT COUNT D'ENGESTROM.

The same reciprocal stipulations were carried into effect in respect to Swedish and Norwegian vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United Kingdom by orders in council, dated the 25th of May and the 23d of June, 1824.

No. 3.—(Translation.)

The king's government, having been officially informed, that, in pursuance of an order in council of his Britannic Majesty, passed the 23d of June, Norwegian merchant-vessels, have been placed upon a footing of perfect reciprocity with national vessels, in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland; the undersigned, Secretary of State, executing the functions of chancellor of the court of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has the honour to declare, officially, to General Bloomfield, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in reply to his note of yesterday's date:

That English merchant-vessels, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Norway, or departing from the said ports, together with their cargoes, shall continue as heretofore, to enjoy the advantages granted to privileged nations, so that they shall not be subjected to any higher or other duties whatever, of import or export, harbour, light, pilotage, &c., than those payable by national vessels.

That the place of departure or of destination of the vessels, as well as the place of the

growth or manufacture of the goods (provided their importation be generally permitted) shall not occasion any restriction of the abovementioned stipulation in Norway.

And that the equality existing between national vessels and English merchant-vessels, shall extend to Norway, not only with reference to the duties payable to the crown, but also to those denominated *economical*, payable to towns and communities.

The undersigned takes the opportunity of repeating to General Bloomfield the assurance already given to him, that no new charge whatever has been imposed upon English commerce in the ports of Norway, and that the present, which have existed many years, will not interfere with or restrict the advantages above mentioned.

In requesting General Bloomfield to convey the contents of this note to the knowledge of his government, the undersigned, &c.

General Bloomfield, &c. D. DE SCHULZENHEIM.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Sweden.

Signed at London, March 18, 1826.

ART. I. The several stipulations contained in the declarations exchanged between the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, on the 24th day of April, and sixteenth day of July, 1824, shall continue in force between The High Contracting Parties, respectively, for the term of the present Convention, and shall be equally binding upon the said parties, their officers and subjects, except as far as the same may be hereinafter varied, as if the same had been inserted word for word in this Convention.

II. British vessels entering or departing from the ports of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and Swedish and Norwegian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher ship-duties or charges than are or shall be levied on national vessels entering or departing from such ports respectively.

III. All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any other country, which may be legally imported from any of the ports of the said kingdoms into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in British vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be so imported directly in Swedish or Norwegian vessels; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other country, which may be legally exported from the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels, shall, in like manner be permitted to be exported from the said ports in Swedish or Norwegian vessels. An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of Sweden and Norway, so that all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the United Kingdom, or of any other country, which may be legally imported from the ports of the United Kingdom into the ports of Sweden and Norway in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be so imported from the ports of the United Kingdom in British vessels; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the dominions of his Swedish Majesty, or of any other country, which may be legally exported from the ports of Sweden or Norway in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said ports in British vessels.

IV. All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the ports of either country directly from the other, shall, upon such importation, be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in vessels of the one or the other country; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the ports of either country, shall, upon such exportation be liable to the same duties, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in vessels of the one or the other country.

V. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the government of either country, or by any company, corporation, or agent acting in its behalf or under its authority, in the purchase of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High

Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

VI. From and after the date of the present Convention, British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of his Britannic Majesty's dominions, to any colony of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, not in Europe, and to import into such colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or as are admitted only from the dominions of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to no higher or other charges than would be there payable on Swedish or Norwegian ships importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, allowed to be imported into the said colony in Swedish or Norwegian ships. And from and after the same date, Swedish and Norwegian vessels shall be allowed to proceed direct from any ports of the dominions of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to any colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), and to import into such colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any of their dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or as are admitted only from the dominions of his Britannic Majesty; and such Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company) to no other or higher charges than would be there payable on British vessels importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, allowed to be imported into the said colony in British ships.

VII. From and after the date of the present Convention, British ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway not in Europe, any goods not prohibited to be exported from such colony; and such British ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks as would be there allowable on, Swedish or Norwegian ships exporting such goods. And the like liberty and privileges of exportation shall be reciprocally granted in the British colonies (other than those in the possession of the East India Company) to Swedish and Norwegian ships, and to goods exported in them.

VIII. In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East Indies, or now held by the East India Company in virtue of their charter, his Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges, in all respects, to the subjects of his Swedish Majesty, as are or may be enjoyed, under any treaty or act of parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions.

IX. The High Contracting Parties engage that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective dominions, shall be subject to no higher duties, upon their admission from the one country into the other, than are paid by the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; and that no prohibition or restraint shall be imposed upon the importation into the one country from the other, or upon the exportation from the one country to the other, of any such articles, the growth, the produce, or manufacture of either of the said states, which shall not equally extend to all other nations; and, generally, that in all matters and regulations of trade and navigation, each of the High Contracting Parties will treat the other upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

X. In consideration of the advantages and facilities which the navigation and commerce of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway will enjoy, under the present Convention, and the act of parliament of the 5th July, 1825, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway consents that, from and after this date, vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be allowed to import into Sweden any merchandize or

goods of European origin, which are likewise permitted to be imported into Sweden from any port whatever, with the exception of the following articles: Salt, hemp, flax, oil of all kinds, grain of all kinds, wine, tobacco, salt or dried fish, wool, and stuffs of all kinds; which, as before, shall be imported into Sweden only in vessels of Sweden and Norway, or in vessels of the countries of which such articles are the produce.

The said excepted articles shall, however, be allowed to be imported into Sweden in vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland proceeding direct from some port of the United Kingdom, provided such articles shall have been previously landed and warehoused in a port of the United Kingdom, after having been imported thither from the country of their origin.

These stipulations in favour of British commerce shall remain in force during the continuance of the present Convention, and as far as the act of parliament of the 5th July, 1825, shall continue to grant to the navigation and commerce of Sweden equivalent facilities of the same nature.

XI. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, mutually agree that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any of their dominions, upon any personal property of their respective subjects, on the removal of the same from the dominions of their said Majesties, reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each state, upon the like property, when removed by a subject of such state, respectively.

XII. The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

XIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within six weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.
(L.S.) STIERNELD.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

As it may sometimes happen that a Swedish or Norwegian vessel trading to the possessions held by the British East India Company in the East Indies, under the eighth Article of the Convention of this date, may find it expedient to dispose of the whole or part of her cargo, on her homeward-bound voyage, in other ports than those of Sweden and Norway, it is hereby agreed, that any such vessel may proceed, with such cargo, to any foreign place or port whatsoever, not being within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and excepting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.
(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.
(L.S.) STIERNELD.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND CUSTOMS TARIFFS, &c., OF SWEDEN.

From an early period, the national councils of Sweden have attempted to encourage domestic manufactures by prohibitions and severe restrictions; and they have persevered in this fallacious legislation, with little deviation and without success, up to the present day; for the manufacturing population are generally poor, and manufactures have not thriven. Much of what we have stated relative to Russia, may be applied to the tariff of Sweden: yet no country could have been more unnaturally oppressed by restriction, than one like Sweden;—cold, generally barren, and having little else to export than the produce of her mines, woods, and fisheries. Her prohibitive system has been remarkably oppressive to the peasantry and labouring classes.

In addition to prohibitions and high import, export, and transit duties, convoy duties, of 5, 10, and 15 per cent, are charged on the amount of all other duties, or valuations of duties; *Town dues* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by privileged, and 40 per cent by non-privileged vessels, are charged; and tonnage duties of 12 skellings per cent on Swedish, and 36 on non-privileged vessels.

Sails, cordage, gunpowder, refined sugar, iron, steel, the greater number of articles of cottons, woollens, earthenware, &c., are prohibited.

The revenue is derived from a poll-tax of about 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling for each inhabitant, from duties on imports and exports (the former though oppressive, yet comparatively unproductive), mines, excise on spirits, monopolies, and the produce of the royal demesnes;—the whole revenue being less than one million and one-fourth sterling.

The Swedes, or their government, do not seem to comprehend that their true course would have been to purchase, in the cheapest markets, all manufactured goods, and those articles which they have not cheap at home, in exchange for their iron, deals, timber, lobsters, fish, and fish-oils. For them to attempt forcing either the cultivation of wheat in an uncongenial climate, or to raise up manufactures by the aid of prohibitions of, and high duties on, foreign commodities, is to persevere in a course the most pernicious to their real interests. The tariff now in force, promulgated the 23d of October, 1841, will be found as restrictive as, and more complex than, that of Russia. Norway, by a recent law of the Storthing, has also imposed enormous duties on foreign manufactures.

SWEDISH TARIFF OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The rates as well as the official values are in Swedish bank money, in the

reduction of which into sterling, an average exchange of 12 r.d. banco to the pound has been taken.

Besides the duties stated in the tariff, there are the following imposts levied on foreign trade: viz.—Convoy Duty, Town Dues, Tonnage Dues.

The Convoy Duty is paid only on imports, at the rate of 1 per cent on the amount of duties of customs.

The Town Dues are charged at a per centage on the official value stated in the tariff, and for Stockholm consist of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on imports, with an increase thereon of 40 per cent by unfree ships—namely, such as are not by treaty on the same footing as Swedes. And of $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on exports with an increase thereon of 50 per cent by unfree ships.

The Tonnage Dues are levied as follows, inwards as well as outwards: viz.—at 12 sh. banco per last on Swedish ships equal to $2\frac{1}{12}d.$ sterling per English ton; and at 36 sh. banco per last on foreign ships equal to $6\frac{3}{12}d.$ sterling per English ton, unless the latter are placed by treaty on the same footing as Swedes.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF SWEDEN.

The current rixdaler consists of 48 shillings; the shilling 12 rundstycks. Banco money is also counted in rixdalers and is of higher value than the former: often 50 per cent.

The skeppund victuallic, or commercial weight, is divided into lispunds and lbs.:—1 skep. lb. = 20 lis lb.; 1 lis lb. = 20 lbs. The skeppund metal weight is divided in the same manner, but is equal only to 320 lbs. commercial weight.

Of the commercial weight, 100 lbs. are equal to $93\frac{76}{100}$ lbs. avoirdupois English. The ell consists of 2 feet; 1000 feet Swedish equal to 975 feet English; the oxhufond, or hogshead, contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ ams, or awmes, equal to 90 kans; the am contains 60 kans; the barrel 48 kans; 100 kans are equal to $69\frac{3}{100}$ gallons; the common barrel in corn measure contains 32 kappars equal to $4\frac{1557}{1000}$ bushels Winchester measure. The barrel of rye, wheat, barley, and oats, is reckoned at 36 kappars; the barrel of malt at 38 kappars; and of salt and lime at 34 kappars. 100 lasts Swedish are equal to $239\frac{3}{4}$ tons English.

The following Tariff has been arranged according to the relative proportions of the Swedish rates and monies with the English rates and monies. But in calculating the duties two important facts must not be overlooked. The first is, that the official values are nearly all far greater than, often more than double, the real values. Consequently the real per centage duties are in the same proportion greater than the official rates. The second is, that when the values or duties are rated either by the weight, package, or measure, the duties are also unequally levied; ordinary and coarse manufactures of cotton, linen, and wool, which would be generally used by the peasantry and labouring classes, pay, in consequence, a much higher per centage than the finer woven goods which are used by the more wealthy.

SWEDISH TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The reduction into Sterling calculated at the rate of 12 r.d. banco for the £ sterling.

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acid, muriatic.—See Salt.						
—— sulphuric.—See Brimstone.						
Acorns, ground or unground .....lb.	0 6 0	0 1 2	0 0 1	0 2,5	0 0,60	0 0,35
Agate, unwrought ..... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
—— wrought ..... do.	0 16 0	1 16 0	free	15 0	2 2,67	free
Alabaster, unwrought ..... do.	0 5 0	0 0 6	....	0 2,08	0 0,21	
— — wrought .....100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	....	....	15 per cent	do.
Alcohol.—See Spirits.						
Ale.—See Beer.						
Almonds .....lb.	0 15 0	0 3 0	....	0 6,25	0 1,25	
Aloes.—See Gums.						
Alum, Roman .....17 lispunds	48 0 0	12 0 0	....	80 0	20 0	
—— other sorts ..... do.	15 0 0	7 24 0	0 20 0	25 0	12 6	0 8,33
Amber, unwrought.....lb.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
—— wrought ..... do.	0 0 0	1 16 0	free	15 0	2 2,67	free
Ambergris .....lod	10 0 0	1 0 0	....	16 8	1 8	
Angelica.....lb.	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 0 1	0 4,16	0 83	0 0,35
Anchovies.—See Fish.						
Animals, live, horses .....each	....	12 0 0	free	....	20 0	free
—— ditto, cattle, horned ..... do.	50 0 0	12 24 0	do.	66 4	23 0	do.
—— ditto, other quadrupeds ..... do.	20 0 0	4 0 0	do.	26 4	6 8	do.
—— ditto, sheep and rams from Germany, and countries bordering on the Atlantic	....	free	....	....	free	
—— other live animals imported by special permission for improvement of the breed, pay only ¼ of the above stated duty.						
Aniseed .....lb.	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 0 1	0 4,16	0 0,83	0 0 35
Antimony, crudum ..... do.	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 4,16	0 0,21	0 0,35
—— regulus ..... do.	0 30 0	0 1 0	....	1 0,50	0 0,63	
Apothecaries' articles, not otherwise specified; viz., simple medicines .....100 r.d	....	free	free	....	free	free
—— ditto, compound (except for apothecaries) ..... do.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Aquafortis.....lb.	0 18 0	0 3 0	do.	0 8	0 1,25	do.
Argol, raw .....lispund	5 0 0	0 24 0	0 2 8	8 4	0 10	0 1,11
—— cleaned .....lb	0 20 0	0 2 0	free	0 8,33	0 0,83	free
Arms, all sorts .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Arrack.—See Spirits.						
Arsenic permitted for import by apothecaries, and on special permission of the Board of Trade for use of manufactories ..lb.	0 10 0	0 0 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,21	
Ashes raw, of wood or other vegetable substances:						
—— pot, welded or unrefined ..lispund	0 20 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 8,33	0 0,42	0 0,83
—— ditto, refined and calcined .... do.	1 32 0	0 16 0	free	2 10,67	0 6,67	free
Asafœtida .....lb.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
Avignon-berries.—See Colours.						
Bacon and pork .....lispund	3 0 0	1 16 0	free	4 5,34	2 2,67	do.
Bags, new, empty .....each	0 36 0	0 6 0	do.	1 3	0 2,5	do.
—— with goods.....	....	free	....	....	free	
Balsam copaiva .....lb.	1 12 0	0 6 0	....	2 1	0 25	
—— Mecca..... do.	12 0 0	1 12 0	....	20 0	2 1	
—— Peruvian and Tolu..... do.	3 8 0	0 15 0	....	5 3,33	0 0,25	
—— other native balsam .....100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	
Barilla.—See Soda.						
Bark of oak.....barrel	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 24 0	3 4	0 2,5	0 10
—— other leaved trees..... do.	1 0 0	0 6 0	free	1 8	0 2,5	free
—— fir, pine, &c..... do.	0 24 0	0 6 0	do.	0 10	0 2,5	do.
Barometers and thermometers ....each	10 0 0	2 0 0	do.	....	3 4	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Baskets of materials not otherwise specified ..... 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Basketmakers' work not otherwise specified ..... do.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	do.	do.
Bast mats ..... dozen	....	0 6 0	do.	....	0 2,5	do.
Bast and bast ropes ..... lispund	0 24 0	0 2 0	do.	0 10	0 1	do.
—— for dunnage, say mats ..... do.	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Battens.—See Wood.						
Bay berries ..... lb.	0 7 0	0 1 0	....	0 2,92	0 0,42	
—— leaves ..... do.	0 6 0	0 1 6	....	0 2,5	0 0,63	
Beans; viz., garden beans ..... do.	0 12 0	0 2 0	free	0 5	0 1	do.
—— field beans of all sorts pay the same duty as peas						
Bedclothes.—See Clothes.						
Beef, salted and dried.—See Provisions.						
Beer, porter, and strong ale ..... kan	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
—— other sorts of malt liquors .... do.	0 24 0	0 6 0	....	0 10	0 2,5	do.
The bottles pay duty separately.—See Glass.						
Bees, alive in hives	....	free	free	....	free	do.
Berberry root ..... lispund	0 24 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10	0 3,33	0 3,33
Berries not specified.—See Fruits.						
Birds, alive or killed, eatable ..... each	0 30 0	0 6 0	0 0 3	0 10	0 2,5	0 0,125
Bird-lime.—See Glue.						
Bismuth ..... lb.	0 32 0	0 4 0	0 0 4	1 1,34	0 1,67	0 0,14
Bistre.—See Bone-black.						
Blankets.—See Woven woollen goods.						
Bleeding and cupping instruments.—See Instruments.						
Blood, ox-blood, and of other animals ..... 90 kans	6 0 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	10 0	0 5,83	0 1,25
Bole, white or red, and Terra Sigillata ..... lb.	0 4 0	0 0 3	....	0 1,67	0 0,105	
Bombasett.—See Woollen woven goods.						
Bombasin.—See Half-silk ditto.						
Bombasin lustre.—See Woven goods half woollen.						
Bone, ivory, unwrought ..... do.	2 4 0	0 5 0	....	3 4	0 2,2	
—— ditto, wrought ..... do.	8 0 0	1 24 0	free	13 4	2 6	free
—— whalebone, unwrought (fins) .. do.	0 40 0	0 3 0	0 0 4	1 4,67	0 1,25	0 0,14
—— ditto, wrought (ditto) ..... do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	free	2 2,67	0 5	free
—— all other sorts, unwrought .. lispund	0 12 0	free	0 1 0	0 5	free	0 0,42
—— ditto, wrought ..... lb.	0 36 0	0 9 0	free	1 3	0 4	free
Bonnets.—See Caps.						
Bone-black, bone-ashes, and wood-soot or bistre ..... lispund	0 40 0	0 10 0	do.	1 4,67	0 4,16	do.
Book-gold.—See Gold.						
Book-silver.—See Silver.						
Books in foreign languages, and charts, music, or notes, and drawing-books	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
—— bibles given to the Swedish Bible Society	....	do.	....	....	do.	
—— in Swedish print ..... 100 r.d	....	20 0 0	free	....	20 per cent	do.
—— bound, blank or of ruled paper .. do	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Borax ..... lb.	0 24 0	0 2 6	....	0 10	0 1,04	
Bottles.—See Glass.						
Bottle cases, besides duty on the liquors ..... 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Bouillon de poche ..... lb	2 0 0	0 20 0	do.	3 4	0 8,2-10	do.
Bran all sorts ..... lispund	0 24 0	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 10	0 2,33	0 0,07
Brandy.—See Spirits.						
Brass.—See Metals.						
Brass nails ..... lb.	0 36 0	0 12 0	free	1 3	0 5	free
—— thread.—See Thread.						
Brazil wood.—See Colours.						
Bread, of wheat ..... do.	0 4 0	0 2 0	do.	0 1,67	0 0,83	do.
—— of rye ..... do	0 2 0	0 1 0	do.	0 0,83	0 0,42	do.
Bricks, fireproof ..... 1000 pieces	24 0 0	6 0 0	do.	33 4	10 0	do.
—— clinkers ..... do.	20 0 0	4 0 0	....	33 4	6 8	
—— common for building ..... do.	15 0 0	5 0 0	free	25 0	8 4	do.
—— tiles, glazed or unglazed ..... do.	20 32 0	10 0 0	do.	55 6,67	16 8	do.
Brimstone, sulphur ..... lispund	1 16 0	0 16 0	0 1 0	2 0	0 0½	0 0,42
—— flower of ..... lb.	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 0½	0 4,16	0 0,42	0 0,018
—— acid sulphuric acid ..... do.	0 6 0	0 0 6	free	0 2,5	0 0,21	free
Bristles.—See Hair.						
Broad and flat fish.—See Fish.						
Bronze.—See Metals.						

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brushes, painting.....dozen	0 36 0	0 9 0	free	1 3	0 4	free
Bunting.—See Woven goods.						
Burs, or teasels.....1000 pieces	....	free	....	....	free	
Butter.....lispund	5 0 0	2 24 0	free	8 4	4 2	do.
Buttons of materials, not specified....lb.	2 32 0	0 32 0	do.	4 7	1 3	do.
Calamine.....do.	0 3 0	0 0 2	....	0 1,25	0 0,07	
Calico.—See Cotton woven goods.						
Calmus.....do.	0 12 0	0 4 0	....	0 5	0 1,67	
Cambric cotton.—See Cotton woven goods.						
—— linen, French.—See Ditto.						
Camel-hair.—See Hair.						
—— ditto yarn.—See Yarn.						
Camlet.—See Woollen woven goods.						
Camphire, unrefined.....lb.	1 12 0	0 6 0	....	2 1	0 2,5	
—— refined.....do.	1 32 0	0 12 0	....	2 9,34	0 5	
Candles, tallow .....lispund	5 0 0	2 24 0	free	8 4	4 2	do.
—— stearine and margarine.....lb.	0 40 0	0 12 0	do.	1 4,67	0 5	do.
—— wax, yellow.....do.	0 40 0	0 16 0	do.	1 4,67	0 6,67	do.
—— wax, white and spermaceti....do.	1 12 0	0 20 0	do.	2 1	0 8,33	do.
Candlewick.—See Wick.						
Canes for walkingsticks, called Spanish canes.....lispund	0 32 0	0 32 0	do.	0 7,34	1 1,34	
—— rattans, reed and other sorts.. do.	1 32 0	0 4 0	....	2 9,34	0 1,67	
Cannons.—See Iron and metals, wrought.						
Canteens, flasks, besides duty on the liquor therein.....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Cantharides, called Spanish flies ....lb.	3 8 0	0 15 0	....	5 3,33	0 6,25	
Canvass.—See Linen woven goods.						
Caoutchouc.—See Indian rubber.						
Caps, percussion.—See Detonating caps.						
Capers.....lb.	0 28 0	0 7 0	....	0 11,66	0 2,02	
Caraway seed .....barrel	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 7 0	33 4	3 4	0 2,02
Cardamoms .....lb.	1 24 0	0 8 0	....	2 6	0 3,33	
Cards, visiting ..... do.	2 9 0	0 32 0	free	3 4	1 1,34	free
—— wool, for the use of manufactories above 20-00 .....piece	0 32 0	0 6 0	....	0 2½	0 2½	
—— ditto, ditto, other sorts ....100 r.d.	0 24 0	0 6 0	free	0 2½	0 2½	do.
—— playing.....gross	33 16 0	prohibited	do.	55 6,67	prohibited	do.
Carduan.—See Leather.						
Carpets, floor not specified:						
—— of straw and roots .....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
—— of other materials, lackered or varnished.....sqr. ell	0 32 0	0 6 0	do.	1 1,34	0 2,5	do.
Carriages and coaches—travelling carriages belonging to royal or diplomatic persons.....	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
—— belonging to private persons, used by them on entering the country .....each	200 0 0	40 0 0	do.	666 8	63 8	do.
—— others used or not used..... do.	500 0 0	100 0 0		833 4	166 4	
N.B.—The value of the last must not be reckoned at a lower valuation than 500 rixdollars banco for a 4-wheeled carriage, and 200 rixdollars banco for a 2 wheeled do.						
Carrot tobacco.—See Tobacco.						
Cassia fistula.....lb.	0 30 0	0 3 0	....	1 0,50	0 1,25	
Cassimir.—See Kerseymere woven goods.						
Casting moulds or stones.....	....	free	free	....	free	do.
Castor or castoreum .....lb.	13 16 0	1 16 0	....	22 2,67	2 2,67	
Cattle.—See Animals.						
Caviare .....lb.	1 16 0	0 16 0	....	2 2,67	0 6,67	
Cement .....barrel	3 0 0	0 16 0	....	5 0	0 6½	
Chains for the inner works in watches.....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	....	....	33⅓ per cent	
Chalk, white, in pieces or chalkstone.....barrel	2 0 0	0 10 0	....	3 4	0 4,16	
—— ditto, ground and washed..... do.	5 0 0	0 21 0	....	8 4	0 10	
—— red and black .....lb.	0 4 0	0 1 0	....	0 1,67	0 0 02	
Charcoal.....last	3 16 0	free	1 0 0	5 6,67	free	1 8
Charts, Land and sea.—See Books.						
Cheese, all sorts.....lispund	5 0 0	2 0 0	free	8 4	3 4	free
Chenilles.—See Fringes.						
Cherries, dried.—See Fruit.						
Chestnuts .....lb.	0 8 0	0 2 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,83	
China bark, unground.....do.	2 0 0	0 4 0	....	3 4	0 1,67	
—— ditto, ground, allowed to be imported only by apothecaries.... do.	3 0 0	0 24 0	....	5 0	0 10	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
China root ..... lb.	0 7 0	0 0 8	....	0 2,92	0 0,28	
Chandeliers ..... 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Chloride of lime.—See Salt.						
Chocolate ..... lb.	1 0 0	0 16 0	do.	1 8	0 0,67	do.
Cider ..... kan	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
Cinders ..... barrel	0 32 0	0 8 0	do.	1 1,34	0 3,33	do.
Coke ..... do.	0 32 0	0 4 0	do.	1 1,34	0 1,67	do.
Cinnamon, cassia buds, and cassia lignea ..... lb.	1 12 0	0 8 0	....	2 1	0 3,33	
Clay	....	free	free	....	free	do.
Clinkers.—See Bricks.						
Clocks, wall and table clocks ..... do.	5 0 0	1 10 0	do.	8 4	1 8	do.
Clock faces, and other parts of clocks and watches ..... do.	40 10 0	2 10 0	do.	....	3 4	do.
—— strings gut ..... dozen	1 4 0	0 16 0	do.	1 9,67	0 0,67	do.
—— chains.—See Chains.						
Cloth.—See Woven woollen goods.						
Clothes, wearing apparel, linen and bedclothes, not specified :						
—— new, women's, of stuff, allowed to be imported ..... 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
N.B.—The value is fixed by that of the materials of which they are made, with 25 per cent thereon. The lace paying duty separately.						
—— other sorts						
—— old, used, which seafaring people and travellers bring with them for own use	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
Cloves ..... lb.	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Coals ..... barrel	0 35 0	0 5 0	....	1 3	0 2,8	
Cobalt ore ..... lb.	1 0 0	0 4 0	free	1 8	0 1	do.
—— metal ..... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	5 0	1 8	0 0,63
Crystalware.—See Glass.	16 0 0	4. 0 0	0 4 0	26 8	6 8	0 1,67
Crystalli tartari.—See Argol.						
Cocoa ..... do.						
Cochineal.—See Colours.	0 20 0	0 4 0	....	0 8,33	0 2	
Cod fish, salted.—See Dried fish.						
Coffee ..... do.	0 12 0	0 3 0	....	0 5	0 1,25	
—— burnt, and all burnt vegetable substances, applicable for substitutes for the same ..... do.	0 12 0	0 6 0	....	0 5	0 2,5	
Cognac.—See Spirits.						
Coin, gold, silver, or copper	....	free	free	....	free	free
Coke.—See Cinders.						
Colours and dye materials :						
—— annatto ..... lb.	0 30 0	0 3 0	....	1 0,5	0 1,25	
—— auripigment ..... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
—— Brazil wood, rasped or ground. do.	0 3 0	0 0 8	....	0 1,25	0 0,33	
—— brown ochre ..... do.	0 2 0	0 0 5	....	0 2,22	0 0,13	
—— carmine ..... do.	54 0 0	4 0 0	....	90 0	6 8	
—— chaux métallique ..... do.	16 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	26 8	6 8	0 3,33
—— China ink, India ink ..... do.	2 12 0	0 16 0	....	3 9	0 0,67	
—— cinnabar ..... do.	2 4 0	0 10 0	....	3 5,67	0 4,16	
—— cochineal ..... do.	6 0 0	0 16 0	....	10 0	0 0,67	
—— indigo ..... do.	3 0 0	0 4 0	....	5 0	0 1,75	
—— kermes ..... do.	2 44 0	0 14 0	....	4 10,33	0 5,83	
—— madders ..... do.	0 12 0	0 0 6	....	0 5	0 0 21	
—— mountain green ..... do.	0 32 0	0 4 0	....	1 1,34	0 1,67	
—— colour shells in boxes ..... box	0 32 0	0 8	....	1 1,34	0 3,33	
—— Orleans ..... do.	0 30 0	0 3	....	1 0,5	0 1,25	
—— Pernambuco wood ..... do.	0 16 0	0 4 0	....	0 6,67	0 1,67	
—— powder-blue or blue starch ... do.	0 13 0	0 6 0	free	0 7.5	0 2,5	free
—— quercitron ..... do.	0 5 0	0 0 6	....	0 2,08	0 0.21	
—— red lead ..... do.	0 8 0	0 1 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,42	
—— red ochre ..... barrel	5 16 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	8 4	1 8	0 0,83
—— safflower ..... lb.	1 0 0	0 1 6	....	1 8	0 0,63	
—— sandal wood, ground .... do.	0 6 0	0 0 6	....	0 2,5	0 0,21	
—— sapan ditto ..... do.	0 10 0	0 2 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,83	
—— saw-wort ..... lispund	1 0 0	0 12 0	free	1 8	0 5	free
—— sumach ..... lb.	0 4 0	0 1 0	....	0 1,67	0 0,42	
—— smalts ..... do.	0 18 0	0 3 0	free	0 7,5	0 1,25	do.
—— umber ..... do.	0 7 0	0 0 8	....	0 2,92	0 0,28	
—— verdigris ..... do.	0 28 0	0 4 6	....	1 1,34	0 1,88	
—— white lead ..... do.	0 8 0	0 2 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,83	
—— woad ..... do.	0 5 0	0 0 8	free	0 2,5	0 0,28	do.
—— yellow berries (Grains d'Avignon) ..... do.	0 20 0	0 2 0	....	0 8,33	0 0,83	
—— yellow lead ..... do.	0 20 0	0 5 0	....	0 8,33	0 2,08	
—— yellow ochre ..... do.	0 2 0	0 0 5	....	0 0,18	0 0,18	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Colours and dye materials—*continued.*	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
—— all other sorts of colours not specified.....lb.	1 0 0	0 4 0	free	1 8	0 1,33	free
Collections of natural historical curiosities for museums.....	....	free	....	....	free	
Compasses, carpenters' instruments 100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	free	....	25 per cent	do.
Confectionary .....lb.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
Copal .....do.	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 6	1 8	0 1	0 0,21
Copper wire.—See Wire.						
Copper, raw .....skeppund	75 0 0	5 0 0	18 30 0	125 0	8 4	31 6
—— refined, in cakes, rose copper.. do.	125 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	208 4	33 4	8 4
—— forged, rolled, or cast:						
—— plates, sheets, coined and Hungarian and cast cakes..... do.	166 32 0	33 16 0	1 32 0	277 0,34	55 8	2 10
—— bottoms, latten of all dimensions, cast nails and other articles partly manufactured .... do.	166 32 0	8 16 0	free	277 0,34	83 4	free
—— copper ware, wholly manufactured .....lispund	12 24 0	3 6 0	do.	20 10	5 2	do.
—— old used, broken up and copper ashes.....skeppund	100 0 0	16 32 0	16 32 0	166 8	27 9,32	27 9,32
Copperas.—See Vitriol.						
Copperplate prints, stamps, and lithographic works .....100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	free	....	5 per cent	free
Copperplate ink .....lb.	1 12 0	0 4 0	....	2 1	0 1,07	
Corals, unwrought..... do.	0 10 0	free	....	free	0 1,07	
—— ditto, wrought..... do.	9 0 0	0 40 0	free	15 0	1 4½	do.
Cordage, new .....lispund	4 24 0	prohibited	do.	7 6	prohibited	do.
—— taken by Swedish vessels in foreign countries to supply lost cordage, if not used on the voyage home..... do.	4 0 0	0 36 0	....	6 8	1 3	
Cordef.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Cords.—See Fringes.						
Corduroy.—See Ditto.						
Coriander seed .....lbi	0 10 6	0 2 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,83	
Corks, cut.....gross	1 0 0	0 6 0	....	1 8	0 2,5	
Corkwood .....lispund	2 24 0	free	....	4 3,06	free	
Corn.—See Grain.						
Cottons.—See Woven goods.						
Cotton raw, cotton wool ..... lb.	....	do.	....	....	do.	
Cowries.—See Shells.						
Cows' hair.—See Hair.						
Crape.—See Woven goods.						
Crucibles .....lispund	0 36 0	0 3 0	free	1 3	0 1,25	free
Cubebs .....lb.	1 0 0	0 8 0	....	1 8	0 3,33	
Cupping instruments.—See Instruments.						
Currants .....do.	0 12 0	0 3 0	free	0 5	0 1,25	
Curtains, blinds of painted calico .. do.	0 40 0	0 10 0	....	1 4,07	0 4,16	do.
Cutlery, files .....do.	1 12 0	0 6 0	free	2 1	0 2,5	do.
—— razors.....each	1 16 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,07	0 0,07	do.
—— penknives .....do.	0 32 0	0 8 0	do.	1 1,34	0 3,33	do.
—— ditto, other sorts and forks, not specified .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
—— needles.—See Needles	....	....	do.	....	....	do.
—— scissors .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
—— steel ware, not otherwise specified .....do.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	do.	do.
Cuttle-bone .....lb.	0 12 0	0 1 0	....	0 5	0 0,42	
Damask.—See Woven goods.						
Dates .....do.	0 20 0	0 4 0	....	0 8,33	0 1,6	
Deals.—See Wood.						
Decorations, plateaus, with all thereto belonging, and all ornaments not specified .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Delf, or earthenware.—See Porcelain.						
Desman.—See Musk.						
Detonating caps .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	do.	do.
Diaper.—See Woven goods, linen.						
Dimity.—See Woven goods, cotton.						
Doffel.—See Woven goods, woollen.						
Down .....lispund	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 24 0	16 8	3 4	0 10
Dragon-blood.—See Colours.						
Dutch rushes, pewter grass, or shave grass.....lb.	0 17 0	0 1 8	0 0 2	0 7,070	0 0,7	0 0,08
Dyewood, unrasped, of all sorts .100 r.d.	....	1 0 0	....	....	1 per cent	
Earth fruits.—See Fruits.						
—— polishing .....lb.	0 6 0	0 0 3	....	0 2,5	0 0,105	
Eels.—See Fish.						

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Eggs.....score	0 18 0	0 6 0	free	0 7,5	0 2,5	free
Elder juice.—See Juice.						
Embroidery in gold and silver, true.lod	2 4 0	0 32 0	do.	3 5,67	1 0,50	do.
—— ditto ditto, base ..... do.	1 20 0	0 20 0	do.	2 4,33	0 8,33	do.
—— canvass, catgut, linen, and bolting-cloth, not exceeding a ½ of an ell wide.....						
—— of silk and cotton.....ell	0 30 0	0 6 0	do.	1 0,50	0 2,5	do.
—— of wool..... do.	0 15 0	0 3 0	do.	0 6,25	0 1,25	do.
—— of cotton, flax, or hemp, single or mixed..... do.	0 10 0	0 2 0	do.	0 4,16	0 0,83	do.
For greater breadths the duty of customs and other imposts are increased in proportion.						
Emery.....lb.	0 4 0	0 0 2	....	0 1,67	0 0,070	
Enamel, in cakes ..... do.	5 0 0	0 12 0	....	8 4	0 5	
Engraving ink ..... do.	1 12 0	0 4 0	....	2 1	0 1,67	
Essences.—See Oil, volatile.						
Etui in cases .....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	free	....	25 per cent	do.
Fans .....lb.	20 0 0	3 0 0	do.	1 13,4	5 0	do.
Feathers, ornamental ostrich ..... do.	100 0 0	15 0 0	....	166 8	25 0	do.
—— other sorts..... do.	50 0 0	15 0 0	free	83 4	25 0	do.
—— picked .....lispund	8 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	13 4	3 4	0 1,67
—— unpicked..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	6 8	1 8	0 0,83
Fells.—See Furs and skins.						
Felt.—See Woven goods.						
Fennel seed .....lb.	0 10 0	0 2 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,83	
Figs..... do.	0 8 0	0 2 0	....	0 3,33	0 1	
Files..... do.	1 12 0	0 6 0	free	2 1	0 2,5	free
—— See above, and Cutlery.						
Filtering stones.—See Stones.						
Fish, fresh.....	....	free	do.	....	free	
—— salted, or pickled anchovies ....lb.	0 28 0	0 8 0	....	0 11,66	0 3,33	do.
—— ditto codfish, ling, and codling .....bar.	15 0 0	2 24 0	0 6 0	25 0	4 2	0 25
—— ditto salmon..... do.	30 0 0	6 32 0	0 12 0	50 0	11 1,34	0 5
—— ditto herrings, in kegs of 1-8 of 1-16 barrel.....1-16 bar.	1 32 0	0 8 0	0 0 8	2 0,34	0 3,33	0 0,28
—— ditto, in other packages.....barrel	8 0 0	0 32 0	0 3 0	13 4	1 1,34	0 1,25
—— ditto, stromming (fresh-water herring) ..... do.	10 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	16 8	1 8	0 1,67
—— other sorts of salted fish..... do.	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	33 4	3 4	0 3,33
—— dried or smoked lub, or cod-fish lispund	1 16 0	0 16 0	0 0 8	2 2,67	0 4,16	0 0,23
—— ditto, salmon and eel ..... do.	6 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	10 0	3 4	0 1,25
—— ditto, ling, codling, &c..... do.	1 32 0	0 16 0	0 0 8	2 9,34	0 6,67	0 0,28
—— other sorts of dried or smoked fish..... do.	3 16 0	0 20 0	0 1 6	5 6,67	0 8,33	0 0,03
—— skin, undressed ..... lb.	0 20 0	0 2 0	....	0 8,33	0 0,83	
—— ditto, dressed..... do.	0 32 0	0 4 0	....	1 1,34	0 1,67	
—— bone.—See Bone.						
Fishing-hooks..... do.	10 0 0	0 24 0	free	16 8	0 10	free
Flannel.—See Woollen woven goods.						
Flax, undressed ..... lispund	4 0 0	1 8 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
—— dressed..... do.	8 0 0	2 0 0	do.	13 4	3 4	do.
Flies, Spanish.—See Cantharides.						
Flints, agate.—See Agate.						
—— cut .....100 pieces	0 12 0	0 1 0	0 0 2	5 0	0 0,42	0 0,70
—— stone, unwrought ..... barrel	2 0 0	free	free	free	free	free
Flour of grain.—See Grain.						
—— of vegetable substances, not coming under the denomination of corn or grain, not otherwise specified..... lb.	0 18 0	0 6 0	0 0 2	0 7,5	0 2,5	0 0,70
Flowers, artificial..... do.	50 0 0	15 0 0	free	83 4	25 0	free
—— dried, all sorts..... do	0 20 0	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 8,33	0 0,83	0 0,70
—— bulbs ..... do.	....	free	free	....	free	free
Foil, or tinfoil ..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	....	1 8	0 5	
Forms, sugar moulds ..... do.	0 1 0	0 0 2	free	0 0,42	0 0,70	do.
—— printing forms ..... 100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	do.	....	10 per cent	do.
French lawn.—See Woven goods.						
Frieze.—See Woollen woven goods.						
Fringes, galloons, and bobbins of gold or silver, true ..... lod	2 4 0	0 24 0	do.	3 4	0 10	do.
—— ditto ditto, base ..... do.	1 20 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,67	0 6,67	do.
—— bobbins of silk ..... lb.	20 0 0	6 32 0	do.	33 4	11 1,34	do.
—— ditto of woollen, cotton, and linen yarn..... do.	4 0 0.	1 16 0	do.	6 8	2 2,67	do.
Fruit, preserved, not specified.—See Confectionery.						

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Fruits and berries, not specified.						
—— fresh earth-fruits..... barrel	3 0 0	0 36 0	free	5 0	1 3	free
—— ditto tree-fruits ..... do.	6 0 0	2 0 0	do.	10 0	3 4	do.
—— preserved in brandy or vinegar.. lb.	0 36 0	0 9 0	do.	1 3	0 41	do.
—— dried earth-fruits ..... lispund	2 24 0	0 30 0	do.	4 2	1 1,11	do.
—— ditto tree-fruits ..... do.	5 0 0	1 12 0	do.	8 4	2 1	do.
Furs.—See Skins.						
Galangal.—See Galgant.						
Galgant, or galanga root.....lb.	0 10 0	0 1 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,42	
Galley tiles, all sorts .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	....	....	33⅓ per cent	
Galloons.—See Fringes.						
Galls, or gallnuts.....lb.	0 28 0	0 2 0	....	0 11,66	0 0,83	
Gamboge.—See Colours.						
Gauze.—See Woven goods.						
Geese, pickled .....1-10 barrel	2 24 0	0 40 0	free	4 2	1 4,67	do.
—— smoked .....each	0 36 0	0 12 0	do.	1 3	0 5	do.
Geneva.—See Spirits.						
Gentian root.....lb.	0 8 0	0 0 10	....	0 3,33	0 0,35	
German tinder, or amadou ..... do.	0 24 0	0 8 0	free	0 10	0 3,33	do.
Ginger, dried..... do.	0 9 0	0 1 10	....	0 4	0 0,83	
—— preserved ..... do.	1 16 0	0 16 0	....	2 2,67	0 7	
Gingham.—See Woven goods.						
Glass, pots, phials, and bottles, under one-fourth kan....100 pieces	2 0 0	0 32 0	free	3 4	1 1,34	do.
—— ditto, one-fourth and to one-half kan ..... do.	7 0 0	2 16 0	do.	11 8	3 10,67	do.
—— ditto, of larger size ..... do.	14 0 0	4 32 0	do.	23 4	5 9,34	do.
—— bottles, pots, and phials, with wine, brandy, liquor, porter, ale, or beer in them.....	....	free	....	....	free	
—— chemical	....	do.	free	....	do.	do.
—— chandelier glass.....lb.	0 24 0	0 4 0	do.	0 10	0 1,07	do.
—— looking-glass, unground, or the raw material .....100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	do.	....	15 per cent	do.
—— ditto ground without tinfoil... do.	....	20 0 0	do.	....	20 per cent	do.
—— ditto, ditto with ditto ..... do.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
—— optical, loose and not set.....lb.	2 0 0	0 20 0	do.	3 4	0 8,33	do.
—— ditto, mounted, spectacles and Lorgnets .....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
—— optical, other sorts..... do.	....	5 0 0	do.	....	5 per cent	do.
—— window-glass, green.....120 panes	40 0 0	6 32 0	do.	66 8	11 1,34	do.
—— ditto, white ..... do.	60 0 0	16 32 0	do.	100 0	27 9,34	do.
—— for watches ..... do.	2 0 0	0 12 0	do.	3 4	0 5	do.
—— other sorts not specified .....lb.	1 0 0	0 8 0	do.	1 8	0 3,33	do.
—— spar, unground..... do.	1 24 0	0 18 0	....	2 6	0 7,5	
—— ditto, ground ..... do.	3 0 0	0 36 0	....	5 0	1 3	
—— broken .....100 r.d.	....	free	5 0 0	....	free	5 per cent
Globes..... ..... do.	....	10 0 0	free	....	10 per cent	free
Gloves, all sorts..... lb.	18 0 0	3 0 0	do.	30 0	5 0	do.
Glue, strong glue .....do.	0 12 0	0 4 0	do.	0 5	0 2	do.
—— birdlime..... do.	0 32 0	0 8 0	....	1 1,34	0 3,4	
—— isinglass..... do.	5 0 0	0 16 0	....	8 4	0 8	
Gold, unwrought	....	free	free	....	free	do.
—— wrought..... lod	20 0 0	1 0 0	do.	33 4	1 8	do.
—— leaf gold, true....a book of 24 or 25 leaves	0 40 0	0 8 0	....	1 4,67	0 4,16	
—— ditto, base.....a bundle of 12 books	0 24 0	0 6 0	....	0 10	0 2,5	
—— aurum mosaic, or powder gold lispund	2 0 0	0 20 0	....	3 4	0 8	
—— stuff.—See Woven goods.						
—— wire.—See Thread.						
Grafting wax.....lb.	0 36 0	0 7 0	free	1 3	0 3	do.
Grain:						
—— corn, unground, buckwheat..barrel	5 0 0	1 0 0	....	8 4	1 8	
—— ditto ditto, oats..... do.	3 16 0	0 32 0	....	5 7	1 1	
—— ditto ditto, wheat ..... do.	10 0 0	2 0 0	....	16 8	3 4	
—— ditto ditto, barley ..... do.	5 0 0	1 0 0	....	8 4	1 8	
—— ditto ditto, malt ..... do.						
—— ditto ditto, rye..... do.	6 32 0	1 16 0	....	11 1	2 3	
—— ditto ditto, peas..... do.	5 40 0	1 8 0	....	9 6	2 1	
Ground grits and flour pay duty on importation the same as the grain whereof it is ground, with 10 per cent additional, taking 12 lispunds of flour equal to a barrel of wheat, rye, barley, and peas, 8 lispunds of flour to a barrel of oats, and of grits of buckwheat and barley, 8 lispunds; and ditto of oats, 6 lispunds to the barrel, of these respective sorts of grain.						

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
The duty on corn, ground and unground, may be increased, diminished, or entirely repealed by his Majesty, as circumstances may require, for the good of the country. The augmented duty his Majesty may stipulate for import of grain, above what this tariff states, is to be paid for all grain from any foreign ports or place whatsoever. The rate of import and export duty on grain to be reckoned till further orders hereon.						
All sorts of grain are free from town dues on exportation.						
Grapes .....lb.	0 25 0	0 6 0	0 0 3	0 10	0 2,5	0 0,105
Grass, not otherwise specified.....	....	free	free	....	free	free
—— mats and ropes.....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	66 8	25 per cent	do.
—— ditto, for dunnage and emballage	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Grindstone.—See Stone.						
Grits, all sorts, not above named.—See Grain.						
Groats or grits, rice.—See Rice.						
—— all other sorts, except of grain..lb.	0 0 0	0 2 0	....	0 2,5	0 0,83	
Guitars.—See Musical Instruments.						
Gum arabic, tragacanth, Senegal, and cherry-tree..... do.	0 30 0	0 3 0	....	1 0,50	0 1,25	
Gummi copal.—See Copal.						
—— elasticum.—See Indian rubber.						
—— lacca.—See Shellac.						
—— sandarac.—See Sandarac.						
Gunpowder, when by special permission allowed for exportation.....100 lbs.	25 0 0	prohibited	0 12 0	41 8	prohibited	0 5
Gypsum .....skeppund	15 0 0	1 21 0	0 4 0	25 0	2 6	0 1,67
—— stone ..... do.	5 0 0	free	....	8 4	0 5	
—— cast .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Hair, bristles .....lispund	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	33 4	1 8	0 4,16
—— beaver or castor.....lb.	30 0 0	free	2 24 0	50 0	free	4 2
—— camel or Angora goat ..... do.	....	do.	....	....	do.	
—— hare and rabbit ..... do.	5 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	8 4	0 8,33	0 1,67
—— horses' tails and mane..... do.	0 18 0	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 7,5	0 1,04	0 0,07
—— human ..... do.	8 16 0	1 12 0	0 4 0	13 10,67	2 1	0 1,67
—— ox and cow .....lispund	0 40 0	0 6 0	0 0 4	1 4,67	0 2,5	0 0,14
—— all other sorts not specified ... do.	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	33 4	5 0	0 4,16
Handicrafts, artificers, and manufacturers' wares	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	free
Hats, Italian straw.....each	10 0 0	3 0 0	do.	16 8	5 0	do.
—— other straw ..... do.	3 0 0	1 24 0	do.	5 0	2 6	do.
—— ditto, of wool, hair, or silk .... do.	10 0 0	2 0 0	do.	16 8	3 4	do.
—— ditto, of leather, whalebone, paper, wood roots, &c. .....each	0 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0 0	1 8	do
Hay .....skeppund	5 0 0	free	0 2 6	8 4 0	free	0 1,04
Hemp..... do.	50 0 0	1 0 0	0 24 0	83 4 0	1 8	0 10
Hinges.....100 r. d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Hooks, fishing.—See Fishing-hooks.						
Horses.—See Animals.						
Horse tails and manes.—See Hair.						
Honey.....lb.	0 9 0	0 1 4	do.	0 3,75	0 0,56	do.
Hoofs of cattle.....lispund	3 16 0	0 12 0	0 30 0	5 6,67	0 5	1 0,50
Hooks and eyes .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Hops .....lispund	5 0 0	1 21 0	0 2 0	8 4	2 6	0 0,83
Horn, unwrought.....lb.	0 16 0	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 0,67	0 0,21	0 1,67
—— in plates..... do.	0 24 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 10	0 0,83	0 0,83
—— worked ..... do.	16 0 0	4 0 0	free	26 8	6 8	free
—— ditto, other sorts..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
Japanned ware, of wood .....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
—— other sorts ..... do.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Jewels, set or not set	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Images, cast, sculptured, or moulded.do.	....	15 0 0	....	....	15 per cent	
—— ditto, made by Swedish artists..do.	....	free	free	....	free	do.
Implements, tools, instruments, machinery, &c., not otherwise specified..... do.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
—— imported by permission of the College of Commerce, for any special declared purpose ..... do.	....	5 0 0	....	....	5 per cent	
—— imported as patterns or models	....	free	....	....	....	do.
Indian rubber, caoutchouc .....lb.	1 0 0	0 2 0	....	1 8	0 0,83	
Ink, printing ..... do.	0 24 0	0 4 0	free	0 10	0 1,67	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ink powder ..... lb.	0 32 0	0 8 0	free	1 1,34	0 3,33	free
Indian ink.—See Colours.						
Indigo.—Ditto.						
Insects.—See Collections for Natural History.						
Instruments:						
—— surgical ..... 100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	do.	....	5 per cent	do.
—— mathematical, optical, philosophical, and nautical, not otherwise specified ..... do.	....	5 0 0	do.	....	do.	do.
—— musical, flutes, hautboys, and clarinets ..... each	10 0 0	1 16 0	do.	16 8	2 2,67	do.
—— guitars and lutes..... do.	10 0 0	2 0 0	do.	16 8	3 4	do.
—— violins..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
—— violoncellos, and bass viols ... do.	16 32 0	3 16 0	do.	26 8	5 6,67	do.
—— French horns and trumpets... do.	20 0 0	4 0 0	do.	33 4	6 8	do.
—— drums and kettle-drums .....pair	25 0 0	5 0 0	do.	40 0	8 6	do.
—— harpsicords and hand-organs..each	50 0 0	16 32 0	do.	83 4	27 0,34	do.
—— harps ..... do.	75 0 0	15 0 0	do.	125 0	25 8	do.
—— pianofortes, small ..... do.	250 0 0	50 0 0	do.	416 8	83 4	do.
—— ditto, grand ..... do.	500 0 0	100 0 0	do.	833 4	166 8	do.
—— others, not specified, pay duty equal to such of the above specified as they may be nearest alike.						
N. B. Separate articles belonging to the instruments pay the same per centage as on the instruments.						
Inventories saved from foreign shipwrecked vessels pay on the net produce of the sale by auction ..... 100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	
Ipecacuanha under Apothecary's articles.						
Jalappa root ditto.						
Jean.—See Woven goods, cotton.						
Iron, cast:						
—— pig and ballast.....	....	prohibited	prohibited	....	prohibited	prohibited
—— ditto, bombs, balls, cannons, field pieces, swivels, and mortars, as also gun carriages of coarser or finer quality ..skeppund	32 0 0	8 0 0	0 16 0	53 4	13 4	0 6,50
—— ditto, cannons, field pieces, swivels, and mortars, unstamped and unbored..... do.	9 0 0	4 0 0	prohibited	15 0	6 8	prohibited
—— hearths above 1¼ inch thick ... do.	9 0 0	4 24 0	do.	15 0	7 6	do.
—— ditto, old spoiled cannons and bombs ..... do.	8 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	13 4	3 4	3 4
—— ditto, pots, kettles, hearths under 1¼ inch thick, stoves, weights, stancheons for grates, rails, &c. ..... do.	24 0 0	6 0 0	free	40 0	10 0	free
—— ditto, for machinery and parts thereof, sluice gates ..... do.	24 0 0	6 0 0	do.	40 0	10 0	do.
—— other cast-iron work not otherwise specified ..... 100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Iron forged, hammered, or rolled:						
—— ditto anchors, and anchor-hooks ..... skeppund	50 0 0	6 0 0	do.	83 4	10 0	do.
—— ditto grappling irons, grapnels, armbolts, hammers, rudder irons, ship-knees and anvils, larger or smaller ..... do.	60 0 0	15 0 0	do.	100 0	25 0	do.
—— ditto bar iron, flat, ⅜ inch thick and upwards, under 12 inches broad, longer or shorter square above ⅜ inch longer or shorter.. do.	30 0 0	3 0 0	do.	50 0	5 0	do.
—— ditto, hoop and flat-iron under ⅜ inch thick, bolt and grate iron, rod and square iron of ⅜ inch and under, shear and nail iron, salt-pan, plates ⅜ inch thick and upwards, 12 inches broad and upwards ..... do.	45 0 0	5 0 0	do.	85 0	8 4	do.
Iron ore.—See Ore.						
—— wire.—See Wire.						
—— plated.—See Metals compored.						

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron plates, not tinned, under ¼ of an inch thick, and under 6 lispunds each ..... skeppund	33 16 0	prohibited	0 14 3	55 6,67	prohibited	0 5,93
—— ditto, exceeding 6 lispunds each do.	36 0 0	9 0 0	0 16 0	60 0	15 0	0 6,67
—— ditto, tinned..... do.	100 0 0	5 0 0	free	166 8	8 4	free
—— chain cables..... do.	50 0 0	12 24 0	do.	83 4	20 10	do.
—— all other, forged, hammered, or rolled, ploughshare material, spikes, nails, and tacks..... do.	33 16 0	prohibited	0 14 3	55 6,67	prohibited	0 5,935
—— ditto, all manufacture and handiwork in iron, not otherwise specified ..... do.	33 16 0	do.	0 14 3	55 6,67	do.	0 5,935
—— ditto, old iron ..... do.	8 0 0	do.	2 24 0	13 4	do.	4 2
Isinglass.—See Glue.						
Juice and electuary, elder electuary. lb.	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 0 1	0 5	0 1,25	0 0,35
—— mulberry juice ..... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
Juniper oil.—See Oil.						
—— berries.....barrel	2 0 0	0 32 0	0 2 0	3 4	1 1,34	0 0,83
—— juice ..... lb.	0 12 0	0 4 0	free	0 5	0 1,67	free
Ivory.—See Bone.						
—— black, burnt bone, or bistre lispund	0 40 0	0 10 0	do.	1 4,67	0 4,16	do.
Kerseymore. — See Woven goods of wool.						
Knitting needles of steel .....lb.	10 0 0	1 0 0	do.	16 8	1 8	do.
Knives, razors .....each	1 16 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,67	0 6,67	do.
—— penknives..... do.	0 32 0	0 8 0	do.	1 1,34	0 3,33	do.
—— other sorts, and forks, not specified .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Knotting.—See Fringes.						
Lace, edgings, blond and tulle lace.. lb.	30 0 0	6 0 0	do.	50 0	10 0	do.
—— other kinds..... do.	5 0 0	1 0 0	....	8 4	1 8	
Lacmus ..... do.	0 12 0	0 1 2	....	0 5	0 0,5	
Lackered ware. — See Japanned ware.						
Lampblack .....100 lbs.	33 16 0	11 0 0	0 24 0	55 6,67	18 4	0 10
—— wick.—See Wick.						
Lamps, of composed (or otherwise not specified) materials .... 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Lard, of hogs or geese ..... lb.	0 9 0	0 2 3	do.	0 3,75	0 1,15	do.
Lasts, for shoes	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Latten brass.—See Metals.						
Lawn.—See Woven goods of flax.						
Lead, litharge.—See Litharge.						
—— unwrought, in pigs and rolls..skep.	45 0 0	1 0 0	0 24 0	75 0	2 0	0 10
—— wrought, not specified ..... do.	60 0 0	12 0 0	free	100 0	20 0	free
—— black ..... lispund	2 32 0	0 24 0	0 1 3	4 5,34	0 10	0 0,525
Lead, white ..... lb.	0 8 0	0 2 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,83	
—— yellow ..... do.	0 20 0	0 5 0	....	0 8,33	0 2,08	
—— red ..... do.	0 8 0	0 1 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,42	
Leaf gold.—See Gold.						
—— silver.—See Silver.						
Leather, more or less dressed:						
—— white skins ..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	free	1 8	0 5	free
—— Cordovan and Morocco, and other coloured or printed skins. do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
—— lackered hides and skins ..... do.	1 32 0	0 20 0	do.	2 8	0 8	do.
—— hides and skins, dressed, tanned hides and skins, sole, and for upper leathers, and calf and other skins, for upper leathers ..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
—— fine leather, for portfolios, binding, etuis, &c. .....100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	do.
—— works of, not otherwise specified..... do.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	
Leeches	....	free	2 0 0	....	free	3 4
Levantine.—See Woven goods, silk.						
Lees of wine .....90 kans	3 16 0	0 24 0	....	5 6,67	0 10	
Lemons.....100 pieces	3 16 0	0 40 0	....	5 6,67	1 4,67	
—— juice.....kan	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
—— salt or crystals of lemon-juice...lb.	1 32 0	0 8 0	....	2 9,34	0 3,33	
—— peel, dried ..... do.	0 8 0	0 1 6	....	0 3,33	0 0,03	
Lentils.....barrel	16 0 0	5 16 0	0 8 0	26 8	8 10,08	0 3,33
Letters, stamps, and types for printers' use .....lb.	0 32 0	0 3 0	free	1 1,34	0 4,5	free
—— ditto, old worn out..... do.	0 8 0	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 3,33	0 0,20	0 0,31
Lignum-vitæ.—See Wood.						
Lime, unslacked.....barrel	0 32 0	0 12 0	0 0 6	1 1,34	0 5	0 0,21
—— slacked .....last	3 16 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	5 6,67	1 8	0 0,83
—— stone .....skeppund	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 4,16	0 0,42	0 0,42

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r. d. sh. r.	r. d. sh. r.	r. d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Limes, fresh.—See Lemons.						
—— salted.—See Fruits preserved.						
—— juice.—See Lemons, juice.						
Linen.—See Woven goods of flax.						
Linen.—See Woven goods.						
Liqueurs ..... kan	5 0 0	2 24 0	free	8 4	4 2	free
Liquorice ..... lb.	0 16 0	0 2 0	....	1 1,34	0 0,86	
—— root ..... do.	0 7 0	0 0 8	....	0 0,67	0 0,33	
Litharge, all sorts ..... do.	0 7 0	0 1 0	free	0 2,92	0 0,42	do.
Lithographic stone.—See Stone.						
Loadstone, not set..... do.	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Lobsters ..... score	2 32 0	do.	0 4 6	4 6	do.	0 1,46
Looking-glasses and pensile candle-holders ..... 100 r. d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Lutes.—See Instruments, musical.						
Mace ..... lb.	2 24 0	0 12 0	....	4 2	0 5	
Machinery, not specified.—See Implements.						
Madders.—See Colours.						
Magnesia ..... lb.	0 36 0	0 3 6	....	1 3	0 1,46	
Maize ..... barrel	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	16 8	3 4	0 1,67
Manganese ..... skeppund	5 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 6	8 4	1 8	0 1,4
Manna.—Under apothecaries' articles.						
Manufactures, not otherwise specified.—See Handicrafts' wares.						
Manure..... 100 r.d.	....	free	10 0 0	....	free	10 per cent
Marble, rough	....	do.	....	....	do.	
—— more or less wrought..... 100 r.d.	....	15 per cent	free	....	15 per cent	free
Masks ..... each	0 16 0	0 4 0	....	0 6,67	0 1,67	
Mastic..... lb.	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	3 4	0 5	0 0,42
Match material (for firing cannon). do.	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 0 1	0 3,33	0 0,83	0 0,35
Mead ..... kan	1 0 0	0 16 0	free	1 8	0 6,67	free
Medals	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Metals, composition.						
—— bronze unwrought..... skeppund	200 0 0	33 16 0	4 0 0	333 4	55 7	6 8
—— ditto, wrought..... lb.	4 0 0	1 0 0	free	6 8	1 8	free
—— brass, unwrought, latten and wire included ..... skeppund	166 32 0	33 16 0	1 32 0	278 2,67	55 7	2 9,34
—— ditto wrought tinsel base..... lb.	1 12 0	0 12 0	free	2 1	0 5	free
—— ditto ditto, other sorts cast and hammered or pressed ..... do.	1 0 0	0 16 0	do.	1 8	0 6,67	do.
—— ditto ditto, old used ..... skeppund	100 0 0	16 32 0	16 32 0	166 8	27 9,34	27 9,34
—— pinchbeck, tombac, and others, not specified unwrought..... do.	200 0 0	33 16 0	4 0 0	333 4	55 7	6 8
N.B.—Metal wares, not specified, with or without gilding, silvering, or plating, pay duty same as ungilt bronze.						
Refuse of other composition metals than brass, pays same duty as on old brass.						
Marble wrought in figures and images.—See Images.						
Marcasite.—See Bismuth.						
Mats.—See Carpets.						
—— grass.—See Grass.						
Medicines.—See Apothecaries' articles.						
Mercury.—See Quicksilver.						
Merinoes.—See Woven goods, wool.						
Microscopes.—See Instruments, optical.						
Millstones.—See Stone.						
Minerals.—See Collections for Natural History.						
Mittens all sorts pay same as socks.—See Stockings.						
Models.—See Implements.						
Molasses.—See Syrup.						
Moll muslin.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Morels..... lb.	0 21 0	0 8 0	0 0 3	0 10	0 3,33	0 1,5
Morocco leather.—See Leather.						
Mosaic work ..... 100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	free	....	15 per cent	free
Most ..... do.	0 24 0	0 3 0	do.	0 10	0 1,25	do.
Moss rock.—See Mountain moss.						
Mother-o'-pearl, unwrought ..... lb.	1 12 0	0 3 0	....	2 1	0 1,25	
—— wrought ..... do.	8 16 0	0 49 0	free	13 11	1 5	do.
Moulds, &c., for sugar refiners .... do.	0 1 0	0 0 2	do.	0 0,42	0 0,70	do.
—— printing and paper forms ..100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	do.	....	10 per cent	do.
Mountain moss for dyers' use, all sorts ..... lispund	1 12 0	0 3 0	0 0 8	2 1	0 1,25	0 0,28

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Muffs.—See Skins and furs dressed.						
Multum.—See Woven goods of wool.						
Muriatic acid.—See Salt.						
Muscles, fresh ..... barrel	6 0 0	....	0 3 0	10 0	free	0 1,25
—— pickled and salted ..... kan	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 0 6	1 8	0 6,67	0 0,21
Muscovy glass ..... lb.	0 12 0	0 2 0	....	0 5	0 1	
Music notes.—See Books.						
Musical works.—See Books.						
—— instruments.—See Instruments.						
Musk ..... lispund	10 0 0	0 24 0	....	16 8	0 10	
Muslin.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Mustard, unground ..... lb.	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 2,5	0 0,50	free
—— ground and prepared ..... do.	0 24 0	0 6 0	free	0 10	0 2,40	do.
Mutton salted.—See Provisions.						
Myrrh, under apothecaries' articles.						
Nails and tacks.—See Iron.						
—— brass.—See Brass nails.						
Nankins.—See Woven goods, cotton.						
Napkins.—See Ditto.						
Natural historical collections	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Needles.—See Cutlery.						
—— sewing and embroidery. 1000 pieces	3 16 0	0 16 0	do.	5 6,67	0 6,67	do.
—— for knitting ..... lb.	6 12 0	1 0 0	do.	10 5	1 8	do.
—— all other sorts, not specified 1000 pcs.	4 0 0	0 30 0	do.	6 8	1 1	do.
Nets of all sorts & denominations. 100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Nutmegs, preserved ..... lb.	2 16 0	0 20 0	....	3 11,67	0 8,33	
—— dried ..... do.	1 33 0	0 8 0	....	2 10	0 3,33	
Nuts, cocoa ..... each	0 6 0	0 1 0	....	0 2,5	0 0,42	
—— hazel, and walnuts, and all other sorts ..... kan	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 0 1	0 5	0 1	do.
Oakum ..... lispund	....	1 24 0	1 0 0	....	2 6	1 8
—— materials, or old cordage cut up in pieces not exceeding 2 fathoms long ..... do.	20 0 0	0 30 0	1 0 0	33 4	1 0½	1 8
Oils, fixed :						
—— olive, in barrels ..... kan	1 24 0	0 8 0	....	2 6	0 3,33	
—— ditto, in flasks ..... do.	2 32 0	0 16 0	....	4 5	0 6,67	
—— hemp ..... do.	0 32 0	0 3 0	free	1 3	0 1,25	free
—— linseed, rapeseed, and other sorts, not specified ..... do.	1 0 0	0 8 0	do.	1 8	0 3,33	do.
—— volatile, or essences, not specified ..... lb.	....	10 0 0	do.	....	16 8	do.
Oak timber.—See Wood.						
Oil cakes ..... lispund	0 12 0	free	do.	0 5	free	do.
—— cloth ..... lb.	0 40 0	0 10 0	do.	1 4,67	0 4,16	do.
—— pitch.—See Pitch.						
—— stone.—See Stone.						
—— vitriol.—See Vitriol oil and spirits.						
Olives ..... kan	1 32 0	0 12 0	....	2 9,34	0 5	
Onions, all sorts, not specified .. lispund	0 10 0	....	free	0 4	free	do.
Oranges, sweet ..... 100 pieces	4 0 0	2 0 0	....	6 8	3 4	
—— bitter ..... do.	3 16 0	1 0 0	....	5 6,67	1 8	
—— buds and peel dried ..... lb.	0 8 0	0 1 6	....	0 3,33	0 0,63	
Ore, cobalt.—See Cobalt.						
—— raw and unmelted, all sorts	....	free	prohibited	....	free	prohibited
—— pieces of ore, for mineral collections	....	do.	free	....	do.	free
Ornaments, architectural. — See Sculpture.						
—— other sorts, not specified.—See Decorations.						
Orpiment. — See Colours, auripigment.						
Ostrich feathers.—See Feathers.						
Ox-tongues, salted ..... barrels	33 16 0	10 0 0	0 16 0	55 6,67	10 8	0 6,67
—— dried or smoked ..... lispund	4 0 0	1 16 0	0 2 0	6 8	2 2,67	0 0,83
Oysters, fresh ..... barrel	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	10 0	3 4	0 1,25
—— salted or pickled ..... kan	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 0 6	1 8	0 6,67	0 0,21
Paint for the face, and paint gauze ..... 100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	....	....	15 per cent	
Paintings and sketches, with or without frames	....	free	free	....	free	free
Paper hangings.—See Tapestry.						
—— borders. — See Ditto.						
Pastile chalk. — See Colours, not specified.						
Paper, blue or brown, for covers or packing, cartridge paper, card paper, writing paper, coarse, foolscap size ..... lb.	0 5 0	0 1 8	do.	0 2	0 0,05	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Paper, waste paper, gray and maculature ..... lb.	0 3 9	0 1 3	free	....	....	free
—— sheathing paper ..... do.	0 7 6	0 2 4	do.	....	....	do.
—— imperial, regal, medium, elephant, postpaper, & presspaper do.	0 16 0	0 2 0	do.	....	....	do.
—— writing paper, foolscap, fine .. do.	0 20 0	0 4 0	do.	....	....	do.
—— printing, not glued, in packs or bales .. .. do.	1 36 0	0 24 0	do.	....	....	do.
—— gold, silver, Turkey, and all other printed, figured, coloured, or painted, not specified..... do.	20 0 0	0 5 0	do.	1 13,4	0 2,5	do.
Parchment, skin ..... do.	10 0 0	1 0 0	do.	16 8	1 8	do.
Pasteboard, all sorts..... do.	0 0 3	0 1 0	do.	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 0,41	do.
Peach kernels ..... do.	0 12 0	0 2 0	....	0 5	0 1,20	
Pearl barley.—See Groats.						
Pearls, genuine, set or not set	....	free	free	....	free	do.
—— mock, glass..... lb.	1 16 0	0 10 0	do.	2 3	0 5	do.
—— other sorts.....lod	0 14 0	0 2 0	do.	0 6	0 0,8	do.
Pens, writing, made of steel, &c. ....lb.	1 0 0	0 8 0	do.	1 8	0 3	do.
Percale.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Pictures.—See Paintings.						
Pinchbeck.—See Metals.						
Peltry.—See Skins.						
Pencils, black lead ..... lb.	3 0 0	0 36 0	do.	5 0	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Pepper, all sorts ..... do.	0 18 0	0 3 0	....	0 7,5	0 1,25	
Perukemakers' work..... do.	16 32 0	3 16 0	free	27 9	4 2	do.
Peruvian bark.—See China bark.						
Pig iron.—See Iron.						
Pins, breast and ruffle pins, of base metal .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	do.
—— common brass.....1000 pieces	4 0 0	1 6 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
Pipes, tobacco, of clay.....gross	1 24 0	0 21 0	do.	2 6	0 10	do.
Pipe heads of Turkey clay, unmounted or mounted.....lb.	3 16 0	0 24 0	do.	5 7	0 10	do.
—— of other sorts. ..... do.	16 0 0	0 12 0	do.	26 8	0 5	do.
Piqué.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Pistachio nuts.....lb.	1 0 0	0 12 0	....	1 8	0 5	
Pistols.—See Arms.						
Pitch, in barrels .....barrel	9 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	5 0	0 5
—— in bark packages.....skeppund	12 24 0	4 0 0	0 18 0	20 10	6 8	0 7,5
—— oil..... .....48 kans	6 32 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	11 1,34	3 4	0 3,33
Plaitings for hats.....lb.	13 16 0	3 16 0	free	22 2,67	5 6,67	free
Plants.—See Trees.						
Plateaus.—See Decorations.						
Plated ware.—See Metal.						
Platina..... .....do.	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Playing-cards.—See Cards.						
Plums, Catherine.—See Prunes.						
Plush.—See Woven goods.						
Polishing earth.—See Earth.						
Pomatum .....do.	2 16 0	0 28 0	do.	3 10,67	0 11,66	do.
Pomegranates .....100 pieces	0 7 6	0 1 6	....	0 3	0 3	
—— peel..... .....lb.	0 7 6	0 1 6	....	0 3	0 3	
Porcelain, imitation stone and fayance, white, yellow, or not painted dishes and plates.....do.	0 8 0	0 2 0	free	0 2,5	0 0,83	do.
—— other pieces ..... do.	0 16 0	0 5 0	do.	0 7	0 2,5	do.
—— painted or printed.....	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— genuine, white or of one colour ..... do.	0 40 0	0 8 0	do.	0 10	0 3,33	do.
—— gilt or painted in figures, or with flowers ..... do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	do.	2 2,67	0 5	do.
Pork.—See Bacon.						
Porphyry.—See Stone not specified.						
Porter.—See Beer.						
Portfolios, pocket-books, work-bags, and night bags..... 100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Potashes.—See Ashes.						
Potatoes.....barrels	1 16 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,67	0 6,67	do.
—— flour .....lispund	1 24 0	0 24 0	do.	2 6	0 10	do.
Potstone, unwrought or wrought..100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	do.
Potters' wares, not specified .....lb.	0 4 0	0 1 0	do.	0 1,8	....	do.
Poultry.—See Birds.						
Pounce.—See Sandarac.						
Powder (hair) ..... do.	0 12 0	0 4 0	do.	0 5	0 1,67	do.
—— for making ink ..... do.	0 8 0	0 2 0	do.	0 3,33	0 0,83	do.
Pozzolana	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
Printing ink.....lb.	0-24 0	0 4 0	do.	0 10	0 1,67	do.
—— letters or types.—See Letters and stamps.						

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Provisions, beef and mutton.						
—— salted .....barrel	20 0 0	6 32 0	free	33 4	11 1,34	free
—— dried.....lispund	3 16 0	1 16 0	do.	5 6,67	2 2,67	do.
Prunes and Catharine plums.....lb.	0 6 0	0 1 6	....	0 2,5	0 0,63	
Prunelloes..... do.	0 20 0	0 2 0	....	0 8,33	0 0,83	
Pumice stone ..... do.	0 5 0	0 0 6	....	0 2,8	0 0,21	
Purls ..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
Quercitron.—See Colours.						
Quicksilver ..... do.	1 24 0	0 7 0	....	2 6	0 2,92	
Quills, undressed .....25 pieces	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 3	0 2,08	0 0,525	0 0,105
—— dressed..... do.	0 16 0	0 5 0	free	0 6,67	0 2,08	free
—— made into pens.—See Pens.						
Rags .....lispund	0 24 0	free	0 12 0	0 10	free	0 5
Reindeer flesh and tongues ..... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 4	5 0	1 8	0 0,56
Raisins .....lb.	0 7 0	0 1 6	....	0 2,92	0 0,63	
Raisins, stalks .....lb.	0 1 8	0 0 4	....	0 0,7	0 0,14	
Rateen.—See Woven goods of wool.						
Ravenduck.—See Woven goods of flax and hemp.						
Razors.—See Cutlery.						
Red ochre.—See Colours.						
Resin.....lispund	1 12 0	0 20 0	0 0 0	2 1	0 8,33	0 0,21
Rhubarb-root .....lb.	3 16 0	0 16 0	....	5 6,67	0 6,67	
—— ground powder ..... do.	4 16 0	0 32 0	....	7 2,67	1 1,34	
Ribbons and tape						
—— velvet all sorts ..... do.	15 0 0	2 24 0	free	25 0	4 2	free
—— other sorts except velvet .....do.	30 0 0	5 0 0	do.	50 0	8 4	do.
—— half silk, except velvet..... do.	15 0 0	2 24 0	do.	25 0	4 2	do.
—— cotton, woollen, or linen..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
Rice..... do.	0 5 0	0 1 8	....	0 2,08	0 0,70	
Riga balsam .....kan	3 36 0	1 0 0	....	6 3	1 8	
Roots, not otherwise specified ...barrel	2 0 0	0 24 0	free	3 4	0 10	do.
Ruffle pins.—See Pins.						
Russia leather juffs.—See Leather.						
Rum.—See Spirits.						
Saddlery .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Saccharum Saturni.....lb.	0 20 0	0 2 0	....	0 8,33	0 0,83	....
Saffron ..... do.	13 16 0	1 0 0	....	22 2,67	1 8	....
Sails, new .....100 r.d.	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	free
—— such as Swedish vessels have been necessitated to provide themselves with in foreign ports, or places of foreign manufacture, to replace what can be proved to have been lost; of which new sails, those not having been used pay in duty on the ..... do.	....	10 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	....
Sal ammoniac.....lb.	0 20 0	0 3 0	....	0 8,33	0 1,25	
Salt, common.....barrel	3 0 0	0 36 0	....	5 0	1 3	
—— rock salt ..... do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	....	2 2,67	0 5	
—— Lunéburg, refined..... do.	10 0 0	2 24 0	....	16 8	4 2	
—— medicinal, genuine .....lb.	0 10 0	0 1 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,42	
—— ditto, artificial .....100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	
—— chloride of lime .....lb.	0 8 0	0 1 0	....	0 3,33	0 0,42	
Salt acid, muriatic acid..... do.	0 6 0	0 1 0	....	0 2,5	0 0,42	
Saltpetre, unrefined .....lispund	5 0 0	prohibited	0 2 8	8 4	prohibited	0 1,11
—— refined ..... do.	0 24 0	do.	0 4 0	11 6	do.	0 1,67
—— Chilian allowed on special permission of the Board of Trade to be imported by the makers of aqua fortis .....lod	3 0 6	0 6 0	....	5 0	0 3,2	
Sand, fine or pearl sand .....barrel	1 0 0	0 10 0	....	1 8	0 4,10	
Sago.—See Groats.						
Sandarac .....lb.	0 32 0	0 3 0	....	1 1,34	0 1,25	
Sandiver..... do.	0 7 0	0 0 8	....	0 2,92	0 0,28	
Sausages, dried and smoked..... do.	0 24 0	0 8 0	free	0 10	0 3,33	free
Saw blades.....100 r.d.	....	30 0 0	do.	....	30 per cent	do.
Scissors.—See Cutlery.						
Sculpture and architectural works. do.	....	20 0 0	do.	....	20 per cent	do.
Sea charts.—See Books and charts.						
Sea compasses..... do.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Seal blubber.—See Train-oil.						
Sealingwax .....lb.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
Seeds, canary seed ..... do.	0 6 0	0 1 0	....	0 2,5	0 0,50	
—— hemp, flax, and turnipseed..barrel	8 16 0	free	free	15 0	free	do.
—— hayseed .....lispund	2 0 0	0 1 0	do.	3 4	0 0,42	do.
—— all other sorts not specified .....lb.	0 20 0	0 2 0	do.	0 8 33	0 0,83	do.
Senna leaves..... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
Serge.—See Woven goods of wool.						
Serpentine stone, unwrought....lispund	2 12 0	0 1 0	....	3 9	0 0,42	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serpentine stone, wrought.....lispund	3 16 0	0 32 0	free	5 6,67	1 1,34	free
Scented water, all sorts.....lb.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
Sharpeen, undressed. } .....lispund	5 0 0	0 12 0	do.	8 4	0 5	do.
—— dressed. }						
Shears for wool shearers .....100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	do.	....	5 per cent	do.
Shells for collections in natural history.	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
—— cowries, and other sorts... 100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	....	....	5 per cent	
Shellac .....lb.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
Ships.—See Vessels.						
Ships' inventories.—See Inventories.						
Shoe-lasts.—See Lasts.						
Shoemakers' ware { Shoes.....pair	3 0 0	1 0 0	free	5 0	1 8	do.
{ Boots ..... do.	9 0 0	3 0 0	do.	15 0	5 0	do.
—— other sorts .. ..100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Shot of all sorts ..... lb.	0 9 0	0 3 0	do.	0 3,75	0 1,25	do.
Sieves.....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Sieve-cloth ..... ell	0 16 0	0 4 0	do.	0 0,67	0 1,67	do.
Silk stuffs.—See Woven goods of silk.						
Silk, raw, undyed..... lb.	12 0 0	0 2 0	do.	20 0	0 0,83	do.
—— dyed twine or not twined..... do.	20 0 0	2 0 0	do.	33 4	3 4	do.
Silver, unwrought	....	free	do.	....	free	do.
—— wrought, gilt or not gilt..... lod	1 12 0	0 6 0	do.	2 1	0 2,5	do.
—— painters' powder ..... do.	1 24 0	0 14 0	do.	2 6	0 6	do.
—— leaf silver pure the book of 25 to 94 leaves	0 16 0	0 3 2	....	0 6,67	0 1,50	
—— ditto, base...the bundle of 12 books	0 12 0	0 2 4	....	0 5	0 1,15	
Skins and furs, undressed:						
—— beaver-skins .....skin	8 16 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	13 10,67	0 8,33	0 8,33
—— chinchella-skins..... do.	20 0 0	2 0 0	....	33 4	3 4	
—— ermine or weasel skins..... do.	4 0 0	0 18 0	..	6 8	0 7½	
—— leopard hides..... do.	2 16 0	0 12 0	. .	4 4	0 5	
—— lion hides ..... do.	3 16 0	0 16 0	.. ..	5 7	0 7	
—— marten-skins..... do.	12 0 0	1 32 0	....	20 0	2 9	
—— mink-skins..... do.	5 0 0	0 32 0	....	8 4	1 1	
—— otter-skins ..... do.	5 0 0	0 32 0	0 3 0	8 4	1 1,34	0 1,25
—— polecat ..... do.	0 45 0	0 6 9	0 0 5	1 0,75	0 2,815	0 0.175
—— rabbit..... do.	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 4,16	0 0,42	0 0,35
—— racoon-skins ..... do.	1 36 0	0 13 0	....	2 11	0 5.42	
—— reindeer-skins..... do.	1 24 0	0 11 0	0 0 9	2 6	0 4,58	0 0,315
—— sable-skins..... do.	60 0 0	0 6 0	....	100 0	0 2½	
—— sealskins ... . do.	0 24 0	0 3 9	....	0 10	0 1½	
—— sheep and lamb skins, gray and crimea..... do.	6 12 0	0 30 0	....	11 1	1 1	
—— ditto, other sorts, unclipped .. do.	0 24 0	0 18 0	....	0 10	0 7½	
—— skins not specified .....100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	1 0 0	....	10 per cent	1 per cent
—— dressed, more or less, or tanned and sewed together; all sorts pay duty 25 per cent more than the above noted duty for undressed skins and hides.						
—— not included under furs, raw and undressed.—See Hides.						
—— ditto, dressed.—See Leather.						
—— and furs, undressed, buck, goat, sheep, and lamb skins, more or less clipped.—See Hides and Skins.						
Slate pencils.....lb.	0 6 0	0 1 4	....	0 2½	0 0,55	
Snuff, Spanish ..... do.	5 0 0	0 36 0	....	8 4	1 3	
—— all other sorts ..... do.	0 36 0	0 12 0	free	1 3	0 5	free
Slates, writing.—See Table-books.						
Soap, hard, perfumed ..... do.	1 0 0	0 16 0	do.	1 8	0 6,67	do.
—— ditto, common sorts.....lispund	2 0 0	0 36 0	do.	3 4	1 3	do.
—— soft, green ..... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
Socks.—See Stockings.						
Soda, barilla..... do.	1 16 0	0 0 8	....	2 3	0 0,27	
Soy.....kan	3 0 0	0 36 0	....	5 0	1 3	
Spangles.....lod	1 0 0	0 12 0	free	1 8	0 5	do.
Spanish flies.—See Cantharides.						
Spelter.—See Zinc.						
Spirits and alcohol of grain, potatoes, or other earth fruits:						
—— brandy, geneva Dutch, to 12 degrees of strength .....kan	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.
—— ditto, exceeding 12 degrees.... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
Spirits, brandy, all other sorts, unrectified or rectified	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
Of fruit of trees:						
—— brandy, coguac French, to 12 degrees of strength.....kan	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Spirits, brandy, exceeding 12 degrees...	3 0 0	1 0 0	free	5 0	1 8	free
—— alcohol may be imported on special permission of the Board of Trade for making scented waters on proof of actual want thereof for such purpose.....kan	3 16 0	0 8 0	do.	5 6,67	0 3,33	do.
—— other sorts..... do.	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
Of sugar:						
—— rum to 12 degrees of strength. do.	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.
—— ditto, exceeding 12 degrees.... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
—— of arrac to 12 degrees of strength ..	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.
—— exceeding 12 degrees ..... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
—— of vitriol.—See Vitriol oil.						
—— of wine.—See Alcohol under Spirits.						
Sewing needles.—See Needles.						
Snuffboxes.—See Boxes.						
Spermaceti oil..... .....lb.	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	1 8	0 1,67	0 4
Sponge, for washing ..... do.	2 24 0	0 12 0	....	4 2	0 5	
—— other sorts .....lispund	1 0 0	0 5 0	....	1 8	0 2,8	
Springs, watch .....lb.	40 0 0	4 0 0	free	66 8	6 8	free
—— other sorts not named ....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Stamps.—See Copperplate prints.						
Starch, white.....lispund	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
Starch blue.—See Colours.						
Statuary and statuary works. — See Images.						
Steam-engines .....100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	do.	....	15 per cent	do.
—— ditto, pans ..... do.	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Stearine .....lb.	0 30 0	0 6 0	....	1 1	0 2½	
Steel cast .....100 lbs.	33 16 0	2 0 0	0 16 0	55 6,67	3 4	0 6,67
—— shear ..... do.	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	25 0	8 4	0 2,5
—— other sorts ..... do.	8 0 0	prohibited	0 4 0	13 4	prohibited	0 1,67
Steel wares .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
—— ditto.—See Cutlery.						
Stone gypsum.—See Gypsum.						
—— casting.—See Casting moulds.						
—— grind and oil stone.....100 pieces	2 24 0	0 24 0	do.	4 2	0 8	do.
—— marl and slate for lithographic work	....	free	....	....	free	
—— mill-stones, Rhenish.....each	100 0 0	1 0 0	....	166 8	1 8	
—— all other sorts not specified, unwrought	....	....	free	....	....	do.
—— ditto blocks.....100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	....	....	5 per cent	
—— ditto, hewn or wrought ..... do.	1 0 0	25 0 0	free	....	25 per cent	do.
—— fireproof stone for manufactories, on special permission from Board of Trade	....	free	....	....	free	do.
Sticks.—See Walkingsticks.						
Stockings, silk .....lb.	33 16 0	5 0 0	free	55 6,67	8 4	do.
—— cotton ..... do.	6 32 0	2 16 8	do.	11 1	3 8	do.
—— worsted ..... do.	4 0 0	0 40 0	do.	6 8	1 5	do.
—— all other kinds ..... do.	6 12 0	1 16 0	do.	10 5	2 4	do.
—— socks pay half the above duty and are rated at half the value.						
Straw .....skeppund	2 4 0	free	0 1 0	3 5,67	free	0 0,42
Strings, purl-strings for musical instruments.....lb.	5 0 0	1 0 0	free	8 4	1 8	free
—— brass and steel ..... do.	0 40 0	0 8 0	do.	1 4,67	0 3½	do.
—— gut-strings..... do.	15 0 0	1 24 0	do.	25 0 0	2 6	do.
Succory root ..... do.	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0,83	0 0,42	0 0,35
Sugar, Muscovado or brown Cassonad Terres and Têtes, and white powder sugar ..... do.	0 8 0	0 2 6	free	0 3,33	0 1,4	free
—— crushed lumps and Havannah clayed..... do.	0 12 0	0 5 0	do.	0 5	0 2,8	do.
—— loaf candy and cake sugar.... do.		prohibited	do.	prohibited	....	do.
Sugar of lead.—See Saccharum Saturni.						
Sword and Sword-blades.—See Arms.	....					
Syrup, capillary..... do.	0 26 8	0 3 0	....	0 11,11	0 1,25	
—— mulberry, rose, and violet .... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	....	1 4,67	0 1,67	
—— brown or white molasses or treacle..... do.	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	do.
Table-books, writing-slates .....lb.	0 8 0	0 2 0	do.	0 3,33	0 0,83	do.
—— other sorts .....100 r.d	....	25 0 0	do.	....	25 per cent	do.
Tallow.....lispund	4 32 0	0 24 0	0 1 6	7 0,31	0 10	0 0,63
Tallow candles.—See Candles.						
Tamarinds .....lb.	0 10 0	0 1 0	....	0 4,16	0 0,42	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Tan-wort.—See Colours.						
Tapestry, gobelin .....100 r.d.	....	15 0 0	....	....	15 per cent	
—— other sorts, paper, &c.....1 lb.	0 40 0	0 10 0	free	1 4,67	0 4,16	free
—— borders ..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
Tar .....barrel	5 16 0	1 16 0	0 4 0	9 1	2 2,67	0 1,67
—— coal tar..... do.	8 0 0	0 36 0	....	13 4	1 1	
Tea .....lb.	1 16 0	0 8 0	....	2 2,67	0 3,33	
Teasels.—See Burs.						
Terra Sigillata.—See Bole.						
Thimbles..... do.	1 16 0	0 16 0	free	2 4	0 6⅔	free
Thermometers.—See Barometers.						
Thread cotton, white or coloured :						
—— in clews ..... do.	2 32 0	0 32 0	do.	4 5,34	1 1,34	do.
—— ditto in hanks ..... do.	2 0 0	0 24 0	do.	3 4	0 10	do.
—— linen unbleached..... do.	1 32 0	0 24 0	do.	2 9,34	0 10	do.
—— ditto bleached white..... do.	3 16 0	1 0 0	do.	5 6 67	1 8	do.
—— ditto coloured ..... do.	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.
Tiles.—See Bricks						
Tin, unwrought, and old wrought, and broken up .....lispund	8 16 0	0 20 0	0 4 0	14 0	0 9	0 1,67
—— wrought, new, not lackered or painted.....lb.	0 36 0	0 12 0	free	1 3	0 5	free
—— lackered, &c..... do.	1 0 0	0 16 0	....	1 8	0 7	
Tin ashes.—See Tin.						
Tin and lead ashes ..... do.	0 7 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 2,02	0 0,83	0 0,42
Tinfoil ..... do.	1 0 0	0 10 0	....	1 8	0 4	
Tinder.—See German tinder.						
Tinsel.—See Metal composition.						
Tobacco, ground.—See Snuff.						
—— pipes.—See Pipes.						
—— leaf, Maryland..... do.	0 18 0	0 6 0	0 0 2	0 7,5	0 2,5	0 0,7
—— ditto, other sorts ..... do.	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 2	0 3,33	0 2,5	0 0,7
—— cigars .....100 pieces	3 0 0	1 0 0	free	5 0	1 8	free
—— cut in pound papers or loose in casks .....lb.	0 36 0	0 12 0	do.	1 3	0 5	do.
—— ditto, canaster ..... do.	2 0 0	0 32 0	do.	3 4	1 1,34	do.
—— spun ..... do.	0 16 0	0 8 0	do.	0 6,67	0 3,33	do.
—— carrot ..... do.	1 0 0	0 16 0	do.	1 8	0 6 67	do.
—— stems or stalks ..... do.	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 0½	0 2,8	0 0,83	0 0,18
Tools, not specified .....100 r.d.	....	20 0 0	free	....	20 per cent	free
Tonca beans .....lb.	3 16 0	0 24 0	....	5 6,67	0 10	
Tortoiseshell, unwrought ..... do.	25 0 0	1 12 0	....	41 12	2 1	
—— wrought..... do.	40 0 0	10 0 0	free	66 8	16 8	do.
Tow of hemp and flax .....skeppund	30 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	50 0	16 8	0 5
Train-oil and blubber, all sorts.....	40 0 0	2 24 0	0 16 0	66 8	4 2	0 6,67
Treacle.—See Syrup of sugar.						
Trees, shrubs, and plants, alive, all sorts	....	free	free	....	free	free
Tree fruits.—See Fruits.						
Tripoli, or rotten stone ..... lb	0 3 0	0 0 5	....	0 1,25	0 0,175	
Truffles ..... do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	....	5 0	1 8	
Trumpets and drums.—See Musical instruments.						
Turkeys.—See Birds.						
Turpentine, Venetian ..... do.	0 15 0	0 3 0	....	0 6,25	0 1,25	
—— all others ..... do.	0 8 0	0 2 8	0 0 1	0 3,33	0 1,11	0 0,35
Tutenag.—See Zinc.						
Tulle.—See Lace edgings.						
Types.—See Printing letters.						
Umbrellas .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	free	....	33⅓ per cent	free
Utensils for agriculture manufactories and handicrafts not specified ..... do.	....	20 0 0	do.	....	20 per cent	
Vanilla .....lb.	30 0 0	3 0 0	....	50 0	5 0	
Varnish..... do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	free	2 2,67	0 5	do.
Velvet.—See Woven goods of silk.						
Velveteen.—See Woven goods of cotton.						
Vessels, Swedish, bought for foreign account, free from export duty, as also on the rigging, cordage, sails, anchors, and guns.....	....	....	do.	....	....	do.
—— foreign vessels, with inventory, when for special reasons the privileges of Swedish ships are granted to them, or such as foreigners bring into Swedish ports for condemnation, and sale duty reckoned on the purchase-money .....100 r.d.	....	25 0 0	....	....	25 per cent	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Vessels, foreign, taken by Swedish ships of war or privateers, and legally condemned as prizes...	....	free	free	....	free	free
—— stranded and sold as wrecks, on the duty on purchase-money .....100 r.d.	....	10 0 0	do.	....	10 per cent	do.
—— all others ..... do.	....	25 0 0	....	....	25 per cent	
Vetches.—See Grain.						
Vinegar, all sorts.....kan	0 24 0	0 6 0	free	0 10	0 3	do.
Violet root.....lb.	0 20 0	0 2 0	....	0 8,33	0 0,83	
Visiting cards ..... do.	2 0 0	0 32 0	free	3 4	1 1,34	do.
Vitriol, blue or copper ..... do.	0 10 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 4,16	0 0,83	0 0,35
—— white or zinc ..... do.	0 7 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2,92	0 0,50	0 0,35
—— green or iron .....17 lispunds	12 0 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	20 0	6 8	0 2,5
Wad, or wadding cotton .....lb.	0 24 0	0 8 0	free	0 10	0 3,33	free
—— ditto, silk..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
Wafers..... do.	1 24 0	0 24 3	do.	2 6	0 10	do.
Walkingsticks, all sorts .....100 r.d.	....	33 16 0	do.	....	33⅓ per cent	do.
Walnuts.—See Nuts.						
Wastings of manufactures..... do.	free	free	10 0 0	free	10 per cent	
Watch glasses.—See Glass.						
Water, mineral, including bottles ..kan	0 40 0	0 4 0	free	1 4,67	0 1,67	do.
—— scented (smelling).—See Scented water.						
Watches, pocket, with gold case...each	40 0 0	2 0 0	do.	66 8	3 4	do.
—— ditto, other sorts..... do.	10 0 0	0 32 0	do.	16 8	1 1	do.
Wax, yellow.....lb.	0 36 0	0 4 0	do.	1 3	0 1,67	do.
—— white ..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
—— coloured ..... do.	1 8 0	0 18 0	do.	1 11,33	0 7,5	do.
—— candles.—See Candles.						
Wicks, lamp ..... do.	2 20 0	0 36 0	do.	4 0,33	1 3	do.
—— candle ..... do.	1 28 0	0 24 0	do.	2 7,66	0 10	do.
Wine, all sorts:						
—— in casks.....kan	1 24 0	0 24 0	do.	2 6	0 10	do.
—— in bottles ..... do.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
The bottles pay duty separately.—See Glass.						
Wire, gold, pure.....lod	2 24 0	0 24 0	do.	4 2	0 10	do.
—— ditto, base..... do.	1 16 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,67	0 6,67	do.
—— silver, pure ..... do.	2 0 0	0 20 0	do.	3 4	0 8,33	do.
—— ditto, base..... do.	1 0 0	0 12 0	do.	1 8	0 5	do.
—— iron and steel, not specified ....lb.	0 18 0	0 6 0	do.	0 7,5	0 2,5	do.
—— copper and brass, fine for sword cutlers, silvered or not silvered do.	3 0 0	1 0 0	do.	5 0	1 8	do.
—— all other ..... do.	0 20 0	0 8 0	do.	0 8,33	0 3,33	do.
—— for musical instruments.—See Strings.						
Whetstone.—See Stone.						
Window blinds.—See Curtains.						
Woad.—See Colours.						
Work-tools.—See implements.						
Wood, unwrought, sawed, or hewn;						
—— boxwood and lignum-vitæ ..100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	....	....	5 per cent	
—— mahogany, cedar, &c. ...1 cub. foot	2 24 0	0 12 0	....	4 2	0 5	
—— elm, ash, beech, birch, and others not specified, such trees as grow in this country (free from town dues on importation) .....100 r.d.	....	1 0 0	15 0 0	....	1 per cent	15 per cent
—— fir and pine unhewn ..... do.	....	5 0 0	33 16 0	....	5 per cent	33⅓ per cent
—— ditto, hewn not specified..... do.	....	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	10 per cent	10 per cent
—— hoops, uncleft.....100 pieces	0 25 0	0 0 3	0 1 3	0 10,12	0 0,105	0 0,525
—— balks and spars of fir and pine, under 5 inches thick in the middle .....each	0 20 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 8,33	0 0,42	0 1,25
—— ditto 5 to 8 inch ditto ..... do.	0 30 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 0,50	0 1,67	0 1,25
—— ditto 8 to 10 ditto ditto ..... do.	2 24 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	4 2	0 5	0 1,25
—— ditto 10 and upwards ditto .... do.	4 8 0	0 20 0	0 5 0	0 11,33	0 8,33	0 2,8
N B. Balks and spars of fir and pine may be exported both of equal sides and flat. Their thickness is ascertained by the fourth of their girth in the middle; so that for example, a balk, holding on 2 two-sides, each 10 inches in thickness, and on the other two, each 8 inches in thickness, will be charged in duty at the rate of a 10-inch square balk.						

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money.			In Sterling.		
	Official Value.	Import. Duty.	Export Duty.	Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wood unwrought, sawed, or hewn:						
—— deals and planks, sawed, of fir and pine, under 1½ inch thick..doz.	1 32 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	2 9,34	0 3,33	0 0,83
—— deals and planks, sawed, of fir and pine—above 1½ inch to 2½ inches thick .....dozen	4 0 0	0 16 0	0 4 0	6 8	0 7	0 1,67
—— exceeding 2½ inches thick ..... do.	6 32 0	0 32 0	0 8 0	11 1,34	1 1,34	0 3,33
N. B. Of half-deals, or deals not exceeding 4 ells in length, two dozen are reckoned for one in clearing the duties.						
—— of elm, beech, oak, and other sorts of wood growing in this country, but not otherwise specified .....100 r.d.	....	5 0 0	10 0 0	....	5 per cent	10 per cent
—— juniper trees and staves...100 pieces	1 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	2 1	0 2,5	0 5
—— veneering sheaves .....100 r.d.	....	20 0 0	1 0 0	....	20 per cent	1 per cent
—— rough hewn for musketstocks..doz.	2 24 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	4 2	0 5	0 5
—— handspikes..... do.	1 32 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 9,34	0 5	0 1,67
—— ditto, rough hewn..... do.	0 40 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4,67	0 1,67	0 1,67
—— laths, hewn or slit ..... do.	0 40 0	0 2 6	0 13 4	1 4,67	0 1,4	0 5,56
—— ditto, sawed ..... do.	0 40 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	1 4,67	0 2,8	0 0,83
—— masts, bowsprits, and spars, measuring at 10 feet from the thick end, 40 inches and upwards .....each	20 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	33 4	3 4	3 4
—— ditto 20 inches to 40 inches.... do.	4 8 0	0 20 0	0 30 0	6 11,33	0 8,33	1 0,50
—— ditto under 20 ditto..... do.	1 32 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	2 9,34	0 3,33	0 5
—— pump wood not bored.—See Masts.						
—— ditto, bored ..... do.	3 16 0	0 16 0	0 4 0	5 6,67	0 6,67	0 1,67
—— hoops .....100 pieces	1 2 0	0 0 6	free	1 8,83	0 0,21	free
—— staves and headings not exceeding 42 inches in length for the former, and at most 27 inches for the latter; viz.,						
—— of oak .....120 pieces	3 16 0	1 16 0	0 8 0	5 6,67	2 2,67	0 3,33
—— of beech, fir, or pine..... do.	0 32 0	0 10 0	0 1 6	1 1,34	0 4,16	0 0,63
And exceeding those dimensions,						
—— of oak..... do.	10 0 0	3 16 0	0 24 0	16 8	5 6,67	0 10
—— of beech, fir, and pine ..... do.	5 0 0	1 32 0	0 12 0	8 4	2 9,34	0 5
—— firewood, alder .....fathom	5 0 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	8 4	0 6,67	1 8
—— ditto, beech, and oak..... do.	10 0 0	0 36 0	3 16 0	16 8	1 3	5 6,67
—— ditto, birch ..... do.	7 0 0	0 24 0	2 16 0	11 8	0 10	3 10,67
—— ditto, fir .....do.	5 0 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	8 4	0 6,67	1 8
—— ditto, pine..... do.	4 0 0	0 14 0	0 32 0	6 8	0 5,83	1 1,34
—— ditto, other sorts..... do.	7 24 0	0 24 0	2 16 0	12 6	0 10	3 10,67
Wood-soot.—See Bone-black.						
Wool, uncombed .....lb.	0 20 0	0 2 0	free	0 8	0 0,83	free
—— combed and free from town dues.do.	1 0 0	0 8 0	....	1 8	0 3½	
Wool cards.—See Cards.						
Woven goods:						
—— silk velvets ..... do.	28 0 0	4 0 0	free	46 8	6 8	do.
—— ditto plush ..... do.	13 16 0	1 24 0	do.	23 2	2 6	do.
—— ditto crape ..... do.	36 0 0	6 24 0	do.	60 0	10 10	do.
—— ditto gauze..... do.	32 0 0	5 16 0	do.	53 4	8 10,67	do.
—— ditto, gold and silver stuff:						
—— true ..... do.	96 0 0	20 0 0	do.	160 0	33 4	do.
—— base ..... do.	32 0 0	6 24 0	do.	53 4	10 10	do.
—— satin, taffety, and laventine, plain or shaded, checkered or striped by different sorts of silk, but not by manner of weaving	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— all other sorts not specified ....lb.	32 0 0	6 0 0	do.	53 4	10 0 0	do.
—— of silk, imported direct from India ..... do.	30 0 0	3 0 0	do.	50 0	5 0	
—— shawls and handkerchiefs of gauze or other thin stuff..... do.	33 16 0	7 0 0	....	55 7	11 8	
—— imported direct from India ... do.	30 0 0	3 0 0	....	50 0	5 0	
—— all other sorts not only plain and of one colour, but also figured by manner of weaving or use of different colours of silk. do.	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	do.
—— half-silk stuffs or of silk with a mixture of cotton, flax, or wool, all sorts ..... do.	10 0 0	2 24 0	do.	16 8	20 to 140p.ct	do.
—— imported direct from India ... do.	...	1 0 0	....	....	10 per cent	
—— shawls and handkerchiefs under 10 r d. 16s. 8d. in value .... do.	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	do.

(continued)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Woven goods—*continued.*	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
—— half-silk shawls and handkerchiefs of 10 r.d. 16s. 8d. and above..... 100 r.d.	....	20 0 0	free	....	20 per cent	free
—— cotton fabrics, white:						
—— cambric, bleached and glazed and others of the like sort of cotton goods 1½ wide and in fineness above 76 threads to the inch of warp ..... lb.	4 0 0	1 0 0	do.	6 8	1 8	do.
—— corduroy and cordet to 1 ell wide..... do.	3 16 0	0 32 0	do.	5 7	1 1	do.
—— dimity..... do.	3 16 0	0 40 0	do.	5 7	1 4½	do.
—— plush..... do.	1 8 0	0 8 0	do.	1 11½	0 3½	do.
—— gauze, lawn, muslin, and moll. do.	5 0 0	1 0 0	do.	8 4	1 8	do.
—— fillars..... do.	1 16 0	0 16 0	do.	2 2,66	0 6,66	do.
—— velvet and velveteen..... do.	1 8 0	0 8 0	do.	1 11	0 3,33	do.
—— ditto, satin and jean..... do.	5 0 0	1 12 0	do.	8 4	2 1	do.
—— from India.....	....	0 24 0	do.			
—— ditto, quilting or piqué and hosiery ..... do.	6 0 0	1 0 0	do.	10 0	1 8	do.
—— ditto, net ..... do.	10 0 0	1 24 0	do.	16 8	2 6	do.
—— ditto, all other not specified, all *plain* woven cottons	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
Of the foregoing description of cotton goods of greater breadth than above stated, the official value and import duty are increased according to such increase of breadth.						
The sort of woven goods which, as cotton goods by the ell, are permitted to be imported, are also admitted in the form of neckcloths, handkerchiefs, or such like pieces, and pay the same duty stipulated for each ell of such part of.						
—— Cotton dyed:						
—— corduroy, cordet, dimity, plush, gauze, lawn, muslin, and cambrics, velvet, velveteen (Manchester) satin jean quilting or piqué, hosiery, and net, pay the same import duty, and are reckoned at the same official value, as for each sort of white, and are free from export duty.						
—— all others, by the mode of weaving, plain	....	do.	do.	....	do.	do.
—— cotton, printed or pressed: the sorts above enumerated, dyed, permitted for import, and generally all goods in fineness above 80 threads to the inch of warp are admitted ..... lb.	5 16 0	1 4 0	do.	8 11	1 9½	do.
—— all other sorts of cottons	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	
—— shawls and handkerchiefs, plain, of coloured yarn, larger or smaller, and printed under 1½ ell square, exclusive of fringes.....	....	do.	do.	....	do.	do.
—— ditto, figured, larger or smaller, and printed, of 1½ ell square, and upwards, exclusive of fringes ..... lb.	4 16 0	1 4 0	do.	7 3	1 9½	
—— cotton, with a mixture of flax: diaper and damask..... do.	4 0 0	0 36 0	do.	6 8	1 3	do.
N.B. Such silk and cotton goods otherwise permitted to be imported, are admitted to entry direct from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, at a duty of 10 per cent on the value.						
—— woollen; of carded or uncombed wool alone:						
—— baize.....	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— calmuc, frieze and duffil ..... lb.	2 24 0	0 30 0	do.	4 2	1 1	do.
—— blankets..... do.	2 0 0	0 24 0	do.	3 4	0 10	do.

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	In Swedish Money. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	In Sterling. Official Value.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	r d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	r.d. sh. r.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Woven goods, woollen; of carded or uncombed wool alone:						
—— cloth, drab, and half cloth, or drap de zephyr	....	prohibited	free	....	prohibited	free
—— rateen	....	do.	do.	....	do.	do.
—— wadmel, homespun cloth	....	do.	do.	....	do.	do.
—— of carded wool in the weft, and combed wool in the warp: viz.—						
—— casimere, white, yellow, & red ell	6 0 0	1 24 0	do.	10 0	2 6	do.
—— ditto, of other colours	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— bunting and quinet lb.	5 0 0	1 0 0	do.	8 4	1 8	do.
—— half-woollen, of wool and cotton, or flax:						
—— flannel do.	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— other sorts do.	2 24 0	0 24 0	do.	4 2	0 10	do.
N.B.—For the enumerated articles of woollen and half-woollen manufacture, of greater width than stated, the official value and duty are increased in proportion to such greater width.						
—— shawls of wool, or wool and cotton together, under 6 2-3 r.d. or about 11s. in value	....	prohibited.	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— ditto, of 11s. and upwards in value 100 r.d.	....	20 0 0	do.	....	20 per cent	do.
—— of flax and hemp:						
—— tow, linen lb.	0 36 0	0 12 0	do.	1 3	0 5	do
—— ticking do.	1 16 0	0 21 4	do.	2 3½	0 8½	do.
—— sackcloth do.	0 28 0	0 9 4	do.	1 0	0 4	do.
—— damask do.	8 6 0	2 0 0	do.	13 4	3 4	do.
—— diaper do.	3 6 0	0 36 0	do.	5 0	1 3	do.
—— cambric and batiste do.	36 0 0	3 32 0	do.	60 0	6 2½	do.
—— linen do.	18 0 0	1 40 0	do.	30 0	3 0	do.
—— common	....	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— sailcloth and duffil lb.	0 30 0	0 8 0	do.	0 10	0 3,33	do.
—— cloth of hair, and horse-tail, or mane-hair do.	2 21 0	0 20 0	do.	4 2	0 8	do.
—— cloth, waterproof or double woven, united by a solution caoutchouc	5 0 0	1 0 0	do.	8 4	1 8	do.
Yarn, cotton:						
—— white or twist, under No. 26 according to English reckoning lb.	0 32 0	0 6 0	do.	1 1,24	40 to 50 pr ct.	do.
—— ditto No. 26 and upwards do.	1 1 0	0 5 0	do.	1 8	20 to 40 do.	do.
—— dyed Turkey red do.	2 32 0	0 8 0	do.	4 5,34	50 to 100 do.	do.
—— ditto, all others do.	2 0 0	0 12 0	do.	3 4	45 to 200 do.	do.
—— camel-hair, undyed, not twined or doubled do.	1 32 0	0 4 0	do.	2 0,34	0 1,67	do.
—— ditto, dyed, twined or doubled do.	2 24 0	0 16 0	do.	4 2	0 0,67	do.
—— ropemakers' yarn do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	do.	2 2,67	0 5	do.
Yarn, woollen:						
—— combed woollen yarn or worsted, not dyed, twined, or doubled do.	1 12 0	0 6 0	do.	2 1	25 to 250 p. c.	do.
—— dyed, twined, and doubled do.	2 24 0	0 16 0	do.	4 2	40 to 140 do	do.
—— carded not twined or doubled for weavers' use do.	1 0 0	prohibited	do.	....	prohibited	do.
—— ditto, dyed, twined, and doubled, embroidery yarn do.	2 24 0	0 16 0	do.	4 2	0 0,67	do.
—— linen yarn, not dyed do.	0 32 0	0 8 0	do.	1 1,34	0 3,33	do.
—— ditto, dyed do.	1 16 0	0 12 0	do.	2 2,67	0 5	do.
—— linen twine do.	0 32 0	0 8 0	do.	1 1,34	0 3,33	do.
Yest do.	0 10 0	0 1 0	do.	0 4	0 35	
Zinc, tutenag and spelter:						
—— unwrought in plates do.	0 3 0	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 1,25	0 0,7	0 0,35
—— wrought do.	0 12 0	0 2 0	free	0 5	0 0,83	free
All manufactured goods not enumerated in this tariff, prohibited.						
—— other articles, not enumerated 100 r.d.	....	33 16	....	....	33⅓ per cent	

TARIFF of the Minimum Quantity allowed to be entered on the Credit-Depot and in Bond, with Transit Duty chargeable on the latter.

ARTICLES.	Minimum Quantity.	TRANSIT DUTY. Swedish Bullion.	Sterling.
		r.d. sh. r.	£ s. d.
Almonds	lb. 500 lbs.	0 0 1½	0 0 0,52
Alum, Roman	lispund 750 lispunds	0 4 8	0 0 1,95
Aniseed	lb. 500 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Apothecaries' ware, simple medicines	100 r.d. val. 500 r.d. val.	1 0 0	0 1 8
Ashes, pot, raw or not calcined	lispund 750 lispunds	0 0 2	0 0 0,7
—— calcined	do. 250 do.	0 1 0	0 0 0,42
Bone, ivory, unwrought	lb. 200 lbs.	0 1 2	0 0 0,49
Brandy, Cognac, Geneva rum	kan 150 kans	0 1 0	0 0 0,42
—— arrack	do. 80 do.	0 1 0	0 0 0,42
Candles, tallow	lispund 25 lispunds	0 2 0	0 0 1,4
—— wax, yellow	lb. 200 lbs.	0 0 5	0 0 0,175
—— ditto, white and spermaceti	do. 200 do.	0 0 8	0 0 0,28
Caraway-seed	barrel 20 barrels	0 7 0	0 0 2,92
Cinnamon and cassia lignea	lb. 100 lbs.	0 0 7	0 0 0,245
Cocoa	do. 100 do.	0 0 2	0 0 0,7
Coffee	do. 500 do.	0 0 2	0 0 0,7
Colours, white lead	do. 1000 do.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
—— cochineal	do. 20 do.	0 5 0	0 0 2,08
—— indigo	do. 100 do.	0 2 0	0 0 0,83
Cotton wool	do. 400 do.	0 0 2	0 0 0,7
Currants	do. 200 do.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Fennel-seed	do. 500 do.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Fish, salted—herrings, in barrels	barrel 50 barrels	0 3 0	0 0 1,25
—— dried—sey	lispund 4000 lispunds	0 0 8	0 0 0,28
Flax, dressed	do. 100 do.	0 2 0	0 0 0,83
—— undressed	do. 100 do.	0 3 0	0 0 1,25
Ginger, dried	lb. 100 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Grain, unground—barley	barrel 200 barrels	0 2 0	0 0 0,83
Groats, sago	lb. 100 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Hemp	skeppund 15 skpnds.	0 24 0	0 0 10
Hops	lispund 100 lispunds	0 2 0	0 0 0,83
Lead, unwrought	skeppund 10 skpnds.	0 24 0	0 0 10
Oil, olive, in barrels	kan 50 kans	0 0 10	0 0 0,35
—— ditto, in bottles	do. 30 do.	0 1 2	0 0 0,49
—— hempseed	do. 500 do.	0 0 4	0 0 0,14
Oranges, buds, and peel	lb. 300 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Pepper, all sorts	do. 200 do.	0 0 3	0 0 0,105
Pipe-bowls of Turkey clay	100 r.d. value	1 0 0	1 per cent
Plums, French	lb. 300 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Ribbons, silk, velvet	do. 25 do.	0 8 0	0 0 3,33
—— ditto, other sorts	do. 12½ do.	0 16 0	0 0 6,67
Raisins	do. 300 do.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
Rice	do. 600 do.	0 0 0½	0 0 0,18
Salt, sea	barrel 300 barrels	0 1 3	0 0 0,52
Sugar, raw	lb. 1000 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 0,35
—— refined, crushed, lump, and Havanna terres	do. 1000 do.	0 0 1½	0 0 0,52
Tar	barrel 100 barrels	0 10 0	0 0 4,16
Tea	lb. 50 lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 0,42
Tobacco, leaf	do. 2000 do.	0 0 1½	0 0 0,52
—— canaster	do. 500 do.	0 0 9	0 0 0,315
Tow, hemp, and flax	skeppund 10 skpnds.	0 12 0	0 0 5
Wine, in barrels	kan 240 kans	0 0 6	0 0 0,21
—— in bottles, Burgundy, and Champagne	do. 33⅓ do.	0 1 6	0 0 0,63
—— ditto, other sorts	do. 33⅓ do.	0 1 6	0 0 0,63
Wood, mahogany, unwrought, sawn or hewn	cubic foot 1000 flat feet	0 1 0	0 0 0,42
Wool, not combed or carded	lb. 500 lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 0,7

INFORMATION relating to what is further to be observed in the Execution of the Tariff.

1. All goods, with the exception of those marked prohibited, may be imported from or exported to foreign ports at the rate of duty fixed in the tariff.

2. The official value on which the import and export duties of customs, as well as the transit and bonding duty are to be levied, is in Swedish banco.

In clearing, the duty what is under half a skilling is left out, and what is above the half is reckoned as a whole skilling.

3. The weight stated in the tariff is that by which provisions are weighed (*victualie vigt*), except any other be specified.

4. To all vessels built in Sweden or naturalized, according to the established form, and proved to belong to our faithful subjects. We grant entire franchise (*helfrichet*), both inwards and outwards, and the duty stipulated by the tariff is the rate payable on all goods imported and exported by such vessels without regard to the goods they bring being taken from the place of their production or through other channels, and with the advantage in other respects of the reduction of duty graciously granted in the trade with certain places.

5. On all goods imported in foreign vessels 40 per cent increase on the duty is charged, and goods exported by such vessels pay an increase of 50 per cent on the duty, if not otherwise provided for by special treaties with foreign powers.

6. The tonnage duties payable to us and the crown every time inwards and outwards, consist of 12 skillings banco per last (equal to $2\frac{1}{12}d.$ sterling per ton English), on Swedish vessels, and 36 skillings banco (equal to $6\frac{3}{12}d.$ sterling per ton English), on foreign vessels, reckoned after the Swedish measurement bill, except as regards the latter, when otherwise provided for by special treaties. But national vessels, or foreign vessels enjoying the same privilege, which make more than one voyage to foreign ports and back to the same custom-house district, within a calendar year, pay only the inward tonnage duties once after completion of their first voyage, on returning to a port within said district.

7. Of goods imported which agreeably to the tariff pay duty after a certain per centage on the value, or which are chargeable with different rates according to the different valuations, the proprietor is required to give the invoice cost, with the addition of insurance freight and all charges incurred thereon to the arrival at the port of discharge; and of goods exported the wholesale price at the port of shipment. The proprietor must annex, as vouchers to his entry of such imported goods, the invoice and bill of loading, as well as the account of insurance, if any be taken. In want of invoice the order in the 31st paragraph of the navigation law is to be followed, and on the placart seal being used for such goods there must be marked thereon the custom-house valuation according to which duty has been paid. 2d. The administrator of the custom-office or custom-house shall have the right to take to himself all goods entered according to value, and provided they answer to the description, at the declared valuation with an addition of 10 per cent. If he should not do so, and if there should not be reason to increase the declared value by more than 10 per cent, it shall be in the option of any other person, whoever may first present himself, to avail himself of this right of taking the goods with the addition of 10 per cent to the value, and on condition of the amount being immediately deposited with the cashier of the customs at the disposal of the proprietor of the goods, for which purpose notice of entry of such goods shall be posted up on the custom-house door. If after three working days, the day of entry included, no person should have offered to take the goods, or if the proprietor on making his entry produced proof of his having made oath before a court of law of the correctness of the declared value on the grounds stated on the preceding 1st paragraph, he, the proprietor, is then at liberty to take the goods, and the duty will be charged according to his statement; but if any other person take them, or that the value is increased as before stated, the duty will then be reckoned on the higher valuation.

8. The respective manufacturing and handicraft societies shall be allowed to appoint one or more persons in each staple town, whose business it will be to see that the goods coming under the description as they make, are entered according to their right denomination, as also to attend at the affixing of the placart seal, but the absence of the persons so appointed, shall not prevent the commencement and progress of the affixing of the stamps.

9. Foreign goods, on proof of the import duty having been paid, may be exported free of duty.

10. All goods imported as well as exported, which may have been omitted in the tariff, shall in every case be subject to payment of duty, according to the rate, we, on the report made to us from the department of the customs, may be graciously pleased to fix, keeping in view the rate paid by goods of similar species and quality.

11. On occasion of dispute as to the admission of any article of entry, or of its right quality or denomination, it shall be left to the direction of the customs, after having first taken the opinion of well-informed traders or manufacturers to decide thereon, the owner of the goods, but not the seizer, or any other person having the right to appeal to us against such

decision of the directors of the customs. When goods about which there may have been dispute have been correctly and specifically entered for payment of duty, they shall not be subject to confiscation, even if afterwards they should be considered as prohibited for importation, and the owner shall have the right of re-exporting them under suitable control.

12. All goods, imports as well as exports, whether paying duty by weight, measure, or tale, or a per centage on the value, must be entered and noted in the custom-house journals, specifying their denomination, sort, and quality, the number Swedish measure or weight, as also the value thereof. Of what is in other respects to be observed as to the entry of goods for payment of duty the navigation ordinance furnishes due information.

13. Such goods of which the Swedish measure or weight cannot be ascertained on board of the vessel, must be sent to the custom-house, or the town weighing or measuring house, in order to be weighed or measured there. On entry being made at the custom-house, the owner of the goods will receive an account of duty, on payment of which the owner may have free disposal of his goods in the manner or on condition in other respects as stated in the navigation ordinance and bonding regulation.

14. For the facility of commerce by granting delay in payment of duties on certain goods specified in a table at the end of the tariff, credit depots, for a quantity not less than therein stated, are allowed until otherwise ordered at the following places: Stockholm, Gothenburg, Gefle, Carlscrona, Carlshemn, Malmo, Nör Koping, Calmar, Wisby, Helsingborg, Westervik, Ystod, and Uddevalla, under the following conditions:

That the goods shall be deposited under the joint lock and key of the custom-house and their proprietor.

That the proprietor of the goods may take out of the credit depot a greater or less quantity at a time, not however less than the half of the least quantity allowed to be thus bonded, on payment of the whole duty taken out for home consumption, or the bonding duty if re-exported and proof be furnished thereof.

That the credit depot cannot be extended beyond 1 year reckoned from the day of entry of the goods at the custom-house, within which period they must be re-exported, or the whole duty paid up at the rate in force when the entry of the goods was made, or otherwise the goods will be sold by auction for the account of the importer, and after deduction of import duty and auction charges the residue of the auction amount will be paid to the owner.

That when goods paying duty according to value are received into the credit depot, the value of them must be previously fixed, and the duty will be reckoned thereon on taking them out, without regard to any alterations which may in the mean while have occurred in the prices of such goods.

That the goods may be passed from the credit depot of one town to that of another, but the time of credit will be reckoned from the date of the first entry of the goods.

That goods may be passed to the credit from the bonding depot free of charge, reckoning the time of credit from the entry at the credit depot.

That goods entered on the credit depot may be passed to the general bonding depot on due notification thereof being previously made to the board of customs, and on payment of transit duty as well as a recognition inwards. And—

That by the establishment of a credit depot it is not intended any alteration in the bonding privilege already enjoyed by some towns, and which may hereafter be extended to others.

15. On payment of duty on carriages used by travellers arriving in this country (from convoy duty and town dues they are free), the chamber of customs shall give a certificate stating not only the amount paid in duty, but also a short description of the carriage, by which it may be again recognised, in addition to which the custom-house seal must be affixed on the carriage. In case the same person who paid duty on the carriage should, within the space of one year, take the carriage out of the country, either from the place at which he entered, or from any other where a branch of the custom-house may be established, he shall then receive back the amount of duty paid, on returning the certificate, provided that there be no objection made to the latter, and that the custom-house seal is preserved. Swedish travellers returning into the kingdom with the carriage which they can prove to be the same they took out, are exempted from duty thereon.

16. The 13th barrel of each last of salted meat, and fish which may be required for repacking, is free of duty and town dues.

17. All white sugar, coming from any port in Europe not entered as crushed lumps or Havanna Terres, shall be subject to the survey of unexceptionable persons in the presence of the custom-house inspector. In case of a difference of opinion on the real quality of the goods the matter shall be referred to the board of customs, and samples of the sugar be laid before them.

18. On exportation of the following goods, made in this country, from any staple town where manufactories of such articles exist, there shall be granted a bounty from the funds of the customs; viz.,

On sugar in loaves, candied or in cakes, the lb. 2 sk. 11rst. (12*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. English.)

Tobacco in pound papers (*cardus*) or cut, as also pressed and rolled.

Tobacco and snuff, the lb. 3 sk. (1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. English.)

Sailcloth of hemp or flax, and of at least 50 ells in length—the piece 32 sk. (13½*d.*)

Packing cloth of hemp or flax, and of at least 50 ells in length—the piece 24 sk. (10*d.* sterling), whereby is to be observed,

1st. That in respect to sugar and tobacco, at least 100 pounds of the same goods, and of hemp and flax manufactures of at least 10 pieces must be entered for exportation, and sent off in one shipment.

2d. That on giving in the entry a certificate from the magistrates shall be produced that the manufacturer or exporter has made oath before the magistrates that the goods are of Swedish manufacture, and that as relates to manufactured tobacco, sail and packing cloth, that they are made from foreign raw materials which certificate must be annexed to the custom-house journal of the place from whence the exportation takes place.

3d. That the goods have duly stamped on them the placart seal.

4th. That an attest be forthcoming from the Swedish consul, or vice-consul, at the port of discharge, or if no such officer should be appointed there, from some other public authority, that the goods have been there discharged, in order to be entitled to said restitution of duty.

In regard to attests of such goods shipped from Stockholm to Finland, the special orders thereon are to be observed.

19. Cobalt, crude or ground, must on exportation be put in parcels provided with the stamp of the place from whence taken, on pain of penalty of one-fourth of the value and prohibition of the export thereof.

20. Vessels built in the kingdom and sold and fitted out for foreign account shall be allowed to entire franchise (*helfrichet*) on the goods exported by them for the first voyage.

21. Shipmasters, whether native or foreign, who for urgent reasons, or to receive orders as to their further destination, enter a Swedish port, where there is a custom-house, may there without payment of tonnage duty, take in refreshments or make necessary repairs, under due observance of what the navigation law prescribes, and after having given in a written declaration, as to the nature and quantity of the goods destined for other ports of this country or to foreign ports, may discharge a greater or less quantity thereof, and take in provisions or complete their cargoes without paying duty or other charges for more than what may be discharged or taken in—but the tonnage dues for the vessel must be paid in full, so soon as loading, whether much or little may have taken place, as also when more than a fourth part of the cargo is unladen, of which the custom-house officer may be able to judge from the ship's papers showing her draught.

A vessel, Swedish or foreign, having taken a part of her cargo at a Swedish port, is allowed to complete the same in any other Swedish port where there is a custom-house, the duties of customs being paid at each separate port on what might there be taken in, but the tonnage dues are to be paid in full only at the first place of loading, the receipt for which must be endorsed on the passport.

22. Masters of merchant-vessels are required, as directed by the navigation ordinance, to state exactly in their manifest the stock of provisions, their quantity and nature, under the penalty imposed by said act for non-performance, and what may thereof be required for

the subsistence of the crew whilst on board shall be exempted from duty and all other expenses at the port of discharge.

As provisions under said conditions may be stipulated the following quantities of wine, brandy, coffee, and rice: viz.—

For vessels coming from the Baltic, or proceeding to any port in the provinces of Holland, Gothenburg, and Bohus, from ports of the North Sea, Holland, England, or French ports on the Atlantic, 3 kans of wine, 2 kans of brandy, 2 lbs. of coffee, and 3 lbs. of rice, for every person of the crew and passengers, and for vessels coming from places out of the Baltic, with the exception of the above navigating to the provinces of Holland and Bohus—5 kans of wine, 4 kans of brandy, 4 lbs. of coffee, and 6 lbs. of rice, for each person as above.

It is further to be observed that wine and brandy must not be exchanged the one against the other, in a manner that he who has less of one, may think himself entitled to have more of the other,—and that, for the surplus there may be of the abovenamed provisions beyond what the captain may be allowed to have at the port of discharge, duty shall be paid on such articles as are allowed for importation. In regard to those prohibited, the existing ordinances in regard to such goods will be enforced. What may remain of the produce of the country, which according to the custom-house passport the vessel took out as provisions for the voyage, shall be readmitted free of duty.

The rest of the stock of provisions not consumed on board the vessel whilst in a Swedish port, and not being entered for importation, may be re-exported in such vessel.

23. The necessary stock of provisions for ships' crews, whether the vessel puts into a Swedish port for them, or fetches them in the ship's boat shall be exempted from duty, and all charges connected therewith. Swedish ships may also take for ships' use free of duty, what may be considered in proportion to their tonnage indispensably needful, reckoning 1 fathom of wood, 1 barrel of tar, ½ barrel of pitch, 2 oars and 4 handspikes for every 20 lasts of the ship's burden and thereunder.

Foreign vessels are not allowed to supply themselves with such necessaries not even for ships' use without paying duty accruing thereon.

24. In order that masters of Swedish gravel vessels and their crews, whether of vessels large or small, may enjoy the premium or bounty, which as an encouragement was stipulated for them by proclamation of 1748, it is hereby ordered, that whether they have goods or not, which they are allowed to take in as their sea stock, the captain and crew shall receive from the board of customs at the port of discharge, out of the duty levied on the cargo, their said premium or bounty.

From the Baltic.—The captain 14 r.d. the mate 28 sk., and each of the crew 21 sk.

From the North Sea, ports in the channel, Holland, England, France, Spain, and Portugal.—The captain 7 r.d. 9 sk., the mate 3 r.d. 28 sk., and each of the crew 2 r.d. 42 sk.

From the *Mediterranean and Levant*.—The captain 9 r.d., the mate 4 r.d. and 24 sk., and each of the crew 3 r.d. and 28 sk., all in Swedish bank money; but vessels arriving in ballast, or only with grain and wool from Pomerania and Wismar, as also clinch-built vessels, and all foreign vessels, are excluded from enjoyment of said bounty. Captains coming from the Mediterranean, but with part of their cargoes from the Western Ocean are entitled to Mediterranean bounty when the duty on the goods brought from the Mediterranean in Swedish whole-free (say gravel built) vessels amounts to one-fourth of the duty on the goods brought from the other ports. Otherwise only the lesser bounty will be granted.

25. On goods which during conveyance to their destination have by accident received damage, no reduction of duty is to be admitted, if the owner wishes to have himself the disposal of the goods. Should, on the other hand, the owner consider the damaged goods not of sufficient value to pay the duty thereon, he must bring legal proof of the damage of the goods before the custom-house authorities, who are thereon to take steps to sell the goods by public auction, in which case the duty on such goods as have in the tariff an official value fixed on them shall be regulated in proportion to the price obtained by auction, compared with said official value, and on other goods paying duty *ad valorem*, the per centage will be charged on the auction price.

The difference between the produce of the auction and the amount of duty payable thereon, shall be held at the disposal of the owner. If the owner should neglect to do what is above required of him, he will remain answerable for the full amount of duty, unless he should think fit, after previous written notice to the custom-house, to give up his right to the damaged goods, which will then be sold by auction, under the orders of the custom-house directors for the account of the crown. In respect to duty payable on goods saved from shipwrecks, the separate ordinances thereon now in force, or which may hereafter be issued, are to serve as a guide.

26. The separate impost, hitherto charged under the denomination of convoy duty, and levied according to existing regulations respecting the same, or such as may hereafter be made known, will, from the commencement of next year, go under the name of "Impost to the Trade and Navigation Fund."

27. Dues and charges on certain articles under the name of *Stadernas Tolag* (town dues), are levied by the agent appointed by the town, according to special instructions, and at a per centage granted to each town on the official value of the principal imports and exports stated in the tariff, and on the value of others ascertained in the manner prescribed by the 7th. All goods free from import and export duties are also free from town dues inwards as well as outwards, as are likewise the articles specially stated as free whether paying duty or not.

28. The exceptions from the general regulations in respect to payment of duties of customs or tonnage and port charges, which in special cases, according to privileges granted in favour of certain towns, places, works, or establishments, have hitherto existed and shall be continued till further orders thereon.

29. In regard to the commercial relations between Sweden and Norway the ordinance of the 25th May, 1825, remains in force.

30. Swedish vessels navigating to distant countries, will continue, till further orders thereon, to enjoy the advantage of the following reduction in duties of customs and convoy impost; viz., Of 15 per cent on the produce and manufactures of countries situated on the continent of America north of the 25th degree of north latitude, or of any of the foreign colonies in the West Indies, if imported direct from thence in Swedish ships, and of the like reduction on Swedish produce and manufactures exported direct to foreign colonies in the West Indies. Of 25 per cent on Swedish produce and manufactures exported in Swedish ships direct to the island of St. Barthelemy, to places on the east coast of the continent of America south of the 25th degree of north latitude, or to the Cape of Good Hope, and the like reduction on the produce and manufactures of those countries imported direct into Sweden in Swedish vessels.

Of 33⅓ per cent on Swedish produce and manufactures exported in Swedish ships direct to places on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, as also to ports on the other side of Cape Horn,—and on the produce and manufactures of those ports and places imported from thence direct in Swedish ships.

31. The several treaties and conventions concluded with foreign powers, regarding commercial relations, serve as a guide for the charging of imposts on vessels and goods during the time of such treaties and conventions remaining in force.

According to which all whom it may concern have to regulate themselves. In further confirmation of which, we have signed this in our own handwriting, and caused our royal seal to be thereto affixed.—*Stockholm, 30th June*, 1835.

(Signed) CARL JOHAN.

The following Table, drawn up by the British Consul General at Christiana, calculated at the rate of per centage on the real value, instead of the false official value of the principal British articles which would find a market under a less restrictive system, will be found more useful to the English merchant than the General Tariff.

ARTICLES.	Duties payable in Sweden reduced to sterling at 12 rix-dollars per £ sterling.	English Weights and Measures.	Relative Proportion the Duty in Sweden bears to the Cost in England.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.		per cent.	
Cotton goods having less than 76 threads in the warp (inch)	....	....	....	Prohibited.
—— plain having 76 threads and upwards in the inch of warp	0 2 0¾	per lb.	112	
Fustians, jeans, satin, moleskins, and velvet	0 1 6½	do.	150	An article much required but prohibited by this duty.
Quilts and quiltings	0 2 4	do.	40 to 260	All common quiltings, which are those most in demand are consequently excluded by this duty.
Half-silk goods, silk mixed either with cotton, flax, wool, or other materials, and only having the least particle of silk in them, come under this denomination	0 5 6	do.	20 to 120	Most of the Huddersfield and some of the Yorkshire goods are excluded by this duty.
Silks, figured and satin	0 13 6	do.	20 to 40	
Woollen goods, baize, casimere, white	....	do.	....	Prohibited.
—— yellow and red, under 24 inches in width	0 2 2	per yard	35 to 55	
—— all other colours				
—— drab and light, as ladies' cloth, half-dressed cloth and cords	....	....	....	Ditto.
Flannel of combed or corded wool, coloured or broader than 26 inches				
—— Frieze, duffil, pilot's cloths, &c.	0 1 4¾	per lb.	50 to 100	
—— Blankets	0 1 1½	do.	50 to 100	Common blankets can be bought in England at 1s. per lb.
Carpets	0 1 1¼	do.	48 to 105	This duty prohibits common carpets.
Flannel	0 1 7¾	do.		
Lastings and camlets	0 1 2	do.	30 to 50	
Linen goods, damask	0 4 8½	do.	50 to 100	
—— when 46 inches square, and weighs or exceeds 1½ oz.	0 4 2	do.	50 to 100	
Ribbons or tapes of cotton, wool, or flax	0 2 0½	do.	40 to 150	
Leather, corduroys, also coloured and printed skins	0 2 2¾	do.	50 to 100	
—— buckered hides and skins	0 0 11	do.	30 to 60	
—— all other sorts	0 0 6½	do.	45	
Needles	0 2 5	do.	40 to 200	
Soap, not perfumed	0 15 3	per cwt.	45 to 100	
Porter	2 0 0	per 54 gall	40 to 50	
White lead	0 10 6½	per cwt.	45	
Cast-iron gates, railings, kettles, and all other cast-iron goods, except implements of war	4 12 2	per ton	50 to 100	
Wrought iron anchors	5 3 4	do.	50 to 70	
Kedges, hammers, rudder irons, knees, &c.	11 10 0	do.	52 to 100	
Sheet-iron, each sheet not to exceed 20 lbs.	6 18 6	do.		
Wire iron in sheets	1 17 6	per cwt.		
Saw-blades	....	do.	40	
Guns, all sorts and parts thereof	....	per lb.	40	
Spring, except watch	....	do.	40	
Umbrellas and parasols	....	do.	30 to 70	
Scissors, brushes, brooms	....	do.	25 to 75	
Saddlery	....	do.	40	
Shoemakers' work	....	do.	40	
Looking glasses	....	do.	40	
Lamps of all sorts	....	do.	20 to 80	
Braces	....	do.	40	
Yarn (cotton twist) from No. 8 to 26	13 6 3	1000 lbs.	45	
—— above No. 26	12 8 2	....	20 to 40	
Shawls, cotton, under 42 inches	....	....	....	Prohibited. An article much in demand.

"To show how futile exorbitant duties are on a coast like Sweden as a protection to native industry, and the slight chance of being able to compete with the British manu-

factures, I will merely observe that no sooner were the present high duties imposed on British woollens, with a view of protecting the Norköping manufacturer, than an apparently extensive factory was established in the Categat, on the Swedish coast, but only sufficient hands were employed to keep up the semblance of a manufactory, the real object was to smuggle British woollens, and by putting a Swedish stamp on, pass them as home productions. This was carried on to such an extent, and remunerated the proprietor so handsomely, that he realized a large fortune and retired before detection took place; the fact, however, is notorious."—*June* 1, 1843.

The following calculations and statements as affecting British trade have been drawn up by the British Consul-general at Stockholm.

List of British Produce and Manufactures which are totally prohibited by the Swedish Tariff in 1842:

1. Cloth of a fine quality, ladies', and cords.
2. Cloth of a course quality, except duffil or pilot's cloth.
3. Casimere of all colours, excepting plain white, yellow, and red.
4. Cotton goods, plain, having less than 76 threads in the inch of warp.
5. Flannel of carded wool, coloured, or broader than 25¾ English inches.
6. Linen, when 3¾ square English feet, weighs 1¼ English ounces.
7. Iron, under 3-8ths of an inch thick, or exceeding 1 cwt.
8. Nails of all kinds.
9. Saltpetre and gunpowder.
10. Silks, plain, checked, or striped.
11. Shawls, half-silk, value under 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
12. —— of cotton, under 40¾ inches English measure.
13. —— of woollen and cotton, under the value of 11*s.* 1¼*d.* sterling.
14. Spirits, British, such as gin, whiskey, &c.
15. Printed porcelain.
16. Steel, except cast and rough.
17. Woollen baize.

In the following statement of *ad valorem* duties on goods, &c. imported from Great Britain to Sweden, the prices I have used, where they do not agree with the price current in England, are taken from the bills of lading, and they include the whole duties they are subject to, exclusive of wharfage, warehousing and other local expenses, which are, however, small. In general, the manufacturers have established prices higher (sometimes double) what they really can be purchased at in England, evidently to make the duties, *ad valorem*, appear moderate.

Statement showing the *ad valorem* Duties on Goods, &c., from Great Britain to Sweden, 1842.

MANUFACTURES, PRODUCE, &c.	Duties how charged.	Duties *ad valorem*, including Custom-house tolag and convoy.
		per cent.
1. Blankets	weight	40 to 75
2. Buttons, according to quality	do.	25 to 30
3. Carpets, according to quality	do.	75 to 110
4. Calicoes	do.	30 to 40
5. Casimere	do.	30 to 40
6. Candles	do.	56
7. Cheese	do.	45
8. Cloth, frieze and duffil	do.	30 to 40
9. China, white or coloured	do.	25
10. Cotton shawls, value 11*s.* 1½*d.* square	do.	15
11. —— exceeding 40¾ wide	do.	15
12. Coals	do.	10
13. Coal tar	measure	9
14. Copper	weight	5
15. Cutlery	number	30 to 35
16. Files	do.	40
17. Flax	weight	35 to 40
18. Fustians	do.	75 to 110
19. Glass, green	do.	20
20. —— white	do.	18
21. Gloves	do.	24
22. Iron, plate	do.	50
23. —— chain cables and anchors	do.	18
24. —— machinery and agricultural implements	do.	40
25. —— tools	do.	40
26. —— casts	do.	20
27. —— springs, (watch &c.)	do.	40
28. —— all other kinds, not prohibited	do.	39
29. Lead, pig or sheet	do.	4
30. Lead, manufactured	weight	15
31. Lace	do.	25
32. Leather, according to kind	do.	30 to 80
33. Linen, according to quality	do.	35 to 40
34. Mustard, seed or ground	do.	12 to 30
35. Paints, according to the kind	do.	15 to 56
36. Paper, fine, according to quality	do.	27 to 29
37. —— coarse, according to quality	do.	2 to 20
38. Porter, ale, and beer	measure	30
39. Porcelain, white or coloured	weight	10
40. Portfolios	do.	30
41. Quilts and quilting	do.	75 to 120
42. Ribbons and tape, according to quality	do.	20 to 38
43. Silks, of a kind not prohibited	do.	23
44. —— shawls, above the value of 11*s.* 1½*d.*	do.	30
45. Saw-blades	number	39
46. Saddlery	weight	38 2-3
47. Shears	number	38 2-3
48. Soap, perfumed or other sorts	weight	26 to 39
49. Spirits, rum	measure	39
50. Steel and wire of all kinds	weight	39
51. Stockings, silk	do.	19
52. —— cotton	do.	39
53. —— wool and other sorts	do.	35
54. Thread, white and coloured	do.	30 to 39
55. Woollen and cotton stuffs	do.	25
56. Umbrellas	number	38 2-3
57. Carriages	do.	30

THE GOTHA CANAL.

THE inlets, lakes, and rivers of Sweden have always afforded great facilities for the transportation of the produce of her forests and mines. A canal to avoid the long and tortuous navigation of the Sound and the Sound dues, was projected at an early period by Sweden. The Maeler, a deep inlet, enters Sweden at Stockholm from the Baltic, and branches north to Upsala, and west 70 miles amongst a multitude of islands, to within a few miles of the lake Hielmar. The Arboga canal, opened during the latter end of the last century, is navigable between the Maeler and that lake; and it was then considered that it might be continued from the Hielmar to the Wettern lake, but the project was found impracticable; the distance between the Maeler and the lake Sodree Barker, near the confines of Dalecarlia, and the mining districts was opened at the same period by means of the Stroemsholm canal and the lake Freda, and rivers.

The Gotha river, which runs from the lake Wenern (the largest in Europe, except the Ladoga) into the sea at Gothenburg, though in many parts deep and navigable, was interrupted by falls and islands. These were finally surmounted after extraordinary difficulties (the whole of the gigantic works having all been once swept off by the impetuosity of the water) by the execution of the Trollhœtta canal in 1800. It is 3 miles long, and has 8 sluices to ascend and descend 112 feet.. At one place it was cut 70 feet deep through the rocks. The whole expense was about 80,000*l.*

The lake Wenern was afterwards joined by a canal to the lake Wettern, and finally the canalization of the whole distance to Soderkoping and the Baltic was completed in 1832.

REGULATIONS for Ships passing through the Gotha Canal.

SECTION 1. Ships and cargoes from all countries, and coming from, or going to, whatsoever place or places, are permitted without obstruction to pass through the canal, unless the nation or nations, to which the ships or cargoes belong, are known to be in open hostility with Sweden; and the canal transit dues, both on vessels and cargoes, shall be equal for all nations.

2. The canal dues on all shipping are to be paid according to their tonnage, making no difference whether laden or empty.

3. The canal dues on vessels are to be paid at the rate of 12 skellings Swedish banco per last, equivalent to 10 skellings Swedish banco per commercial last of 2 English tons. In this charge is not included pilotage on the lakes, nor payment for the trailing by oxen or horses on the Gotha canal, which charges are to be specially fixed by the directors.

4. In calculating the tonnage of vessels passing through the canal, and also the quantity of merchandize, it is to be observed with regard to the first named, that such vessels as are provided with Swedish measure-bills, will pay the dues according to the burden stated in said bills; but such as are without will be charged pursuant to a table reduced, conformable to usual practice, from foreign lasts, tons, &c., to Swedish lasts; and further, as relates to goods, that the weights and measures stated in the tariff of pounds, shippounds, barrels, &c., are meant Swedish pounds and shippounds commercial or victuals weight (excepting iron, and other metals, by which are meant Swedish staple weights) and Swedish barrels,

containing 32 kapps solid measure; and further, that the foreign pounds, shippounds, barrels, lasts, &c., as may be inserted in the bills of lading and ship's papers, are to be reduced to Swedish weights and measures, in conformity with a fixed table to be made out for that purpose.

5. With respect to tare, or the weight of the case or outer covering, no charge will be made. The canal dues are to be paid, according to the tariff, only on the quantity in weight or measure as inserted in the bill of lading and ship's papers, whether specified in gross or net. A barrel of grain, salt, &c., shipped in bulk, or barrels or bags, are charged alike; pipeclay, coals, and, in bulk, or packed in casks, the same, as also wines and other liquids, whether in larger or smaller casks, and only in such cases, when the last-named are in bottles, then the additional duty must be paid for the bottles, according to the tariff, the same as if they were shipped empty for themselves.

6. If any vessel, entered at the inward custom-houses of Gothenburg or Soderkoping, only to pass through the canal from sea to sea, should discharge any part of her cargo without the most pressing necessity, either in the river Gotha Elf, any of the lakes, or on the canal, such vessel to be forfeited, and the master subjected to the penalty of the law for the unlawful importation of goods, and further to be fined, according to circumstances, in the sum of 100 rixdalers to 500 rixdalers banco. The same law will be put into execution against all vessels receiving other cargoes or more goods on board during the passage to and from one or other of the ports of Gothenburg and Soderkoping. Ships' husbands, or owners of goods, convicted of knowing, abetting, and aiding, in the illegal loading or unloading of goods as aforesaid, will be subjected to the same penalties. The value of the confiscated vessel, which shall be determined by sale by public auction, will be responsible for the full payment of all the dues, which the vessel and cargo would have been subjected to, according to the tariff, for the whole passage from sea to sea; and the surplus of the proceeds then remaining to be divided, two-fifths in equal shares to the informer, and those who prove the illegal fact, and three-fifths to the canal pension fund and the board of customs, also in equal shares.

His Majesty's Proclamation relating to certain Exemptions and Privileges granted to Vessels passing through the Gotha Canal, between the Baltic and the Northern Sea. Given at the Palace of Stockholm, the 7th of November, 1832.

We, Charles John, by the grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, Goths and Vandals, make known:

That the Gotha canal being now completed, and an interior navigation thereby opened between the Baltic and the Northern Sea, we have thought proper, with regard to the said navigation from sea to sea, to ordain and enjoin as follows:

1. All vessels which, without landing any part of their cargoes, or taking on board any goods during their course, pass through the whole line of the canal from sea to sea, are exempt, themselves and cargoes, not only from such charges as, under the different names of toll, staple dues, recognition, &c., are otherwise payable to the crown, but also from wharfage (*tolag*) and other dues payable to the towns of Gothenburg and Soderkoping, and further during the passage, being only at their entrance and exit, subjected to pilotage, according to the respective tariff, and to such transits canal dues, as upon examination of the scheme to be humbly presented to us, we shall think proper to fix; which dues shall be paid to the Gotha and Trollhatte canal association, and the funds assigned for the improvement of the navigation partly on the lake of Wenern, and partly between the said lake and the Northern Sea, as also to such charges, as in one place or other are fixed as a compensation for the mooring, towing, hauling, &c., of the vessels.

2. Such merchant-ships as cannot, on account of their bulk, pass through the sluices of the Gotha canal, and the still narrower canal of Trollhatte, may, either at Gothenburg or Mem, where the custom-house guard for Soderkoping will be stationed, discharge their cargoes into other vessels, which latter, both for themselves and cargoes, shall be equally free from the abovementioned duties to the crown, as well as to the towns and further through the whole country.

3. If no such vessels can immediately be obtained, to receive the cargoes as aforesaid,

the goods may, without prejudice to the said privilege, be laid up at Gothenburg or Mem, until proper vessels can be procured for conveying them through the whole line of the canal.

4. The same liberty of passing through the canal, which has been granted to ships and goods coming from and going to foreign ports, shall also obtain with regard to such vessels and cargoes, as, coming from Swedish towns and harbours situated on the Baltic or Northern Sea, are bound to inland or foreign ports situated on the other side; thus the said vessels, without landing their cargoes, or discharging the goods into other vessels, may pursue their voyages without obstruction through the whole line of the canal, enjoying the same privileges and release of duties as those which pass between foreign places.

The directing board of the Gotha canal has promulgated the following instructions for the information and observance of traders:

Until new regulations shall have been made, relating to the navigation on the Gotha canal, and the protection to be granted to it, for which plans have been most humbly presented to his majesty, traders are to conform to the regulations now in force, of which copies are kept ready for the information of the seafaring, at the stations where the canal dues are received.

Whenever a vessel is entered for passing through the canal, the master must give in, at Gothenburg, if he comes from the Northern Sea, and at Soderkoping, (or rather Mem,) if he comes from the Baltic, a complete summary or manifest of the whole cargo, stating the number of his bills of lading, which he is also bound to produce.

At the same place of entrance, the canal dues are to be paid for the whole passage in such Swedish money as is received in the collection of the public taxes. If any ship's husband, or owner of goods, instead of providing the master with money, should choose to intrust this liquidation to the collectors of canal dues at those places, the said collectors are not permitted to calculate above 2 per cent commission on the amount of the dues, besides postage; but, on the other hand, they are by their instructions, forbidden to undertake any such affair, unless the necessary amount be remitted either previously or with the master of the ships.

Whenever cargoes arrive at Mem from the Baltic in vessels which, on account of their bulk, cannot pass through the canal, storehouses shall be kept ready for laying up the goods, against a moderate charge, as far as the room will allow.

The dimensions of the sluices of the Gotha canal allow vessels to pass, the breadth of which is not above 24 feet, the draught not exceeding $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet, except between Soderkoping and Mem, which part, on account of some uncompleted work on the banks of the canal, will not, during the first weeks of the next season, be passable for vessels, the draught of which exceeds $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet. But the canal of Trollhatte, with its present dimensions of its 8 sluices, does not allow any vessels to pass the breadth of which exceeds $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 feet, and the draught of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. There is, however, good reason to presume that this obstacle will be in future removed, his majesty having most graciously proposed to the association of the canal of Trollhatte, to enlarge the dimensions of this canal to an equality with those of the Gotha canal, by which vessels of a greater bulk may pass through the whole line of the Swedish canal. This work, however, will probably require a time of 5 to 6 years.

For the trailing of the vessels on the Gotha canal, there will be provided, at fixed stations, a sufficient number of horses or oxen, against a separate payment of 2 sk. banco, per horse, and 3 sk. banco per pair of oxen, for every 10,000 yards (*alnar*) canal length, which for the whole line of the Gotha canal amounts to 6 r.d. 44 sk. banco, for every horse, or 10 r.d. 18 sk. banco for every pair of oxen, the number of cattle depending on the bulk of the vessels and the resistance of the wind.

With regard to pilots for conducting vessels on all the lakes of this line of navigation between the Baltic and the Northern Sea, a complete regulation of piloting, both on the said lakes and on the Gotha Elf has been most graciously ordained by his majesty; but until that regulation can be effected, vessels will be conducted, against a moderate payment, by persons well knowing those passages, and acting only in quality of private pilots.

The whole length of the line of the Swedish canal between the Northern Sea and the Baltic may be calculated as follows:

	Swedish miles.	
From Gothenburg to the lake of Wenern, through the river Gotha Elf and the canal of Trollhatte	8¼	½
Across the lake of Wenern	11	
Through the Gotha canal		3½
Through the lakes of Wiken, Bottensjon, and Wettern	5½	½
From the lake of Wettern to the Baltic, and through the lakes of Boren, Boxen, and Asplangen	4½	5
Total river and lakes	29	
„ canal line		9½
Together, Swedish miles	38½	

In order to forward the navigation on the canal line with regard to a more exact calculation of time, the Direction intends to provide, on all the lakes, steam-vessels for towing the ships. One such vessel with 2 engines, each of 30 horse strength, is already going on the undermost 5 miles (Swedish) of the river Gotha Elf; and another, having also 2 engines, each of 20 horse strength, will be ready in the course of the summer, to be used on the lake of Wenern.

The towage has not been yet generally regulated, but that on the lake of Wenern is paid at the rate of 2 skellings Swedish banco for every shippound.—*Stockholm, April* 30, 1833. (Signed) THE DIRECTION OF THE GOTHA CANAL.

TARIFF of Tolls on the Gotha Canal.

ARTICLES.	r.d.	sk.	r.
Acorns.....barrel	0	2	0
Alabaster.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Almonds.....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Aloes ..... do.	0	0	8
Alum .....bl. or sk.	0	12	0
Amber, worked.....lb.	0	1	0
—— unworked and offal .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Ammunition, such as cannon, grenades, balls or bullets, mortars, &c.....sk. st. w.	0	4	0
—— gunpowder, cartridges, &c.....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Anchor stocks .....piece	0	1	4
Anchovy .....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Anise ..... do.	0	5	0
Antimony..... do.	0	1	8
Apothecaries' ware, not specified in this tariff.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Arsenic .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Ashes, potash.....sk.	0	5	0
—— raw or wood ashes..... do.	0	1	8
—— sea wrack ashes ..... do.	0	4	0
Bacon.....barrels on sk. v. w.	0	1	4
	0	2	0
Bales, the contents unknown or not specified .....100 lbs.	1	2	0
Balsam .....lb.	0	0	8
Bark, oak, and other sorts.....sk.	0	2	0
—— white, of birch-trees ..... do.	0	1	0
—— Peruvian.....100 lbs.	0	40	0
Barrels, hogsheads, &c., empty, of any size .....piece	0	2	0
Bast.....sk.	0	4	0
Basten nuts .....100 pieces	0	3	4
Bayberries .....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Bayleaf ..... do.	0	2	6
Beasts, horse, cow, ox .....each	1	0	0
—— sheep, colt, goat, dog, calf, swine .... do.	0	16	0
Bell metal .....sk. st. w.	0	24	0
Black lead.....sk. v. w.	0	6	0
Blocks, ships .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Bones of animals .....sk.	0	2	0
Books .....100 r.d v.	0	36	0
Bottles of any size .....100 pieces	0	3	4

ARTICLES.	r.d.	sk.	r.
Brass .....sk. st. w.	0	24	0
Brass wire ..... do.	0	24	0
Bread, wheat.....barrel	0	3	0
—— rye and other sorts ..... do.	0	2	0
Bricks, hearth.....1000 pieces	1	2	0
—— common ..... do.	0	25	0
Bristles, hogs' ..... sk.	0	24	0
Brushes .....100 pieces	0	5	0
Butter ..... barrel	0	10	0
sk.	0	15	0
Cabbages (free from duty).			
Cocoa .....100 lbs.	0	12	6
Calamine ..... do.	0	1	8
Camels' hair ..... do.	0	30	0
Candles, tallow.....sk.	0	6	0
—— wax..... do.	0	20	0
—— wicks .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Cardamoms ..... do.	0	20	0
Carriages of all sorts .....100 r.d. v.	0	30	0
Casks, empty, of any size.....piece	0	2	0
Cast goods of iron, such as cannon, stoves, mortars, bullets, &c.....sk. st. w.	0	4	0
Cast goods of iron, of finer or other sorts. do.	0	6	0
Cast goods of brass..... do.	0	24	0
Catherine plums, or French prunes...100 lbs.	0	5	0
Caviare ..... do.	0	1	8
Cement.....sk. or barrel	0	3	0
Chalk of all sorts..... do.	0	1	0
Cheese .....sk.	0	4	0
China of all sorts, delf, &c. .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Chocolate..... lb.	0	1	0
Cinnabar (or vermilion) .....100 lbs.	0	15	0
Cinnamon ..... do.	0	20	0
Citrons.....chest	0	3	0
Citron juice.....kanna	0	0	6
—— peel .....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Clay, fireproof, or pipeclay .....sk.	0	2	6
Clothes .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Cloves .....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Coals, sea .....barrel	0	1	0
—— char ..... do.	0	1	0
Cobalt.....sk.	0	6	8

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	r.d.	sk.	r.
Cochineal.....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Coffee..... do.	0	12	6
Cogs.....100 pieces	0	4	0
Copper, manufactured or not.....sk. st. w.	0	24	0
Copperas ..... do.	0	6	0
Cordage.....sk.	0	6	0
Coriander.....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Corinths or currants ..... do.	0	2	6
Cork, cut.....gross	0	2	0
—— uncut .....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Cotton..... do.	0	10	0
Cumin .....barrel	0	32	0
Cucumber..... .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Dyers' wood, not specified..... do.	0	1	8
Dried plums or prunes ..... do.	0	1	3
Drugs not specified.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
—— ditto .....100 lbs.	1	2	0
Ebony ..... 100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Eggs.....2000 r.d. v.	0	1	8
Feathers, down, and bedclothes made thereof..... .sk.	0	6	0
Firelocks or muskets .....piece	0	1	0
Fish, salt, such as codfish, codling; dried, such as lings, codling, sey, stockfish, &c.....sk.	0	2	6
—— salt salmon or mackerel.....barrel	0	8	0
Fishbone or whalebone.....100 lbs.	0	40	0
Flax, hatchelled .....sk.	0	36	0
—— unhatchelled, finer sorts..... do.	0	12	0
—— ditto, coarser sorts..... do.	0	8	0
Flints .....1000 pieces	0	5	0
Flour or meal of wheat, rye, barley, &c barrel	0	4	0
Flowers of sulphur .....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Fowl and poultry.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Fruit, fresh.....barrel	0	1	0
—— dried .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Furniture or household stuff, new, of all sorts .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
—— old, free from duty.			
Fins, of all sorts ..... do.	0	36	0
Gallnuts .....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Gardening implements .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Garlic, free from duty.			
Geese.—See Poultry ..... do.	0	36	0
Ginger, dry.....100 lbs.	0	6	8
—— preserved..... do.	0	12	0
Glass, window .....chests	0	6	0
Glasswere and glass vessels of all sorts, and looking-glasses.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Glass, broken ....sk.	0	2	6
Gold, coined, or in ingots, free from duty.			
Grain, barley.....barrel	0	2	6
—— beans ..... do.	0	2	0
—— buckwheat..... do.	0	2	0
—— lentils..... do.	0	2	0
—— malt..... do.	0	2	0
—— meslin, or mixed corn ..... do.	0	1	8
—— oats ..... do.	0	1	0
—— peas ..... do.	0	2	0
—— rye ..... do.	0	2	6
—— vetch ..... do.	0	2	0
—— wheat..... do.	0	5	0
Greens, free from duty.			
Grindstones.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Grits or groats of barley .....barrel	0	6	0
—— of buckwheat..... do.	0	3	0
—— of oats..... do.	0	2	0
Gum.....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Gun barrels.....100 pieces	1	2	0
Hair of goats, horses, and swine .....sk.	0	12	0
—— of cows and oxen..... do.	0	6	0
Handspikes.—See Wooden ware.			
Hats.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Hay.....sk.	0	6	0
Hemp ..... do.	0	8	0
Herrings, salt.....barrel	0	2	0
—— red ..... do.	0	2	0
Hides, undressed, of oxen, cows, horses, and wild oxen, from Buenos-Ayres.10 p. s.	0	1	0
Hogsheads, empty.—See Barrels.			
Homespun cloth (vadmal),—See Stuffs.			
Hones.....100 pieces	0	2	0
Honey .....kannn	0	0	2

ARTICLES.	r d.	sk.	r.
Hoops, wooden.....a bundle or 50 pieces	0	1	0
Hops .....sk.	0	6	0
Horn..... do.	0	2	6
Horse.—See Beasts.			
Horsehair.—See Hair.			
Houses, moveable.....100 r.d. v.	0	16	0
Household stuff.—See Furniture.			
Hurds of hemp and flax .....sk.	0	4	0
Indigo .....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Instruments.....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Iron, cast or hammered, ballast or pig-iron osmund .....sk. st. w.	0	3	0
—— ammunition, such as cannon, grenades, balls, mortars, &c., anchors, and grapplings, hoop, bolt. bar, or in bundles ..... do.	0	4	0
—— thin iron plates, pots, and pans, divers iron ware, hammered, and cast ..sk.	0	6	0
Iron ore.—See Ore.			
—— plates, nails, and wire .....sk. st. w.	0	12	0
Isinglass .....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Ivory ..... do.	0	5	0
Juniper berries.....barrel	0	4	0
Lampblack..... do.	0	1	0
Laths.—See Wooden ware.			
Lead .....sk. st. w.	0	4	0
Leather, sole and pump .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
—— Russian, yuchters, or yufts sk. or 40 pieces	0	40	0
—— hides otherwise dressed .....10 pieces	0	2	0
Leaves for fodder .....100 scores	0	2	0
Lemons .....chest	0	3	0
Lemon peel.....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Lichens used by dyers.....barrel	0	2	0
Lignum-vitæ .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Lime, slacked or unslacked .....barrel	0	1	0
Liquors and spirits:			
—— arrack.....kannn	0	0	6
—— beer..... do.	0	0	1
—— brandy distilled of fruit..... do.	0	0	6
—— ditto of corn or potatoes..... do.	0	0	1½
—— cider ..... do.	0	0	2
—— cognac ..... do.	0	0	6
—— geneva or gin ..... do.	0	0	6
—— liqueurs, or sweet brandy of all sorts ..... do.	0	0	6
—— mead..... do.	0	0	1½
—— porter ..... do.	0	0	1
—— rum ..... do.	0	0	6
—— wine of any sort..... do.	0	0	6
Whenever liquors or spirits are conveyed in bottles, the bottles are besides liable to the duty stated for them when empty.			
Lobsters .....reg. (träd)	0	8	0
Machines and more complicated tools.100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
Mace.....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Madder ..... do.	0	2	6
Mahogany .....100 r.d v.	0	36	0
Manganese, pounded.....barrel or sk.	0	3	0
Manufacturers' tools .....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
—— works ..... do.	0	36	0
Maps and draughts..... do.	0	36	0
Marble hewn and unhewn ..... do.	0	36	0
Matches for guns, &c.....100 pieces	0	2	6
Mats, basten..... do.	0	3	4
Meat, butchers .....barrel	0	6	0
Mills, hand.....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
—— horse ..... do.	0	36	0
Millstones ..... do.	0	36	0
Mineral waters ..... do.	0	36	0
Minium, or red lead..... .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Morocco leather .....10 pieces	0	15	0
Nails, iron .....sk. st. w.	0	12	0
—— copper or other metals ..... do.	0	24	0
Needles for sewing .....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
Nutmeg.....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Nuts .....barrel	0	2	0
Oakum .....sk. v. w.	0	2	0
Ochre.....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Oil, beaver.....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
Oil, turpentine, vitriol, and other fine sorts.....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0

(continued)

ARTICLES.	r.d.	sk.	r.
Oil of olives.....kanna	0	0	4
—— hemp, linseed, rape, &c..... do.	0	0	2
Olives.....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Onions (free from duty).			
Oranges, bitter.....chest	0	3	0
—— sweet ..... do.	0	3	0
Orange juice.....kanna	0	0	6
—— peel .....100 lbs.	0	3	4
Ore, iron .....sk. st. w.	0	3	4
—— copper..... do.	0	10	0
—— manganese and other sorts ..... do.	0	1	8
Orpiment .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Oysters.....reg. (träd)	0	8	0
Packthread.....sk.	0	40	0
Paper, cartridge, sheathing, imperial, medium, elephant, royal, roof .....10 reams	0	6	8
—— brown, sugar, post, writing and printing paper ..... do.	0	5	0
Pepper.....100 lbs.	0	6	8
Pewter in blocks, plates, &c.....sk. st. w.	0	24	0
Pimento.....100 lbs.	0	5	0
Pins.....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
Pipes, wine, empty.—See Barrels.			
Pitch.....barrel	0	3	0
Plaster ..... do.	0	4	0
Porphyry, hewn or unhewn .....100 r.d.v.	0	36	0
Potatoes.....barrel	0	1	0
Powder for the hair .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Prunes, French..... do.	0	5	0
Pumice-stone.....sk.	0	1	8
Quicksilver .....100 lbs.	0	40	8
Quills.....100 bundles	0	1	8
Rags .....sk.	0	1	0
Raisins .....100 lbs.	0	5	0
—— small, in baskets..... do.	0	1	8
Red ochre.....barrel	0	8	0
Resin or rosin .....sk.	0	1	0
Rhubarb .....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Rice ..... do.	0	2	6
Roots of all sorts .....barrel	0	1	0
Saffron .....lb.	0	2	6
Sago .....100 lbs.	0	2	6
Sail .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Sail twine .....sk.	0	40	0
Salt, Lumeburg .....barrel	0	2	8
—— all other sorts ..... do.	0	2	8
Saltpetre .....sk.	0	24	0
Saplings of trees and shrubs .....1000 pieces	0	5	0
Sarsaparilla.....100 lbs.	0	20	0
Sealingwax ..... do.	0	5	0
Seed, canary .....barrel	0	3	0
—— clover, timothy, &c. .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
—— grass.....barrel	0	1	0
—— hemp ..... do.	0	1	6
—— linseed..... do.	0	3	0
—— turnip or rape ..... do.	0	3	0
Shingles.....1000 pieces	0	5	0
Shoes, leathern .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
—— wooden ..... do.	0	36	0
Silk, raw.....100 lbs.	0	15	0
—— sewing, floretta .....lb.	0	1	3
—— flock ..... do.	0	1	6
Silver, coined or in ingots (free from duty).			
—— worked.....100 r. d. v.	0	36	0
Skins, undressed, of elk, hart, reindeer.....10 pieces	0	15	0
—— of sheep, goat, hare, dog, fox, wolf, &c..... do.	0	5	0
—— dressed of ditto..... do.	0	10	0
—— of beaver .....piece	0	8	0
Slate, powdered .....sk.	0	2	0
—— for covering roofs.....1000 pieces	0	25	0
Snuff .....100 lbs.	0	10	0
Soap, hard..... do.	0	5	0
—— soft.....½ barrel or fidding	0	1	0
Sour krout .....barrel	0	2	0
Spice, not specified sorts:			
—— fine .....100 lbs.	0	20	0
—— other ..... do.	0	10	0
Sponge or spunge .....lb.	0	1	0
Staves of oak, beech, &c, for hogsheads, wine-pipes, barrels, &c.....1200 pieces	0	24	0
—— bottoms to the same.....120 pieces	0	5	0
Steel.....sk. st. w.	0	12	0
Stone, hewn granite, limestone, sandstone,			

ARTICLES.	r.d.	sk.	r.
steatite, or potstone, as also works made of such stones, as columns, gravestones, pots, &c. &c. .... 100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
—— unhewn granite, limestone, sandstone, potstone (steatite) ..... sk.	0	1	0
—— pebbles, or flints..... do.	0	1	0
—— slate, for burning and powdering .. do.	0	1	0
Stoves, other than iron .....100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Straw ..... sk.	0	6	0
Stucco or plaster ..... barrel	0	4	0
Stuffs, or woven goods, pay according to the subjoined list, but such sorts as are not specified in the same, pay in proportion of their value at the rate of ½ per cent.			
Sugar, candy and confectionery..... 100 lbs.	0	10	0
—— raw of all sorts, loaf ..... do.	0	5	0
Sulphur or brimstone ..... sk. st. w.	0	4	0
—— flour of ..... 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Sumach ..... do.	0	1	3
Tacks, or small nails ..... sk. st. w.	0	12	0
Tallow ..... sk.	0	6	0
Tar .....barrel	0	3	0
Tartar ..... 100 lbs.	0	1	8
Tea ..... do.	0	15	0
Tiles ..... 1000 pieces	0	25	0
Tin, or pewter, in blocks, plates, &c...sk. st. w.	0	24	0
Tobacco, in casks, chests, or paper....100 lbs.	0	5	0
—— stalks..... do.	0	2	6
Tools ..... 00 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Train-oil, of all sorts.....barrel or anme	0	6	0
Treacle and molasses .....kanna	0	0	2
Trees, living, such as elm, ash, birch, beech, oak, &c.....100 pieces	0	5	0
—— young, for planting.—See Saplings.			
Turf, for fuel .....1000 pieces	0	1	0
—— for covering roofs ..... do.	0	1	0
Twine ..... sk.	0	40	0
Twist.—See Yarn.			
Umber or umbra ..... 100 lbs.	0	6	8
Vegetables, used by dyers, not specified .. do. or 100 r.d. v.	1	2	0
Verdigris .....100 lbs.	0	36	0
Vessels, of all sorts of metals, pay the same duty as is paid for the respective metals.	0	5	0
—— of wood, stone, or earthenware..100 r.d. v.	0	36	0
Vinegar..... kanna	0	0	2
Vitriol ..... sk. st. w.	0	6	0
White iron, or tin ..... do.	0	24	0
—— lead ..... do.	0	6	0
Wicks, for candles ..... 100 lbs.	0	1	8
Wild woad (vau) ..... do.	0	1	8
Window-glass ..... chest	0	6	0
Woad (vejde) .....100 lbs.	0	1	8
Wooden ware, or woods of all sorts (only excepting those which are specified in this tariff, or other precious sorts of wood comparable to them, such as mahogany, dyers' wood, &c.).....sk.	0	1	8
And as this exactly answers the double of the duty, which vessels pay for their burden, the duty on a whole lading of wooden ware may be paid by double the amount of the ships' dues; but whenever any part of the cargo consists in other goods, that part is to be deducted from the burden of the vessel stated in the ganger's certificate, in order to ascertain the weight of the wooden ware.			
Wool, beaver or castor .....100 lbs.	1	2	0
—— Spanish..... do.	0	10	0
—— fine, of lambs or sheep.....sk.	0	5	0
—— of all coarser sorts..... do.	0	2	6
Yarn, floretta and silk.....lb.	0	1	3
—— camels' yarn, or twist, sewing, Turkish, and woollen yarn .....100 lbs.	0	30	0
—— made of hurds ..... do.	0	2	6
—— cotton..... do.	0	20	0
—— cable .....sk.	0	6	8
—— flax, hemp ..... do.	0	40	0
—— packthread or twine..... do.	0	40	0
Zinc.....100 lbs.	0	5	0

List of Stuffs and other Textures, with the Toll-duties payable on the same.

ARTICLES.		r.d.	sk.	r.
Armesinas, silk stuff	piece	0	6	8
Atlas	do.	0	6	8
Baize, double and bayette	do.	0	9	0
—— single	do.	0	4	6
Bandannas	do.	0	6	8
Banatta*, silk	do.	0	6	8
Beiderwand, tirentein	do.	0	2	0
Boldavet, double	do.	0	5	4
—— single	do.	0	2	3
Bolkram (cracau linen)	do.	0	1	0
Bombasin, bombaset	do.	0	2	0
Brocade, gold and silver	do.	0	27	0
Buckram, double	do.	0	5	4
—— single	do.	0	2	3
Calicoes	do.	0	2	9
Calamancoes (woollen stuff)	do.	0	2	0
Calmink, Russian hemp cloth	do.	0	2	3
Cambray (toile de Cambrai)	do.	0	8	4
Cambric, fine, and cambric muslin	do.	0	5	4
—— coarse, and cambric calico	do.	0	2	9
Camlet	do.	0	3	9
Canvass or sailcloth	do.	0	6	8
—— ditto, old	100 r.d.	0	36	0
Casiant or cosiant	piece	0	2	0
Cavomere	do.	0	6	8
Chalon	do.	0	2	0
Chintz	do.	0	5	4
—— cotton	do.	0	2	8
Cloth, fine	do.	0	6	8
—— coarse	do.	0	3	4
—— homespun	do.	0	2	0
—— made of kurds or tow	do.	0	1	0
Cotton cloth (kattim)	do.	0	2	9
Cotton stuff (bomullslärft)	do.	0	2	8
Damask, silk	do.	0	6	8
—— linen	do.	0	3	9
—— woollen	do.	0	2	0
Diaper	do.	0	2	3
Dosenken, double	do.	0	6	8
—— single	do.	0	3	4
Drilling	do.	0	2	3
Felt	do.	0	2	0
Flannel	do.	0	2	0
Flemish linen, from Russia	do.	0	3	9
—— ditto from Holland	do.	0	2	0
Fustian	do.	0	2	0
Goldpell	do.	0	2	3
Haircloth	do.	0	2	0
Helsingia sailcloth, or sackcloth	do.	0	5	4
—— cloth, hempen	do.	0	1	0

ARTICLES.		r.d.	sk.	r.
Helsingia cloth flaxen	piece	0	2	3
Hemp cloth	do.	0	1	0
Homespun woollen stuff or wadmal	do.	0	2	0
Jaconet	do.	0	8	4
Lawn, cotton	do.	0	5	4
Lining stuff	do.	0	1	0
Linen, platilles royales	do.	0	5	4
—— Silesia, Bremen, English, Westphalia, Holland	do.	0	3	9
—— Pomerania (except Stettin, Melving, Boldavet)	do.	0	2	3
—— Stetting	do.	0	1	6
—— hemp or crash	do.	0	1	0
—— ditto, from Russia	do.	0	4	6
—— sack	do.	0	1	0
—— pletts or pledingh	100 yards	0	4	6
—— black tow	piece	0	6	0
—— Osnabruck, coarse	100 yards	0	4	6
Molton	piece	0	2	0
Muslin	do.	0	5	4
Pack linen	do.	0	1	0
Plush, silk	do.	0	6	8
Rash	do.	0	2	0
Rattans	do.	0	6	8
Ravensduck	do.	0	1	0
Sackcloth	do.	0	1	0
Sailcloth.—See Canvass.				
—— helsingia	do.	0	5	4
Satin, silk	do.	0	6	8
—— woollen	do.	0	2	0
Say or Saye, double	do.	0	6	8
—— single	do.	0	2	0
Serge	do.	0	2	0
Shirts, woollen	do.	0	0	6
Stockings, cotton, for men and women	pair	0	0	10
—— for children, or half	do.	0	0	3
—— worsted or fine kersey, for men and women	do.	0	0	5
—— for children or half	do.	0	0	3
—— coarse of all sizes	24 pairs	0	1	6
—— silk	pair	0	3	9
Taffeta	piece	0	6	8
Tick or ticken, fine	do.	0	5	4
—— coarse	do.	0	1	0
Tow cloth	do.	0	1	0
Velure (tripp) woollen	do.	0	2	0
Velvet, fine	do.	0	13	4
—— coarse	do.	0	6	8
Woollen stuffs, not specified	do.	0	2	0

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURES OF SWEDEN.

The woods and mines of this kingdom have at all times constituted her chief sources of maintenance and wealth. Tar and pitch was formerly supplied in almost sufficient abundance for all Europe. The loss of the pine forests of Finland, deprived Sweden of the principal source of these two articles. For a long period the peasantry have been accustomed to manufacture coarse linens and woollens, as well as hardware. Various manufactures were unnaturally forced into existence before the end of the last century; such as iron works, copper and brass works, glass works, manufactories of earthenware, starch, pins, silk, &c. In 1772 the number of factories, exclusive of those in the peasants' houses, were 886,

besides building-yards, fish curing, and mining. In 1824 the number increased to 1177, but they are still considered in a sickly condition. The following statements are official, and are far more specious in their form than they are in their real value to the state or people.

NUMBER of Manufactories, Workmen employed, and Quantity and Value produced in Sweden, during the Years 1832, and 1837.

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Fabrics.		Workmen.		PRODUCTS.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	1832	1837	1832	1837		1832	1837	1832	1837
								(3) r.d.	r.d.
Candle works	7	6	25	24	.....	....	....	54,181	72,648
Breweries	1	1	63	102	.....	....	....	109,448	164,833
Vinegar works....	19	19	49	46	.....	....	....	28,141	31,912
Rope ditto.....	5	17	51	84	.....	....	....	49,381	73,032
Earthenware ditto	2	2	309	358	.....	....	....	179,866	184,969
Forges	2	....	107	....	.....	....	....	102,995	
Cotton spinneries .	6	8	966	732	Pounds.....	198,302	675,305	159,174	619,741
Silk ditto	14	14	34	26	.....	....	....	39,200	31,000
Oil mills	37	41	67	92	Kannes	66,750	90,434	109,604	141,830
					Skeppunds.....	1,494	2,215		
Watches and clocks	156	150	244	237	Ditto.....	....	....	(7) 38,526	36,406
Machinery	10	13	124	200	Ditto	....	....	56,446	94,741
Paper works	90	92	1,287	1,292	Lispunds	5,388	8,140	573,022	765,261
					Kannes	196,651	224,416		
					Sheets.....	29,170	1,915,992		
Perfumeries.....	13	15	16	16	.....	....	....	27,745	26,017
Sugar refineries...	24	25	290	273	Pounds.....	5,569,491	6,778,316	1,840,493	2,530,190
Soap works.....	21	15	51	34	Barrels.....	975,391	3,309 304		
Tobacco ditto.....	79	84	701	758	Pounds.....	3,818	16,414	99,677	113,236
Morocco leather ditto	4	6	16	20	Skins.....	2,977,499	3,471,815	838,460	986,680
Tanneries	206	240	579	692	Pounds.....	2,789,916	3,368,402	49,119	47,266
					Hides	751,572	916,406	519,188	647,394
						77,925	100,332		
Dyehouses	267	297	796	887	.....	....	....	449,367	425,170
Woven goods: ribbons.....	12	8	131	82	Ells	2,246	2,489	80,099	53,482
					Pieces.....	47,046	49,265		
—— of cotton, linen, and hemp:									
Printed cloths ...	5	9	84	73	Handkerchiefs....	49,304	46,383	42,916	37,394
Canvass	9	9	345	578	Ells	28,442	46,747		
Others.....	41	42	918	855	Handkerchiefs....	204,170	395,540	114,316	227,559
					Ells	48,944	58,038	282,340	363,725
					Ditto	639,406	825,083		
Other woven goods:									
Woollen cloths....	105	109	2,894	3,275	Ditto	644,185	625,193	3,018,667	3,583,686
Others	6	5	32	18	Ditto	41,428	33,868	26,667	20,434
Silks	20	19	612	546	Handkerchiefs....	94,544	96,962	471,613	476,809
					Ells	139,356	138,223		
					Pieces.....	976	1,352		
Glass works	13	14	446	530	Cases.....	3,691	4,337	302,550	372,591
Miscellaneous	769	789	1,745	2,018	Miscellaneous.....	....	....	495,895	603,808
Total.....	1943	2019	12,482	13,948	Total.....	....	....	10,159,396	12,731,805
					Total sterling.....	....	....	£ 846,616	£ 1,060,900

ACCOUNT of the Number of Factories, Looms, and Workmen, in each Department of Manufacturing Industry in Sweden, in 1838 and 1839, and of the Value of the Produce of each.

DESCRIPTION.	1838				1839			
	Factories.	Looms.	Workmen.	Value.	Factories.	Looms.	Workmen.	Value.
				rixd. banco.				rixd. banco.
Cotton and linen weaving	42	636	805	426,581	44	761	949	465,580
Ribbon ditto	10	69	107	45,152	11	71	103	45,194
Cloth ditto	108	558	3,455	3,863,439	114	685	3,642	4,045,989
Stuffs ditto	7	22	29	20,405	5	19	22	19,968
Silk ditto	16	355	527	467,495	16	372	571	494,431
Silk spinning	11	....	26	27,600	12	....	21	28 000
Canvass and sailcloth	10	233	426	248,659	10	239	595	250,912
Dyeing	304	....	922	400,769	317	....	989	437,524
Glasswork	15	....	547	366,227	13	....	615	354,600
China, or earthenware	2	....	364	155,142	2	....	375	176,292
Perfumery	14	....	15	22,706	14	....	15	24,906
Paper mills	89	....	1,333	756,878	87	....	1,241	803,494
Soapworks	15	....	34	127,845	17	....	37	114,054
Sugar refineries	28	....	397	2,489,256	25	....	458	2,625,763
Morocco leather	4	....	14	25,461	5	....	13	15,920
Tobacco manufactories	87	....	790	1,018,528	81	....	765	1,003,036
Watch ditto	149	....	230	36,622	143	....	246	37,760
Leather curriers	255	....	687	678,076	258	....	675	529,728
Oil manufactories	47	....	98	148,587	48	....	93	138,905
Wax candle ditto	6	....	21	60,005	7	....	19	56,425
Woollen and cotton spinning mills	9	....	763	745,047	9	....	810	879,988
Rope manufactures	17	....	82	64,612	22	....	93	108,339
Porter brewery	1	....	116	181,479	1	....	86	175,437
Machine makers	16	....	252	98,299	19	....	290	120,342
Vinegar distillers	19	....	38	22,109	19	....	35	22,494
Calico printers	11	....	104	42,179	9	....	120	76,094
Sundry minor manufactories	812	114	2,029	547,928	789	110	1,983	546,634
Total	2104	1987	14,211	13,090,089	2097	2257	14,861	13,597,809

ACCOUNT of Cotton Goods made in Sweden, during the Ten Years ending with 1840; distinguishing those manufactured in regular Factories from those made by the Peasantry in the Government of Elfsborg.

YEARS.	Cotton Goods manufactured in regular Factories.	Cotton Goods manufactured by the Peasantry of the Government of Elfsborg.	Total of Cotton Goods produced.	OBSERVATIONS.
	alnars.	alnars.	alnars.	
1831	577,099	1,277,740	1,854,878	1st. The Swedish alnar is equal to about two-thirds of an English yard.
1832	639,406	2,040,255	2,679,661	2d. Besides the goods measured by the yard, a considerable quantity of cotton goods, rated by the piece, is annually made, such as shawls, handkerchiefs, waistcoats, &c.
1833	945,752	2,656,307	3,602,057	3d. By the Tariff of 1830, which took effect on the 1st January 1831, several articles of cotton previously prohibited, were allowed to be imported.
1834	945,192	2,464,419	3,409,611	4th. The tariff of 1835, which came into effect on the 1st January 1836, gave additional facilities for importation.
1835	999,574	2,513 805	3,513,379	
1836	953,273	3,100,666	4,053,939	
1837	820,083	4,015,503	4,830,586	
1838	1,105,883	3,831,258	4,937,141	
1839	1,218,249	4,084,526	5,302,775	
1840	1,296,822	4,653,381	5,780,203	

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURES OF SWEDEN.

"THE quantity of porter brewed at Gothenburg has been continually increasing since 1832.

"The value of earthenware manufactured in 1832, at Roxstrand, was 93,098 r.d.; at Guftasberg, 62,044 r.d.

"In 1838, Stockholm produced 316,000 lbs. of cotton thread; Stromona, 250,000 lbs.; and Raas (district of Elfsborg), 124,320 lbs.

"Machinery to the value of 55,000 r.d. was manufactured by one house at Nykoping in 1838; at Norkoping by two houses, to the value of 32,609 r.d.

"At Klippau, in 1838, 40,837 reams of paper were manufactured, valued at 168,739 r.d.; at Gruksbo, near Fahlun, 11,038 reams, valued at 64,424 r.d.; and at a new manufactory at Norkoping, 15,474 reams, valued at 52,469 r.d.

"The quantities of paper manufactured in 1837 and 1838, were as follow:

			1837.		1838.
White	Writing paper	reams	92,178	...	91,856
	Printing „	„	61,732	...	45,889
	Letter „	„	6,915	...	6,657
	Royal and medium	„	471	...	562
	Vellum	„	499	...	624
Paper for wrapping	Sugar	„	1,032	...	1,456
	Other kinds	„	6,952	...	7,214
Brown and waste paper		„	42,421	...	52,124
Pasteboard		„	12,216	...	11,578
All other kinds		lispunds	8,140	...	5,715
		sheets	1,915,992	...	3,115,996

Thus showing a small decrease in 1838.

"In the same year, the sugar refineries of Stockholm, to the number of 17, produced 4,860,920 lbs. of sugar and molasses, valued at 1,293,349 r.d.; and those of the government of Gothenburg, 3,376,023 lbs. 3234 lbs. of sugar, and 9294 lbs. of molasses were produced at a beet-root sugar manufactory at Landskrona.

"The total quantities of sugar manufactured in the years 1837 and 1838 were as follow:

			1837.		1838.
Refined	White	lbs.	4,324,528	...	4,251,509
	Double refined	„	1,199,242	...	1,254,838
	Common and brown	„	569,888	...	600,209
Candy		„	60,168	...	46,990
Sugar in cakes		„	624,490	...	610,852

"In the year 1838, notwithstanding the bounty on refining, only 15,894 lbs. of sugar were exported from Sweden. In 1837 the exports amounted to 37,607 lbs.

"The manufacture of soap and tobacco has been continually increasing since 1832.

"The manufacture of leather, which fell off in 1836, increased again in 1837 and 1838. Two tan-houses at Stockholm alone delivered for consumption 228,106 lbs. of shoe leather and 2250 prepared hides.

"The manufacture of morocco leather in 1838, was only half that of 1837.

"There are many tan-houses in Sweden which are independent of the control of the committee for trade, the number of which, in 1832, was 263.

"Of thread 90,000 lbs., valued at 30,000 r.d., were prepared at one single dye-house at Gothenburg.

"Ribbons to the value of 24,167 r.d. were produced by one house, being half the total produce, which was less than in 1837.

"There was an increase in 1838 in the manufacture of printed linen, compared with 1837, especially in handkerchiefs. The manufactory in the government of Gothenburg produced printed linens to a value of 20,890 r.d., and one at Stockholm, 10,041 r.d.

"The manufacture of sailcloth was a little increased in 1838. Two-thirds of the whole came from the government establishment at Gothenburg. The exports of it exceeded 35,321 ells.

"The manufacture of tissues other than the above was greater in 1838 than in the preceding year, especially in the government of Elfsborg, where one house produced 177,954 ells of fine cambric muslin, and 260,208 ells of demi-fine ditto, and other tissues. At Stockholm, 24 manufactories delivered for consumption 478,260 ells of cotton and flax tissues, and 9975 handkerchiefs.

"Of 15,921 ells of damask linen and diaper, manufactured in 1838, 9282 ells came from Gêfle.

" The manufactures of cloth in 1838 were as follow :

Cloth, fine	306,207 ells.
„ demi-fine	221,846 „
„ common	104,675 „

" The above were manufactured at the following places :

	Ells.		Value.
Norkoping	441,093	...	2,942,294 r.d.
Stockholm	60,984		
Nykoping	31,605	...	128,798 „
Alingtoes	16,737	...	75,919 „
Halmstadt	35,340	...	50,786 „
Ostrogothic, government of	14,425	...	72,687 „
Elfsborg, government of	11,247	...	30,021 „

" At Norkoping, in 1838, there were 70 cloth manufactories, employing 356 machines and 2160 workmen. At Nykoping there were only 4.

" At Halmstadt nothing is manufactured but a coarse kind of cloth, like swanskin.

" There are only 4 manufactories in Ostrogothic.

" The tissues of wool other than cloth, manufactured in Sweden, consist chiefly of *étamine* and flannel. In 1838 the produce was 42,721 ells, valued at 20,405 r.d.

" In the same year, Sweden exported 7640 ells of cloth and other stuffs.

" All the manufactories of silk tissues are at Stockholm. The produce of the two most important were, in 1838, one 28,622 ells of miscellaneous tissues, and 15,312 handkerchiefs ; the other 24,368 ells of tissues, and 9807 handkerchiefs.

" The value of glasswares manufactured in 1838, at Bromo, was 59,835 r.d. ; at Reymira, in Ostrogoth, 41,706 r.d. ; and at Johannisholm, in the Kopparberg, 40,996 r.d.

" The above returns refer only to the produce of manufactories, &c., and not to that of the peasants in their own cabins.

" The following is a statement of the quantities of woven goods in pieces sent, in 1837 and 1838, from the places of production to other parts of the kingdom :

		1837. Ells.	1837. Ells.	1838. Ells.	1838. Ells.
Elfsborg — Tissues of	Cotton	4,015,503	5,932,248	3,831,258	5,628,350
	Flax and hemp	985,916		919,698	
	Wool	900,210		876,131	
	Other descriptions	30,619		1,263	
Helsingie and Gêfle.—Cloth, common			892,000	...	1,034,000
West Norland.—Ditto, fine			457,000	...	412,000
Calmar.—Linen cloth			300,000		
Haland.—Tissues of wool and flax			254,000	...	120,000
Christianstadt.—Ditto of flax, ticking, &c.			30,000	...	20,000
Gothenburg.—Cloth of all kinds			25,000	...	39,000
Jonkoping.—Tissues of flax			25,000	...	15,000
Kronoberg.—Ditto of all kinds			18,000	...	15,000
Sudermania.—Ditto of cotton, wool, and flax			.....	...	14,400
Ostrogoth.—Ditto of wool and flax			.....	...	13,000
Linkoping.—Ditto of all kinds			15,000	...	8,400
Nikoping.—Ditto of wool and flax			14,000		
Skaraburg.—Ditto of all kinds			10,800	...	8,400
Gottland.—Ditto of wool			5,000	...	5,000
Kopparberg, Malmoe, Westeras, Westrobothnia, Jembland, and Nordbothnia			23,000	...	12,500
Total			8,003,048 ells.		7,345,050 ells.

" These figures, however, are only approximative.

" In the government of Elfsborg, in the year 1838, 63,705 pairs of cards for wool-carding were made in the cabins, and of this number 48,000 in the single parish of Gallstad. Those otherwise made amounted to only 22,800 pairs.

" Hatchels, or combs for weaving, have been established in several places.

" Shoes to the value of 3000 r.d. were, in 1838, exported from the bailiwick of Albo, in the government of Kronoberg to the neighbouring provinces.

" Landralta and Haryda provide Gothenburg, &c. with turnery."

THE following is a Statement of the Number of the Working Population enrolled in Sweden in the Years 1828 and 1838.

DESCRIPTION.	1828			1838		
	Stock-holm.	Other Cities.	TOTAL.	Stock-holm.	Other Cities.	TOTAL.
Masters	1081	4,953	6,034	1004	4,938	5,942
Companions and apprentices	4195	7,447	11,642	3979	8,981	12,960
Total	5276	12,400	17,676	4983	13,919	18,902

" The contribution paid in 1838 by the workmen was estimated at

Workmen of the cities . . . . 103,709 rix-dollars.

Other workmen . . . . . 27,502 „

" *Cloth and Tissues of Wool.*—The quantity manufactured in 1839, in 114 manufactories, employing 605 machines and 3642 workmen, amounted to 672,116 ells of cloth, and 57,887 ells of other woollen stuffs, as well as 1037 felts, of a total value of 4,045,989 r.d., being 182,550 r.d. more than in 1838; and the quantity of cloth (properly so called) manufactured was 39,388 ells more in 1839 than in 1838. This increase has been chiefly in coarse cloths.

" The quantity manufactured at Stockholm in 1839, amounted to 98,745 ells of cloth and other woollen stuffs, valued at 509,490 r.d., exceeding the produce of 1838 by 9880 ells.

" In the other cities of the kingdom, where there are cloth manufactories, the produce amounted in 1839 to 127,272 ells of cloth and other woollen tissues. Nykoping produced 29,334 ells; Wexio, 30,183 ells; and Halmstadt, 44,451 ells, the greater part of which, however, consisted of swanskin.

" *Linen Cloth and Tissues of Cotton and Flax.*—The quantity produced in 1839 in the manufactories, of which there are 44, amounted to 1,218,246 ells of tissue, properly so called; consisting principally of cotton cloths and calicoes, and 78,107 handkerchiefs, of a total value of 465,580 r.d.; being an increase over 1838, in quantity, of 112,363 ells, and 15,823 handkerchiefs; and in value, of 38,999 r.d.

" *Cotton Yarn.*—The manufactories, the number of which is 9, produced in 1839 1,138,797 lbs. of cotton yarn, being 168,787 lbs. more than in 1838. The greatest quantity was produced by the firm of Bohnstedt and Bergman, at Stockholm, being 361,000 lbs.

" *Sail and Tent Cloth.*—The manufactories, to the number of 10, produced in 1839 434,738 ells, consisting chiefly of sailcloth, of a value of 250,912 r.d. The produce of 1838 amounted to 270 ells less. In a manufactory situated at Carlshamm, where the produce amounted to 19,468 ells, cotton is chiefly employed as the raw material, instead of hemp.

" It may be observed, that very little sailcloth was exported, while the importation was prohibited from all foreign countries, excepting Finland. Since this prohibition has been taken off, a great increase has taken place.

" *Silk Manufactures.*—The number of manufactories amounted in 1839, as in 1838, to 16, and the quantities manufactured to 137,001 ells of silks of all kinds, and 106,627 handkerchiefs, veils, and caps, valued at 494,431 r.d.; being 3990 ells of tissues, and 8195 handkerchiefs, &c., valued at 26,926 r.d. more than 1838. There were only 650 ells of velvet and 162 ells of plush manufactured in 1839.

"*Ribbon Manufactures.*—The produce of these manufactories, the number of which was 11, was of a value of 45,194 r.d., and consisted chiefly of silk ribbons.

"*Printed Calicoes.*—The produce of the 9 manufactories in 1839 amounted to 37,636 ells of chintz, and 144,770 lbs. of shawls, handkerchiefs, and gowns; exceeding that of 1838 by 8262 ells of calico, and 67,562 handkerchiefs, &c. The total value is estimated at 76,094 r.d,, or 34,915 r.d. more than in 1838.

"*Dyestuffs.*—In the 317 manufactories, the value of tissues and thread dyed in 1839 amounted to 437,524 r.d., exceeding the produce of 1838 by 36,755 r.d. The chief seats of the trade are at the cities of Norkoping, Boras, and Stockholm, and the firm of Röhs and Bruservitz, in the provinces of Gothenburg and Bohus.

"*Sugar Refineries.*—The number of these amounted in 1839 to 25. The produce amounted to 7,303,421 lbs. of sugar, and 3,150,188 lbs. of molasses, of a total value of 2,625,763 r.d. The quantity of sugar refined was 539,023 lbs. more than in 1838; that of molasses much the same.

"The quantity of raw sugar imported in 1839 amounted to 13,611,870 lbs., being 496,046 lbs. more than in 1838.

"Although a considerable repayment of the customs duties is made on the export of refined sugar from the kingdom, the quantity exported in 1839 amounted to only 3495 lbs. In 1831 it amounted to about 600,000 lbs., since when it has been continually decreasing.

"*Tobacco Manufactories.*—The number of these amounted to 81 in 1839, and the quantity of tobacco of all kinds manufactured to 3,490,574 lbs., of the value of 1,003,036 r.d., being less than in 1838 in quantity, by 104,366 lbs., and in value by 15,492 r.d.

"The quantity of tobacco manufactured in the kingdom and exported, on which there is a repayment of the customs duties, amounted in 1832 to about 200,000 lbs.; since when it has been continually diminishing, and amounted in 1839 to 65,308 lbs., being 32,243 lbs. less than in the preceding year.

"*Tanneries.*—The number of these establishments amounted to 258 in 1839. The produce consisted of 772,645 lbs. of prepared and sole leather, and 105,441 hides, valued at 529,728 r.d.; and was less than in 1838 by 175,341 lbs. of prepared and sole leather, and 13,443 hides, of a total value of 148,348 r.d. The above statement, however, does not show the total produce, as the trade is carried on in all the towns of the kingdom, by many manufacturers who are not compelled to make returns of the quantity or value of their produce.

"*Morocco Leather Manufactories.*—The produce of these, to the number of 5, amounted in 1839 to only 5752 hides, being 3316 less than in 1838. This trade has been latterly continually decreasing.

"*Glass Manufactories.*—The produce of these glass manufactories, the number of which was 13, amounted in 1839 to 3618 cases of stamped and window glass, valued at 162,526 r.d.; and glass of various kinds, valued at 192,074 r.d., making a total value of 354,600 r.d., which is 11,627 r.d. less than in 1838. The chief manufactory is at Bromo, in the province of Skaraborg, where the produce in 1839 amounted to 738 cases of stamped glass, valued at 54,053 r.d.

"*Paper Manufactories.*—The number of these establishments amounted to 87 in 1839, and the produce to 228,358 reams of paper of all kinds; 196,534 sheets of paper tarred for roofs, &c., 668 rolls of paper hangings, 6373 lispunds of sheathing and pasteboard, and a large quantity of paper for the new bank notes; making a total value of 803,494 r.d. The quantity of paper, properly so called, manufactured, exceeded the produce of 1838 by 10,398 reams, and consisted chiefly of writing, printing, &c., paper; while in royal paper, vellum, and pasteboard, there was a small decrease. The total value was 46,616 r.d. more than in 1838.

"*Oil Manufactories.*—The produce of the 48 manufactories of the kingdom amounted in 1839 to 99,752 cans of linseed and rapeseed oil, and 2069 skeppunds of torteaux, of a total value of 138,905 r.d. The produce of 1838 was 897 cans more, and 14 skeppunds of torteaux less.

"*Pottery.*—This trade is only followed in Rorstrand, Stockholm, and Gustaefsberg, in the province of Stockholm. The exports of the first in 1839 were valued at 96,169 r.d.

and of the two others, 80,123 r.d., being, for both together, 176,292 r.d., or 21,150 r.d. more than in 1838.

"*Soap Manufactories.*—These, to the number of 17, produced in 1839 18,243 barrels of soft soap, valued at 114,054 r.d., being 1522 barrels in quantity, and 13,791 r.d. in value, less than in 1838.

"*Machinery.*—The value of the machinery manufactured at the various establishments, to the number of 19, in 1839 amounted to 120,342 r.d., or 22,043 r.d. more than in 1838. Besides the manufactory at Motala, which is not, like the others, subject to the tribunal of manufactures, or placed under the inspection of the Board, the total value of mechanical instruments constructed in the year 1839, amounted to 187,307 r.d.

"*Breweries.—Porter.*—This article is manufactured only at a single brewery, near Gothenburg, the produce of which, in 1839, amounted to 1300 casks of porter, 514,500 bottles, and 282,000 half-bottles of porter and ale, of a total value of 173,437 r.d. The quantity brewed was greater than in 1838; but the declared value was less by 9042 r.d.

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKPEOPLE IN SWEDISH FACTORIES.

"There are only two legislative enactments, relating to persons employed in Swedish factories. The one requires that the term for which a workman may be engaged, shall be settled by an agreement entered into and signed before a magistrate, by the master and the workman; and the second declares, that a master, who may take a workman from another master, must himself become answerable for any sums which that workman may be indebted to his former employer.

"No circumstances have hitherto occurred to render other legislative regulations necessary, touching the relations between masters and workmen.

"With regard to the usual duration of the term for which persons are engaged to work in the factories—boys are frequently indented from two to five years, and females are engaged either by the day or by the week; but men are usually engaged for a fixed period, in the manner above described, subject however, generally to the stipulation, that a fortnight's or a month's warning may be given by either the master or the man, if either party may wish the engagement to cease at any time previous to the expiration of the agreed term of service.

"At Norkoping, which is the chief seat of the Swedish cloth manufactories, the work begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, and is continued till 7 in the evening, with intervals of rest, from 8 to 9 o'clock, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and from half-past 4 to 5 o'clock. At Stockholm, the workpeople are engaged during 14 hours in the factory, having nearly the same intervals of rest. Much work is done at both places by the piece; but for the workmen who have fixed wages by the day, the work is rated by the hour, and a deduction is made from the day's sum due, for every hour of absence from work.

"In summer, extra labour is executed from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, and paid for separately by the hour.

"The children are regularly kept to Sunday schools, or are instructed by their parents, so that ignorance of reading, writing, and religion, are rare exceptions.

"Wages are universally paid in money, and not in kind, and with few exceptions, weekly. At Norkoping many manufacturers pay their workmen every Friday evening, in order that the wages may be laid out in the purchase of provisions on the subsequent Saturday, which is market day, and not be mis-spent on the Sunday.

"At some factories wages are paid every Monday for the passed week. In the cotton mills, established at Stockholm, they are paid only once a fortnight—that is, every second Saturday.

"A workman in Swedish factories may earn, on the average, from 8*s.* to 12*s.* sterling a week; a female from 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and children, between ten and twelve years of age, 2*s.* sterling, and from twelve to sixteen years, about 3*s.* Workmen of particular skill, of course, obtain higher wages.

"The workmen generally find themselves in food, clothing, and lodgings. But in some instances, as at M. Bolmstell's cotton mills, at Stockholm, it has been found advantageous to give the persons employed, the option to receive their meals from the factory, for which they are charged at a low fixed rate.

"The lower classes in Sweden usually live on rye cakes, or rye bread, milk, coffee, of which they make frequent use, potatoes, saltfish, and occasionally salt meat, or bacon; but very rarely, if ever, touch fresh meat; and the workpeople, in the factories, who find their own food, may be considered to live in this manner.

"But at M. Bolmstell's mill, where the workpeople are supplied with dinner by the proprietors, they live better. They bring with them in the morning rye bread, or rye cake, and this, with a large cup of coffee, with sugar and milk, which they receive from the establishment, constitutes their breakfast.

"The dinner consists during 9 days: twice of 8 ounces of fresh meat, salt and potatoes, 1 pint of soup, and 1 pint of porridge with a little milk. Twice of 6 ounces of bacon, 3 pints of peasoup, salt and pepper. Twice of $1\frac{1}{2}$ salt herring, 8 ounces of potatoes, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of peasoup. And 3 times of fresh meat and bacon. Every day at dinner they receive a cake of rye. The women have about a pint, and the men a pint and a half of small beer.

"The workpeople are not supplied with supper, but provide themselves with that meal. Many go home to supper after their work is finished.

"Some masters have built houses for their workpeople, and allow them fuel, making however a proportionate deduction in their wages, unless, as at some factories, free lodgings be given as a premium for regular habits, and long continued exertions in the service of the same master.

"The number of workpeople employed in factories in the whole of Sweden does not, however, exceed 15,000. No inconveniences have arisen from the introduction of machinery. No combinations have occurred amongst the workmen, nor have complaints of ill treatment or insufficient wages ever been heard of.

"The corporation of manufacturers of Stockholm and Norkoping, maintain their disabled and aged workmen, by regular contributions independent of the respective parishes to which they may belong.

"In conclusion, I have the honour to annex a copy, together with a translation of the rules adopted by the owners of the principal cotton mills at Stockholm, in which there are employed 175 women and girls, from 10 years of age upwards, and 30 men and boys. No persons can be employed in the factory, unless they accede to these regulations. The cotton factory at Carlshmun, which was lately destroyed by fire, was also under the same rules." —*Stockholm, 20th September*, 1841.

Rules for Work at the Cotton-spinning and Weaving Factory at Stockholm.

"The proprietors of this factory, which gives employment to a great number of girls of from 10 to 15 years of age, hereby announce the regulations which are to be followed with respect to labour in the establishment. It is their object, by unceasing care, by moderate demands on the capabilities of the young workpeople, and by constant attention to their morals and dispositions, to direct their minds to industry and propriety of behaviour, by which means, they, on leaving the factory, may lay claim to be preferred for employment, in such social occupations as suit their riper years, before those who had spent their time in idleness, and often under no kind of guidance.

"The conditions for being received and retained in the factory are:—good morals, industry, obedience, and cleanliness. Those are preferred for employment, who can produce testimonials of having obtained some instruction, or that they continue to visit some Sunday school. On reception, the girls' names and ages, together with the occupation and residence of their parents, are entered on the muster-roll of the factory.

"When in the factory, the girls are treated kindly by the foreman and inspectors, but with proper strictness, though never with unsuitable severity. No other punishments than fines are allowed. Should any girl be convicted of a really serious offence, her parents are informed thereof, and she is dismissed the factory.

"The employment of the girls in the factory is of such a nature as never to press on their strength or health, and principally consists in order and attention, and a certain degree of cleverness in attending to the machines.

"Work commences at six o'clock in the morning. At ten minutes before that hour the bell begins ringing and the gates are opened. At six precisely the bell stops, when the gates are shut; after which time no one is admitted till after the breakfast hour at nine o'clock.

"After the dinner hour the bell rings at five minutes before two, and stops at two precisely, after which time no one is admitted till after the supper hour at half-past five.

"For absence from work pay is stopped as follows:

"For the time from morning till breakfast one-third part of a day's wages.

"For the time from breakfast to dinner half-a-day's wages.

"For the time from dinner to supper one-third part of a day's wages.

"For the time from supper to the close of work at eight o'clock, one-third part of a day's wages.

"Should any one, without having obtained permission, or without a certificate of hindrance from sickness, be absent from her work one whole day or more, a sum will be ducted from her pay equal to 1½ day's wages for every day's work so neglected.

"Wages are at least 1 r d. banco per week, and are increased to double or more in proportion to the docility and consequent skill of the workpeople, and are reckoned at 12 hours' work per day, Saturday's excepted, when work ends at six o'clock.

"Wages are paid for two weeks together on every other Saturday.

"No one may leave the factory except during the dinner hour. Breakfast and supper must be brought with them by the girls and be eaten in the room of meeting, where proper drawers and cupboards are provided for this purpose, each marked with a girl's name.

"If any of the workpeople fall sick, medical attendance and medicines are provided for them, and separate maintenance is granted where circumstances call for it.

"Mistakes and faults resulting from carelessness or disobedience are punished by fines, which are deducted on each pay day, and in the presence of the girls are deposited in the reward box to be kept till the close of the working year, and are exacted in the following manner.

"She who treats the orders of the foreman or inspectors with impudence or obstinacy will be fined 4 skillings banco.

"Those who use indecent expressions or quarrel among each other will be fined 2 skillings banco.

"She who takes meat, drink, or bundles into the working room, will be fined 2 skillings banco.

"She who presents herself at work with unclean hands or face, or with uncombed hair, will be fined 2 skillings banco.

"She who neglects to keep the machine at which she is at work clean, and free from dust and waste cotton, and to keep the floor around swept, will be fined 2 skillings banco.

"She who leaves her machine, without first stopping it, will be fined 2 skillings banco.

"They who maliciously, or through wantonness, meddle with the wheels, straps, or screws, which they are forbidden to touch, will be fined 4 skillings banco.

"She who hides cotton or yarn in her clothes or pockets, will be fined 4 skillings banco.

"The above fines can be levied only by the foreman or the inspectors, for no girl is permitted to accuse another, nor can any money be stopped for fines, until a girl has been employed one month in the factory.

"The amount of fines deposited in the savings box, during the course of the working year, will be applied in rewarding such as may deserve it, as follows:

"The greatest reward will be given to those who have not paid any fine during the working year, and who present certificates of a careful attendance at the Sunday school.

"A less reward to such as have been seldom fined, and then for minor offences; and—

"The least reward to those who have been often fined at the beginning, but have shown improvement during the course of the working year.

"Every girl who has worked at the factory for five years, and each year received some of the abovementioned rewards, will receive besides from 10 to 25 r.d. banco, as a reward of industry.

"Before admission into the factory, each applicant will receive a copy of these regulations, in order that she may show the same to her parents or guardians, so that ignorance of the rules of the factory may never afterwards be pleaded."

Persons employed in the Stockholm Cotton Factory.

"*Number.*—Employed 200, of which 30 are men and boys, and 170 women and female children.

"*Wages.*—The lowest, 1 banco r. = 20*d.*; highest, 3 banco r. = 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

"*Age.*—No children received under 10 years of age, and there are now very few under 13; in order that labour may not be too severe on the children that are under 15, double the number required to keep the machinery at work are hired, that a relief may take place every 4 hours in the works where children are employed.

"*Working Time.*—They begin work at 6 in the morning, and leave off at 8 in the evening, summer and winter.

"*Breakfast.*—In the morning they bring bread (rye) with them, and at 8 are served, a large cup of coffee (including milk and sugar) for which they are charged 1 skilling banco = half a penny. They are not allowed to leave the factory during the whole day but breakfast and dine in three divisions. Twenty minutes being allowed for breakfast, and half-an-hour for dinner which begins at noon.

"*Dinner* consists of during 9 consecutive days:—Twice, 8 ounces fresh meat and potatoes, 1 pint of soup, and 1 pint of porridge and milk. Twice, 6 ounces of bacon, 3 pints of pea-soup. Twice, 1½ herring, 8 ounces of potatoes, 1½ pint of soup, and three times, fresh meat with bacon, and of *bread and beer.* Every day a cake of rye bread, value ⅔ds. of a halfpenny; the females have a pint, and the men ¾ of a ½ gallon of small beer.

"*Admission.*—No person can be employed in this factory unless they consent to the above regulations which were established about 6 months ago, because the parents of the children, who receive their wages gave them only a little bread and water, which was found to be insufficient and injurious to their health, and since these regulations have been put in practice, the health of the children has manifestly improved, and this method has been found in every way beneficial. The large cotton factory at Carlshamn lately destroyed by fire, had the same regulations where they were found also to be beneficial."—*Stockholm, 24th of August,* 1841.

CHAPTER VI.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF SWEDEN.

The fisheries, the mines, and the forests of this kingdom were the early sources of Swedish trade. In 1680, Puffendorff, who was then one of the councillors of state to the king of Sweden, says, "Sweden produces more copper and iron than any other kingdom in the world, and the mines are fitted by nature for that purpose, being surrounded by woods and rivers. There is a silver mine in Westmanland. Finland brings forth pitch and tar and deal; and Wermanland good

store of masts. The native commodities of Sweden are *copper, iron, tar, pitch, masts, deals, boards,* &c. In lieu of which Sweden receives from abroad, *wine, brandy, salt, spices, cloth, silks, and woollen stuffs, fine linen, French manufactures of all sorts, furs, paper,* and such like: all which in some years surpasses in value the commodities exported hence. To recompense this, navigation and commerce has been encouraged of late years among the natives, and several sorts of manufactures are made, whereof those made of copper, iron, and brass, would questionless turn to the best account, if these artists were duly encouraged to settle in this kingdom." Oddy, in his work on European Commerce, describes the products and trade of Sweden previously to the year 1805 as follows:

"The produce of Sweden generally, for exportation, consists of iron, wood, tar, pitch, and a little copper. Its produce in other articles is scarcely sufficient for its own consumption. The principal source of the wealth of Sweden is its mines, of which there are a great variety, of gold, silver, and copper; but the iron is of all others by far the greatest.

"The progress made in the establishment of iron-foundries in Russia (which country used to have her iron from Sweden) has been so rapid that the mines of Russia are fast rivalling those of Sweden. We find by a manuscript register taken of all the mines by the government, in 1748, that, in the latter kingdom, there were no less than 496 foundries, with 539 large hammers, 971 smaller ones, for making bar iron, and other manufactures of iron which produced, in that year, 304,415 skeppunds, or 40,588 tons English. The present produce of all the Swedish iron-mines is about 400,000 skeppunds, or about 53,330 English tons; and this increase, notwithstanding the great quantity made in Russia, may be attributed to the superior quality of the Swedish, which is esteemed all over the world; as well as to their making different sized bars, square and flat, which are more easily converted into the general uses for which they are required, than that which is shipped from Russia. Great Britain takes about half, or rather more, of the whole quantity which Sweden exports.

"The Swedish government established an office, in 1740, to promote the production of iron, by lending money on the ore, even at so low a rate as 4 per cent. A correct register was then made of the mines, which is still continued. The latest statement of them is a manuscript account, which the author saw in the end of the year 1804. Their foundries are now above 500; each foundry has its particular mark stamped on the bars of iron it produces, which is likewise correctly copied into the manuscript; likewise the name of the place where the establishment is situated; the names of the proprietors of the work; the commissioner or agent for the sale of the iron; the assortment each makes, and to what country it is generally shipped; the quantity annually made by each work; the quantity which each work delivers to the government (which is about 1 per cent on the quantity of the iron produced); the estimation of the quality of the iron of each work, which is variable; the place and province in which the works are situated; the place from whence the iron is generally shipped; and how many hammers each work has; all which are regularly and alphabetically described and arranged.

"Each furnace, upon the average, makes but about 80 tons of iron in the year, with 1 large hammer, and 2 smaller ones. There are some small works, or little forges and smithies, however, which make only from 10 to 30 tons the year; others from 100 to 500 tons. But the mine of Dannemyra, which was established in 1527, produces from 13,000 to 20,000 tons annually, it has the richest ore, and its iron is of a superior quality, and preferred amongst the steel manufacturers in England.

"Of the next importance to Sweden, after the iron, are the copper mines, which have undergone a variety of changes in their produce, and that chiefly in the principal one of Fahlun; the richness of the ore, in that mine, has considerably fallen off; in 1650 its produce was 20,321 skeppunds, or near 3000 tons; in 1690 it fell to 10,000 skeppunds; in 1751 it was only 4938 skeppunds; but since that period it has improved a little, and its an-

nual produce at present is betwixt 6000 and 7000 skeppunds. Otevidberg, a copper-mine, has lately been reopened, and others worked, so that the whole aggregate quantity of copper produced in Sweden, at the present time, is estimated at about 10,000 skeppunds, or near about 1400 tons.

"In the year 1738, a gold-mine was discovered at Ædelfors, in Smoland; but its annual produce not exceeding from 500 to 600 ducats, it has of late years been entirely abandoned.

"The silver-mine of Salberg, in Westmanland, is the most ancient and the richest of all, having continued upwards of 300 years. In the fourteenth century, it is reported to have produced nearly 24,000 marks per annum, or, according to others, about 18,000, when silver was three times the value that it is now; but in latter years the quantity is considerably diminished; so that, at the conclusion of the last century, the produce amounted only to from 1600 to 1800 marks. The lead-mines averaged, in the year 1751, 44½ skeppunds; and from 1763 to 1770, only 9. In consequence of the great falling off of the produce, the lead-mine in Finland was at last entirely abandoned, and lead is now one of the imports from England into Sweden.

"The next article of the produce of Sweden, for reputation, is tar, from whence all Europe was formerly supplied for a considerable time; and had it not been for the spirit of monopoly in Sweden, arising from the idea then entertained, that it could not be had elsewhere, this branch of their trade might have been preserved exclusively to them to this day, instead of Russia participating in it, and Great Britain being driven to her colonies, to manufacture and procure it from thence in such quantities as even to supply other nations at a cheaper rate; but the Swedish tar is certainly of a superior quality to any other.

"The tar exported from Sweden is principally produced on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia; the west side produces some. There are only 4 principal places in the gulf from whence considerable quantities are sent to the staple ports for exportation, and those which chiefly collect and send off the tar are, Wasa, which produces about 10,000 barrels, besides pitch and deals; Jacobstaat, 20,000; Gamla Carleby, 30,000; Brahestadt, from 8000 to 10,000; Uleaborg, from 50,000 to 60,000; Sweden, producing for her own consumption and exportation, from 100,000 to 130,000 barrels of tar, besides pitch.

"The tar from Calmar and Westervik is in very small quantities, and inferior to the tar of the Finnish ports. Archangel is the only Russian port from which tar is exported to England. Swedish tar and crown pitch is higher in price than any other; as the pitch which is sent from Russia and America to England is inferior to the Swedish.

"A considerable quantity of timber is now shipped from Sweden, chiefly to Great Britain; the prohibition to the exportation of that article, from Russia, threw a share of this branch to Sweden as well as to Denmark. The Gulf of Bothnia produces the most considerable quantity; but the ports therein not being staple towns, the principal exportation, it will be observed, is by the ports of Stockholm, Gottenburg, Gefle, and Abo.

"In general, the produce of a country which furnishes the inhabitants with food is first described; but the natural situation of Sweden reverses that system, and therefore we have rather described the means which enable them to purchase food (their mines). The climate of Sweden is unfavourable for the production of grain: *it is very common, that in* 10 *years there are only* 2, *and at the most but* 3 *ripe crops.* In the same period there are but 4 or 5 crops middling, and the remainder wholly bad. Sweden reaps only two-thirds of what is necessary for the inland consumption. The deficiency is imported from the Baltic ports. The corn brandy, of which the Swedes are very fond, consumes a large quantity of grain. It is said, that in years of scarcity the Swedish poor in some provinces in the interior, distant from the sea-coast, make a composition of bark, or roots, with coarse meal, to preserve existence by this miserable food; yet Sweden annually imports grain from the ports of the Baltic: a stipulation existed betwixt Russia and Sweden, that a certain quantity of grain should always be allowed to be exported from Riga. Swedish Pomerania principally produces wheat; but as rye is the grain chiefly used for food in Sweden, she goes to other ports, whilst Swedish Pomerania exports her produce to foreigners.

CORN imported and exported into and from Sweden in 1802.

Imported.			Exported.		
Peas	tons or barrels	10,612½	Peas	barrels	14
Wheat	„	17,741½	Oats	„	10
Wheat flour	lispunds	1,831½	Wheat	„	85¾
Oats	barrels	6,502½	Barley	„	677
Barley	„	71,805	Rye	„	17,940
Malt	„	57,718¾			
Rye	„	175,737¼			
Rye meal	lispunds	244,582			

"The Swedish herring-fishery is chiefly carried on at Marstrand Skiären (the shoals of Marstrand), where herrings were caught not only by the Swedes, but also by the Dutch and Scotch, till the year 1679, when the fishery ceased; but it was renewed in the year 1753, and at present is carried on with such success, that 300,000 barrels of herrings, and 20,000 barrels of their oil, are frequently produced in the season, but the fish are not all cured. (See decline of this fishery hereafter.)

"In the year 1803, the custom paid in Sweden was only on 1764 acums, or barrels, of train-oil; 2637 barrels of smoked or red herrings, and 203,209 barrels of salted herrings.

"Though there are a few manufactories of paper, soap, glass, sugar refineries, &c. &c., in Sweden, yet none of them are carried to great perfection; so that the imports of Sweden consist in those manufactured goods which nations, whose capital is more abundant, and the arts further advanced, produce, and its exports consist of its natural produce, chiefly iron, timber, copper, tar, and pitch."

SHIPPING OF SWEDEN.

IN the year 1800, the number of merchant-vessels belonging to Sweden amounted to 956, total burden 63,534 tons, and navigated by 9929 men. Of these ships, 526 were out or on the passage, and 430 at home, at the close of the year: 118, new built, are included in that statement. Stockholm possessed 234 ships of 20,085 tons; Calmar 43; Gottenburg 168; Gefle 54; Helsingfors 25; Norkoping 22; Westervik 24; Wisby 55; Carlscrona 33; Carlsham 40; Malmo 31; Uddevalla 24; Abo 16, &c. &c.

In the year 1801, the shipping of the whole kingdom consisted of 974 vessels, total burden 62,751 tons, and manned by 9689 seamen; new-built vessels 105; at the end of the year, 493 were at sea, and 481 at home.

In the year 1802, Sweden possessed 946 ships, their total burden 62,294 tons, including 127 new-built vessels,—the whole manned by 10,185 men.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards at the Ports of Sweden to and from each Country, in each Year from 1830 to 1834.

COUNTRIES.	1830											
	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	Swedish.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		Swedish.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Norway	121	9,681	312	26,573	433	36,254	92	5,400	262	12,439	354	17,839
Finland	107	2,150	893	79,589	1000	81,739	120	4,226	855	88,236	975	92,462
Russia	66	8,986	5	780	71	9,766	61	5,378	20	4,210	81	9,588
Prussia	145	8,354	47	1,958	192	10,312	159	10,910	61	3,442	220	14,352
Denmark	1258	50,383	260	5,471	1518	55,857	1219	51,653	222	4,087	1441	55,740
Hanse Towns	193	17,342	9	2,568	202	19,910	153	12,849	4	369	157	13,218
Hanover and German States.	124	11,959	26	2,340	150	14,299	116	9,758	20	1,730	136	11,488
Great Britain	50	7,805	155	32,068	211	39,873	97	16,750	168	36,778	265	53,528
Netherlands	34	4,582	26	5,779	60	10,361	40	5 162	24	3,821	64	8,923
France	37	6,252	24	5,256	61	11,508	100	19,682	40	10,692	140	30,374
Spain	31	9,430	....	....	31	9,430	12	3,648	....	....	12	3,648
Portugal	86	18,034	....	....	86	18,634	38	8,184	....	....	38	8,184
Italy	10	2,337	....	....	10	2,337	11	2,638	....	....	11	2,638
Gibralta, Malta, and Ionian Isles	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	9,950	....	....	43	9,950
Egypt, Barbary States, and Morocco	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	962	....	....	3	962
East Indies	1	334	....	....	1	334	3	1,378	....	....	3	1,378
United States	5	1,169	24	7,423	29	8,592	9	2,376	49	16,279	58	18,655
Brazil	16	4,156	....	....	16	4,156	16	4,063	....	....	16	4,063
Total 1830	2290	162,954	1781	169,810	4071	332,764	2292	173,907	1755	182,083	4047	355,990
Total 1831	2426	165,835	1659	161,622	4085	327,457	2379	171,163	1576	163,830	3955	334,993
Total 1832	2384	170,224	1669	175,279	4053	345,503	2421	176,345	1560	178,617	3981	354,962
Total 1833	2701	174,713	1707	176,888	4408	351,601	2772	180,083	1748	180,436	4520	360,519
Total 1834	2647	175,193	1773	198,346	4420	373,539	2677	174,091	1707	206,282	4384	380,376

NUMBER and Tonnage of Merchant-vessels belonging to the several Ports of Sweden, in 1837.

COUNTRIES	Number of Vessels.	Tons Burden in		COUNTRIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Burden in	
		Swedish Lasts.	English Tons.			Swedish Lasts.	English Tons.
Stockholm	139	9,675	23,220	Brought forward	794	45,002	108,005
Gefle	102	7,620	18,288	Uddevalla	8	473	1,135
Gothenburg	72	6,354	15,250	Giso	11	335	801
Gottland	70	3,060	7,344	Hudiksvall	9	383	919
Calmar	55	2,012	4,829	Stromstad	12	343	823
Sundsvall	25	1,960	4,704	Warberg	8	327	785
Westervick	32	1,527	3,665	Helsingborg	16	313	751
Hernösand	28	1,397	3,353	Haparanda	4	273	655
Malmö	40	1,376	3,302	Pitea	6	234	562
Carlshamn	25	1,160	2,784	Sundry places in the district of Uddevalla	8	231	554
Fiskebäckskihl	35	1,056	2,534	Soderkoping	5	218	523
Halmstad	14	955	2,292	Nykoping	10	210	504
Norkoping	28	882	2,117	Runneby	6	175	420
Ystad	23	880	2,112	Solvitsborg	7	174	418
Bastad	20	864	2,074	Landscrona	4	111	266
Soderhamn	10	783	1,879	Christianstad and Ahus	5	121	290
Umea	14	759	1,821	Cimbritshamn	4	97	233
Carlscrona	19	722	1,733	Rägorsvick	3	94	226
Skelleftea	11	691	1,658	Kongsbacka and Onsala	2	66	158
Lyeskihl	21	652	1,565	Fa'kenburg	2	39	94
Lulea	11	617	1,481				
Carried forward	794	45,002	108,005	Total	924	49,219	118,125

COMMERCE of Sweden in 1781, reduced to Sterling Money (from Oddy).

	Exported.	Imported.		Exported.	Imported.
Denmark and Norway	£160,063	66,595	Portugal	£ 125,132	40,340
Dantzic	22,358	33,246	Russia and Courland	58,229	202,781
England	367,292	97,762	Spain	23,380	14,711
France	203,762	83,145	Hamburg, Holstein, &c.	128,911	38,202
Holland	107,103	151,583	West Indies	873	
Konigsburg and Prussia	49,689	67,580	East Indies	122	16,810
Italy and the Mediterranean	82,166	33,170		£1,397,048	1,027,069
Pomerania, Swedish	67,938	187,144			

"The balance in favour of Sweden was 370,000*l.* besides which, she is estimated to gain something considerable by the freight of ships, so that the whole, at that time, might amount to about 400,000*l.* sterling.

"The following table will show the state of the trade each five years, from 1700 to 1785, betwixt Great Britain and Sweden; and from 1791, each year, to the present period, distinguishing England and Scotland."

ACCOUNT exhibiting the Official Value of the Exports from, and Imports into, Sweden, and the Amount of Customs Revenue for the Ten Years ending with 1840.

YEARS.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total Value of Exports and Imports.	Customs Revenue.		Total Customs Revenue, including Tonnage Duties, &c.
				On Exports.*	On Imports.	
	r.d. banco.	r.d. banco.	r.d. banco.	r.d. banco.	r.d. banco.	r.d. banco.
1831	13,565,000	12,303,000	25,868,000	428,426	1,717,845	2,641,687
1832	14 647,000	13,757,000	28,404,000	423,139	2,172,609	2,796,344
1833	16,903,000	13,886,000	30,789,000	451,004	2,265,408	2,952,378
1834	15,882,000	14,527,000	30,709,000	425,474	2,298,399	2,934,539
1835	18,585,000	15,562,600	34,147,000	512,971	2,611,969	3,377,229
1836	18,831,000	15,537,000	34,371,000	427,761	2,520,158	3,185,636
1837	17,453,000	16,456,000	33,909,000	328,690	2,985,274	3,605,305
1838	22.160,000	19,499,000	41,659,000	480,573	3.277.253	3,987,174
1839	21,018,000	19,363,000	40,381,000	503,345	3,026.910	3,792,678
1840	20,431,000	18,308,000	38,872,000	322,226	3,055,903	3,600,203

* Nearly all on bar iron.

QUANTITIES of Merchandize imported into Sweden from each Country, and the Total Value of each Article imported, during the Year 1830.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Netherlands.	Hanse Towns.	German States.	Denmark.	Southern Europe.	Finland and Russia.	United States and Brazils.	Total Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.		£
Almonds ..... lbs.	25	102,748	370	20,902	61	11,563	132	....	....	136,991	3,567
Animals, live — horses, cattle, &c. .....value	4	4	2	10	337	162	17	4,525	13	5,079	6,746
Aniseed ..... lbs.	....	10,200	....	17,973	....	2,538	....	15,864	....	46,575	970
Arrack .....kans	1,076	....	23,238	3,246	....	2,619	70	....	....	54,387	7,554
Ashes, pot, refined..... lislbs.	....	....	425	1	....	35	....	30,219	231	30,913	6,011
Books and music-notes..... r.d.	439	1,542	109	15,994	1,104	3,000	....	30	167	....	1,878
Brandy, Cognac and alcohol.. kans	702	37,024	36	4,161	134	30	3,215	....	....	45,302	6,293
Bronze..... r.d.	1,884	935	....	33,658	127	2,368	....	....	....	....	3,248
Burs and teasels pieces	.....	1,281,800	241,000	96,000	10,000	....	....	....	....	1,628,800	713
Butter..... lslbs.	....	....	....	17	....	100	....	75,247	....	75,365	21,690
Buttons ..... r.d.	975	....	....	7,086	17	963	....	150	....	....	766
Candles,tallow..lslbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,784	....	14,784	6,160

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Netherlands.	Hanse Towns.	German States.	Denmark.	Southern Europe.	Finland and Russia.	United States and Brazils.	Total Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.		£
Carpets.....sq. ells	2,596	3,288	....	2,814	....	146	....	....	....	8,838	1,473
Cheese .....lisllbs.	77	....	21,516	41	....	3,612	....	1,304	....	26,652	4,211
Cinnamon, cassia lignea, and cinnamon buds...lbs.	9,239	....	79	5,109	7	1,966	....	....	1,443	21,508	2,987
Clay .....r.d.	920	....	7,337	460	20	....	....	....	....	....	728
Coals and cinders barrels	68,521	....	....	....	....	65	....	....	2,746	71,332	7,876
Cocoa .....lbs.	2,165	....	2,999	6,133	....	608	6,210	....	3,150	21,263	738
Coffee .....do.	394,281	180	1,727	494,126	....	196,326	155	....	1,996,607	3,109,087	86,363
Colours, white lead.....do.	239,281	....	7,580	28,875	....	12,317	....	....	....	288,053	5,001
— cochineal ....do.	1,185	....	....	610	....	182	....	....	....	1,977	1,812
— indigo .....do.	83,379	....	....	19,376	....	5,647	....	....	731	124,514	44,891
— sundries..... r.d.	14,741	12,906	13,321	38,199	2,551	3,430	....	....	....	....	7,096
Corks, cut .....gross	....	45,575	1,073	3,180	48	1,696	11,751	1	....	63,694	6,635
— wood.....li-lbs.	....	78	....	8	....	12	5,959	180	....	6,427	1,384
Cotton wool.....lbs.	33,680	....	....	21,251	....	19,389	....	....	423,798	543,124	18,858
Currants .....do.	....	19,380	....	4,396	....	11,988	900	....	....	36,664	764
Dyewood, unground .....r.d.	3,464	22	....	904	....	418	....	....	35,179	....	3,329
Figs .....lbs.	27	408	5,110	9,252	....	9,083	32,516	265	....	56,855	790
Fish, fresh .....r.d.	....	....	....	....	....	3,191	....	18,091	....	....	1,773
— salted, codfish, codling, and ling barrels	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	1,022	1,278
— ditto, salmon..do.	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2,118	....	2,122	4,422
— ditto, herrings in 1-16 barrels 1-16 barrels	....	....	4,594	4	2	467	....	....	....	5,145	715
— ditto, ditto in barrels ....barrels	....	....	22	255	....	6,671	6	1	....	97,943	65,295
— freshwater herrings .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	8,730	....	8,752	7,294
— other sorts....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245	....	479	799
— dried sey...lisllbs.	....	....	....	....	....	7,708	....	150	....	238,796	33,166
— ditto ling and codling .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	5,696	....	....	....	44,332	6,157
Flax, undressed .do.	....	2	....	431	4	201	....	13,206	....	13,866	4,333
Glass bottles, window glass, &c..r.d.	5,037	4,620	587	28,342	330	4,302	380	22,859	....	....	5,538
Gloves .....pairs	120	318	....	17,685	....	1,320	....	....	....	19,444	1,080
Grain,—rye, barley, oats ...barrels	....	....	....	....	157	3	....	26,009	....	26,169	11,323
Gums.....lbs.	2,066	2,144	350	9,027	....	1,098	....	....	....	16,009	1,112
Hair, horse, tails and manes ....do.	....	....	....	....	306	....	....	28,206	....	28,512	891
Handicrafts' wares r.d.	....	....	....	180	....	....	....	29,851	....	....	2,502
Hard soap .....lbs.	13,308	72,202	....	12,049	10	2,113	3,718	32,781	19,471	155,647	2,533
Hops .....lisllbs.	13	....	....	387	....	49	....	5,589	....	6,195	3,256
Hats, Italian, straw number	....	....	....	1,333	....	134	....	....	....	1,467	1,467
Hemp .....sh. lbs.	....	....	....	233	213	....	....	7,329	....	7,567,164	34,746
Hides, raw .....lbs.	13,430	....	42,965	47,714	47,951	88,923	....	1,028,931	233,389	1,533,728	88,462
Japanned ware ..r.d.	1,492	34	....	9,657	360	790	7	4	....	....	1,029
Lace, edgings & tulle ..... do.	45	136	....	29,869	39	3,673	249	276	....	....	2,836
Lead, unwrought sh. lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,775
Leather, sole, &c.lbs.	669	52	4,140	1,750	....	432	29,478	113	199	37,946	2,108
Lemons .....pieces	100	1,500	....	54,210	100	133,199	115,038	100	....	305,527	847
Liquorice .....lbs.	....	70,343	....	19,473	....	3,687	3,560	....	....	97,063	2,696
Machinery .....r.d.	21,014	....	830	20	....	11,240	....	....	....	....	2,759
Needles, sewing number	1,772,000	....	....	1,487,100	....	465,500	....	....	....	3,724,600	1,035
Oil, olive .....kans	....	9,487	1,513	4,048	....	6,997	19,349	....	....	41,394	5,749
— hempseed .. do.	....	....	....	710	....	2,459	....	174,422	....	177,591	10,174
— linseed and rapeseed .... do.	....	27	23,556	3,790	52	2,474	....	701	....	30,600	2,125
— sundries ....r.d.	729	5,990	5	7,446	....	570	....	....	6	....	1,229
Paper, sundry sorts..... do.	69	23	19,868	4,342	....	196	....	298	....	....	2,065
Peltry, dressed . do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,488	....	....	874
Pepper.....lbs.	61,119	25	....	46,298	24	12,655	....	....	9,877	166,734	6,781

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Great Britain and Ireland	France.	Netherlands.	Hanse Towns.	German States.	Denmark.	Southern Europe.	Finland and Russia.	United States and Brazils.	Total Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.		£
Peruvian bark...lbs.	....	....	....	5,079	....	111	....	....	....	5,190	901
Porcelain..... do.	77,985	3,965	60	107,906	253	20,371	20	52	....	210,614	5,811
Provisions .....r.d.	....	....	....	428	21	256	....	146,092	....	....	12,233
Prunes .....lbs.	....	266,411	264	92,460	1,375	56,629	....	....	....	417,139	2,005
Raisins ..... do.	38,975	6,256	250	76,629	200	119,166	252,824	315	....	495,561	6,022
Ribbons..... do.	....	....	699	2,473	....	86	....	....	....	3,258	3,548
Rice..... do.	....	220	1,033	62,970	59	105,055	441	55	480,000	673,833	5,849
Rum.....kans	15,038	3	11	5,519	29	18,248	535	5	2,137	42,309	5,881
Salt, common..barls.	5,339	8,731	....	74	....	4,596	202,515	23	....	221,383	49,196
Seed, linseed... do.	1	....	....	93	....	288	....	7,952	....	8,399	6,298
Silk, raw .....lbs.	....	24	....	24,607	....	4,946	....	....	....	29,578	22,233
Stockings .....pairs	192	60	....	14,755	9	274	....	33,545	....	48,836	2,398
Sugar, clayed ...lbs.	62,716	....	42	72,546	....	17,362	....	....	2,218,699	2,333,414	41,205
— muscovadoes. do.	821,271	....	1,275	633,400	....	1,165,633	....	....	4,688,185	8,517,940	118,305
— refined ..... do.	....	1,569	....	....	35,443	1,807	....	....	....	39,019	835
Tallow .....lislbs.	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	86,336	....	86,345	23,893
Tapestry .....r.d.	....	1,044	....	7,274	....	2,020	....	....	....	....	861
Tartar .....li-lbs.	....	1,607	60	310	....	293	316	....	....	2,587	1,078
Tea .....lbs.	....	....	11	21,589	....	860	16	90	2,511	25,085	5,226
Tin,unwrought.lislbs	3,082	....	....	20	....	181	....	....	....	3,284	2,463
Tobacco, leaf .... lbs.	10,226	....	1,113	113,493	90	84,401	....	2,034	1,921,228	2,132,586	63,990
— stalk..... do.	....	....	....	35,378	....	15,077	....	....	579,752	630,207	5,471
Tow .....sh. lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	847	2,120
Train-oil .....kans	757	....	....	1,123	....	47,206	....	17,161	38,785	126,570	6,328
Vitriol, oil .....lbs.	27,348	2,055	2,937	30,955	120	2,279	....	....	....	65,694	1,140
Water, mineral.kans	19	....	11,486	5,021	210	1,285	....	....	....	18,022	1,252
Wine, French in barrels..... do.	166	182,247	4,749	37,847	213	25,354	168	539	....	253,920	26,654
— ditto, in bottles.do.	57	6,424	730	1,316	4	1,837	....	833	....	10,451	3,496
Portuguese,Spanish, &c. in barrels..... do.	7,065	1,020	96	17,822	62	15,054	70,867	279	498	120,394	12,569
— ditto, in bottls.do.	33	....	....	40	....	50	632	....	....	758	253
Wood.....r.d.	1,591	46	898	601	58,233	208	....	4,391	5,693	....	5,972
—— for fuel.fathoms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,586	....	40,586	15,063
Wool.....lbs.	....	....	....	57,291	170,217	795,057	195	1,519	48,526	1,072,805	29,430
Woven goods, of silk .....r.d.	....	....	....	56,449	18	4,748	....	....	....	....	5,107
— half silk ..... do.	493	....	....	26,743	....	1,024	....	....	....	....	2,355
— cotton ..... do.	5,129	....	....	213,494	898	5,029	....	57	....	....	18,900
— wool ..... do.	20,718	....	100	330,063	....	13,229	458	18 314	....	....	31,911
— flax and hemp.do.	436	....	60	6,570	....	312	....	69,109	....	....	6.333
Yarn, cotton ....lbs.	336,895	....	....	230,096	....	19.528	....	....	....	586,519	81,461
— Turkey red.. do.	....	....	....	64,779	....	2,786	....	....	....	67,565	15,014
— other sorts .. do.	....	....	....	5,965	....	253	....	....	....	6,218	1,036
— worsted..... do.	....	....	....	1,957	....	472	....	....	....	2,429	260
Zinc, unwrought.do.	....	....	40	16,261	46,948	40	....	....	....	63,280	885
Sundries.....value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50,321
Total value..bco.r.d.	1,724,370	626,233	249,783	2,794,467	65,869	1,170,324	822,187	3,093,292	3,151,436		
Ditto ....sterling £	143,697	52,186	20,815	232,872	5,489	97,527	68,729	257,774	262,618	....	1,299,036
Ditto 1831.....£	168,841	51,439	19,166	173,345	19,023	100,277	51,655	152,510	216,070	....	1,080,946
Ditto 1832.....£	147,458	47,806	17,180	226,049	10,506	102,645	50,282	203,500	251,362	....	1,172,561
Ditto 1833.....£	131,453	56,010	23,579	229,422	12,032	128,850	57,847	191,785	275,018	....	1,233,592
Ditto 1834 .....£	140,314	56,702	20,895	193,621	75,326	121,734	73,784	193,412	275,073	....	1,296,919

Of the above total quantities imported there were imported from Norway, in 1830, 5 live animals, 150 kans of spirits, 4 lispunds of cheese, 712 lbs. of white lead, 362 lispunds of corks, cut, and 189 lispunds of corkwood; 204 lispunds of figs, 1008 barrels of salt codfish, 1 barrel of salmon, 78 kegs of herrings, 91,522 barrels of herrings, 265,574 lispunds of dried sey and cod, and 21,538 kans of train-oil.

From the East Indies—24,138 kans of arrack, 3361 lbs. of cinnamon, cassia, &c., 24,752 lbs. of coffee, 15,181 lbs. of indigo, 45,003 lbs. of cotton wool, 1033 lbs. of gums, 24,425 skins and hides, 36,735 lbs. of pepper, 664 lbs. raisins, 21,000 lbs. rice, 1,270,661 lbs. of sugar. In 1831 the value of imports from Norway amounted to 24,114*l.*; in 1832 to 115,708*l.*; in 1833 to 128,533*l.*; in 1834 to 136,107*l.*

From the West Indies, 39,014 lbs. of sugar.

The value of exports to the East Indies amounted only to £10,202.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Merchandize exported from Sweden to each Country, and the Total Value of each Article exported, during the Year 1830.

ARTICLES.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Netherlands.	Hanse Towns.	German States.	Denmark.	Southern Europe, &c.	Finland and Russia.	United States, Brazil, &c.	Total Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.		£
Alum, Roman.sh.lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,226	....	1,226	5,771
—— other sorts.lsh.lbs.	....	12,121	....	5,372	816	11,510	102	93,625	....	124,226	12,201
Bark, oak.....brls.	1,359	....	....	....	....	7,812	....	....	....	9,171	1,511
Beer.....r.d.	....	2,700	....	22	....	30	....	13,673	39,588	....	4,150
Bone, unwrought sh. lbs.	3,770	....	....	....	....	450	....	....	....	4,220	1,174
Books..... r.d.	230	500	105	3,632	153	422	28	18,522	60	....	1,977
Chalk ..... brls.	....	....	....	6,390	18,843	3,334	....	1,256	....	29,923	4,156
Cobalt..... lbs.	12,641	30	....	702	....	....	....	....	....	13,373	3,343
Colours, red ochre..... brls.	....	167	606	151	183	115	99	2,092	....	3,420	1,520
Copper, in cakes sh. lbs.	....	1,522	1,259	594	103	232	....	....	....	3,711	38,661
—— sundries ...r.d.	247	....	1,830	2,873	826	4,547	....	4,827	....	....	1,972
Fish, sundries.. do.	....	....	....	4	8	2,227	....	23,234	....	....	2,206
Grain, oats ..barrels	11,917	....	....	....	....	7,887	....	....	....	20,874	4,319
— wheat ..... do.	4,153	1,260	....	....	....	869	....	....	....	6,297	4,198
— barley ..... do.	1,482	....	....	82	....	....	....	1	....	9,384	3,128
— rye ..... do.	1,062	....	1,146	268	938	7	....	....	....	9,455	4,465
Handicrafts' wares r.d.	1,107	37	35	93	23	405	29	27,878	75	....	2,686
Iron, cast, cannons.....sh. lbs.	....	....	10	....	2	936	....	650	....	1,010	3,583
— ditto pans, pots, and kettles ..do.	....	5	....	....	....	1,059	....	....	....	1,069	2,005
— cast, pig iron. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,499	4,958
— hammered, bar iron ..... do.	73,883	43,117	24,769	22,664	28,529	18,611	20,924	3,675	122,377	366,617	572,810
— ditto, hoop iron ..... do.	6	8	204	84	213	294	1,341	269	645	2,245	4,678
— ditto, bolt iron ..... do.	19	....	158	231	115	169	131	267	191	1,362	2,859
— ditto, iron, in bundles..... do.	....	38	51	2,445	1,338	3,768	132	....	2,309	10,858	30,161
— ditto, plates and nails .... do.	....	....	8	120	453	39	213	1,878	18	3,208	6,685
— ditto, shear iron ..... do.	....	....	....	....	2,367	53	12	....	....	2,444	1,745
— ditto, old iron ..... do.	....	....	....	4	7	40	....	15	....	837	819
— manufactured.do.	377	....	219	2,437	3,113	2,588	103	634	26	11,260	3,502
— sundries .....r.d.	15,101	....	....	....	2	....	....	1,411	1,912	....	1,889
Lobsters.....score	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,358	2,560
Manganese..sh. lbs.	....	....	....	210	14	93	500	....	....	1,808	2,586
Metal, sundries..r.d.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,780	....	....	855
Needles..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,885	....	....	1,038
Ore, iron ....sh. lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,206	....	17,206	1,434
Poltry, undressed.....r.d.	....	51	....	1,127	904	1,024	....	9,110	....	....	1,019
Paper, wrapping.....reams	....	....	....	153	212	834	....	681	....	1,956	870
— waste paper, coarse..... do.	....	....	....	1,065	275	2,253	....	1,210	....	4,820	1,205
— ditto, finer sorts..... do.	....	....	....	370	411	1,338	....	993	....	3,121	1,192
— printing..... do.	1	....	....	5	....	10,335	....	462	....	10,803	1,575
— sundries.....r.d.	....	....	....	1,278	473	6,085	....	4,951	....	....	1,069
Pitch.....barrels	63	347	962	20	477	165	872	3	69	3,089	2,054
Ribbons, of silk, velvet.....lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	510	....	510	850
Syrup, sugar.. do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56,281	....	56,281	782
Snuff ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,584	....	20,006	834
Steel.....sh. lbs.	6,977	66	857	377	147	265	2,176	415	1,051	12,365	39,531
Stone, sundries..r.d.	1,080	181	105	1,554	3,414	9,413	18	8,016	....	....	2,074
Sugar, refined...lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88,169	....	88,169	3,061
Spunch(German tinder) .....lslbs.	....	....	....	7,219	8,719	....	....	....	....	15,939	1,398
Tar.....barrels	2,974	588	6,971	1,555	3,893	2,493	6,069	564	690	26,971	11,987
Tobacco, sun-s dries .....lbs.	....	....	....	60	....	605	....	129,872	....	131,780	5,478
Vessels (ships)..r.d.	....	....	....	....	....	2,225	....	35	....	....	2,184
Wire, copper, iron, and steel.lbs.	....	....	7,010	11,392	8,109	50,043	5,640	12,885	....	99,752	3,361

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Netherlands.	Hanse Towns.	German States.	Denmark.	Southern Europe, &c.	Finland and Russia.	United States, Brazil, &c.	Total Quantities.	Value in Sterling.
	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.	Quantities.		£
Wood, balks, fir, and pine, 8 to 10 inch square, 15 ells long .pieces	384	1,172	235	433	323	2,269	804	....	....	5,638	940
— above 15 ells long..... do.	....	975	1	501	636	4,282	104	....	....	6,600	1,375
— 10 to 12 inches square, 15 ells long ... . do.	1,032	2,121	309	64	....	211	1,935	....	4	5,870	1,469
— above 15 ells long..... do.	214	901	47	65	102	....	39	....	....	2,673	835
— above 12 in. square, 15 ells long ..... do.	419	980	103	27	....	24	46	....	6	2,751	955
Deals 1¼ inch thick, 8½ ells long .....dozen	4,788	14,103	772	14,071	23,706	74,743	37	587	768	136,239	24,017
— above 8½ ells long ..... do.	700	400	77	218	252	1,278	....	....	342	3,524	808
— 2 inches thick, 8½ ells long... do.	162	6,670	968	758	517	2,700	669	1,061	424	14,444	4,012
— battens, 2½ in. thick, 8½ ells long ..... do.	6,205	772	786	20	....	22	209	....	....	8,210	2,053
— ditto, above 8½ ells long..... do.	6,684	245	277	....	....	....	12	....	....	7,311	2,285
— ditto 3 inch thick, 8½ ells long ..... do.	19,656	13,121	1,560	168	142	1,269	8,417	216	3,021	59,367	24,739
— ditto, above 8½ ells long... do.	11,416	3,316	862	24	1	55	8	....	478	16,879	10,315
— spars .....pieces	1,600	2,266	260	6,077	12,055	61,022	....	....	....	90,614	4,084
— rafters..... do.	2,270	337	94	7	27	37	412	....	114	4,288	843
— staves, oak and beech ... do.	3 200	76,415	....	55,555	12,201	1,339,469	1,200	5,100	....	1,735,439	9,865
— barrels and casks..... r.d.	98	43	139	....	....	389	....	....	511	....	2,615
— sundries ..... do.	2,539	4,681	153	421	832	4,584	1,118	211	210	....	1,550
Woven goods, linen..... do.	....	102	....	586	....	604	100	3,024	....	....	4,128
— sundries..... do.	....	....	26	....	....	63	....	5,044	....	....	1,437
All other articles do.	22,858	737	6,642	3,658	14,199	37,533	....	32,019	887	....	12,420
Total rix-dollars bco.	2,123,233	1,215,506	656,806	715,126	792,507	1,062,370	530,260	841,479	2,483,193		
Total 1830 sterling £	176,936	101,292	63,067	59,593	65,042	88,530	44,188	70,122	206,901	....	935,794
Ditto 1831 ..... £	200,335	62,210	23,082	59,773	81,264	88,298	41,252	62,488	280,565	....	938,368
Ditto 1832 ..... £	157,174	84,087	39,330	53,953	63,700	89,464	34,297	79,310	242,846	....	882,412
Ditto 1833 ..... £	191,867	94,734	62,332	53,759	65,874	93,149	28,577	101,593	236,269	....	983,406
Ditto 1834 ..... £	197,387	119,173	48,608	36,132	89,240	97,532	43,302	103,985	253,362	....	1,009,320

Of the above total value of the exports, those to Norway, chiefly oak staves and tobacco, amounted in 1830 to the value of 34,575*l.*; in 1831 to 39,493*l.*; in 1832 to 38,070*l.*; in 1833 to 55,242*l.*; in 1834 to 40,591*l.*

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports at the respective Ports of Sweden, in each Year from 1830 to 1833.

PORTS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1830	1831	1832	1833	1830	1831	1832	1833
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Stockholm	697,345	532,702	580,498	575,102	488,737	472,821	468,014	469,869
Gothenburg	324,360	314,059	316,016	338,086	247,427	261,816	228,167	252,132
Carlshamn	45,383	22,275	25,233	28,664	9,910	10,619	10,408	13,924
Norkoping	30,457	42,926	41,376	51,223	17,687	21,711	17,917	21,682
Malmo	30,565	31,317	38,499	40,315	13,746	15,679	13,529	28,896
Gefle	24,021	16,671	15,529	15,718	51,708	48,816	50 153	62,717
Helsingburg	22,894	22,012	31,669	29,363	4,311	5,176	6,145	5,356
Calmar	20,784	17,087	22,784	23,660	20,119	21,454	18,013	25,523
Carlscrona	16,874	20,664	23,409	15,938	3,562	3,879	3,598	4,937
Ystad	13,361	7,739	12,088	12,131	4,356	3,847	1,982	4,959
Halmstad	8,966	8,749	17,110	17,038	2,490	3,551	3,652	3,805
Haparanda	7,217	1,598	4,601	3,605	830	414	426	3,277
Westervik	5,382	6,212	6,211	10,297	7,429	7,545	6,138	8,513
Hernosand	4,511	2,602	3,177	2,419	6,823	7,964	6,180	4,709
Uddevalda	4,394	4,146	2,537	3,215	2,726	2,383	2,001	15,363
Landscrona	3,796	6,289	5,043	5,449	2,630	6 759	2,061	10,748
Wisby	3,758	6,258	9,457	8,272	11,208	6,168	5,542	5,954
Warberg	3,500	4,499	2,362	3,515	1,664	1,580	1,716	2,304
Kongelf	2,502	....	....	12,511				
Christianstad	1,825	2,288	3,298	4,293	....	....	....	569
Hudikswall	1,724	815	....	1,006	....	....	....	86
Marstrand	1,503	691	....	228	4,361	2,077	....	750
Sundsvall	1,256	3,388	1,063	1,380	12,287	13,125	12,353	10,151
Nykoping	1,010	1,595	1,476	1,890	1,244	751	256	3,722
Umea	682	1,220	305	411	1,055	1,279	886	1,540
Stromstad	671	699	....	863	1,930	2,614	2,015	3,332
Hoganas	....	....	....	....	822	....	....	113
Soderhamn	....	1,059	872	997	738	3,993	2,131	4,214
Jonkoping	....	....	3,496	537	....	1,336	1,717	549
Pitea	....	....	....	76	....	825	....	757
Lulea	....	....	625	486	....	....	1,716	467
Grislehamn	....	....	....	431	....	....	....	106
Soderkoping	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	348
Frontier places to Norway	....	....	1,064	322	12,168	....	9,755	1,927
—— ditto, Finland	....	....	....	729	1,751	....	....	9,817
Sundry ports and places	2,649	1,062	2,448	....	2,639	19,195	2,884	
Total	1,290,423	1,080,935	1,172,561	1,210,155	945,415	947,385	881,221	983,106

QUANTITIES and Value of various Articles imported into Sweden, during each Year from 1834 to 1838 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
						£	£	£	£	£
Porter and other beer gals.	....	....	5,189	5,625	3,210	116	187			
Porcelain and earthenware cwt.	1,149	1,688	1,819	1,889	1,766	3,799	6,250	8,463	....	5,709
Cotton yarn lbs.	779,266	1,038,808	1,038,780	1,101,094	907,272	....	....	....	....	100,199
Oil, from hempseed tuns	595	416	701	1,295	138					
—— linseed and rape do.	141	133	215	186	143					
Machinery and mechanical implements	....	....	....	....	....	592	5,062	4,354	1,334	3,503
Paper, packing cwt.	13									
—— other kinds reams	2,182	2,216	4,073	2,274	2,252					
Soap lbs.	19	....	....	....						
Tobacco, manufactured do.	39,996	45,924	36,980	33,466	47,266					
—— cigars number	318,917	285,137	531,875	214,050	414,116					
—— leaf lbs.	2,793,725	3,012,074	2,833,170	2,944,610	2,733,197					
Hides, dressed cwt.	385	578	630	368	342					
—— raw do.	15,101	17,703	10,358	9,028	6,971					
Ribbon lbs.	....	....	7,954	7,491	8,026	5,367	8,196	10,467	8,924	9,703
Cotton and linen:										
—— printed cloths, handkerchiefs yds.	....	....	48,774	41,491						
—— ditto, other kinds do.	....	....	131,238	....						
—— sailcloth do.	1,543	3,239	5,192	11,448	7,314					
—— other kinds, cotton do.	....	....	....	680,633	....	40,491	55,925	60,279	....	46,717
—— ditto, linen do.	....	....	175,032	237,455	....	6,384	4,925	5,589	6,869	4,883
Woollen goods do.	526,670	669,329	449,739	639,602	584,264					
Silk ditto, except ribbons do.	....	....	....	....	....	11,692	14,277	18,283	19,378	18,300
—— raw lbs.	20,616	34,225	20,361	24,236	24,263					
Glassware, bottles number	221,660	291,613	....	573,861	397,177	5948	0,683	8,029	8,608	6,908
—— other kinds do.	....	....	....	....	....					
Old rags cwt.	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	2	
Cotton wool lbs.	711,020	797,705	1,104,364	931,369	1,215,301					
Oleaginous seeds bushels	28,816	34,187	41,200	31,693	26,651					
Wool, inferior lbs.	1,138,655	1,411,244	715,288	1,420,875	1,161,928					
—— fine do.	39,214	11,878								
Flax cwt.	814	495	72	405	329					
Hemp do.	2,991	3,044	3,330	2,626	2,901					
Sugar cwt.	96,575	120,360	64,512	99,446	109,786					

STATEMENTS of the Quantities and Value of various Articles exported from Sweden, during each Year from 1834 to 1838 inclusive.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
						£	£	£	£	£
Porter and other beer.....gallons	....	30,178	46,723	51,459	31,389	2433	1910			
Porcelain	....	....	....	....	....	280	41	14	31	20
Oil .....gallons	....	....	73	....	....	654				
Mechanical implements	....	....	....	....	....	240	133	844	951	1799
Paper, packing.....cwt.	188	222								
— other kinds .....reams	30,283	32,573	36,297	36,548						
Soap .....lbs.	26,856	18,450	18,562	33,450	26,587	....	258			
Tobacco, manufactured..... do.	197,039	133,747	120,730	94,514	91,454					
— snuff..... do.										
— cigars .....number	8,750	3,060	22,800							
Hides, dressed.....cwt.	7	12	40	9	15					
Ribbon, principally tape .....lbs.	....	....	829	615	295	24	122	232	180	86
Cotton and linen, sailcloth ....yards										
— other kinds, cotton ..... do.	....	....	....	30,686	40,515	702	....	74	2,120	2734
— ditto, linen ..... do.	....	....	175,032	197,691	114,121	6178	5136	5589	15,174	9899
Woollen cloth ..... do.	1,052	....	....	....	4,966					
Silk goods ..... do.	....	....	....	....	....	60	10	37	68	18
Glassware	....	....	....	....	....	176	126	175	899	565
Oleaginous seeds .....bushels	49,746	65,439	67,372	33,837	52,110					
Wool .....lbs.	17,702	....	29,321							
Furs .....cwt.	154	205	389	361	336					

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM is built upon several islands and two peninsulas, betwixt the Maeler Lake and the Baltic Sea, which properly here forms the harbour in a bay. The largest ships can come alongside the quays, which are commodious, and lined with warehouses and other structures for the accommodation of trade.

The entrance into the harbour from the Baltic is rendered intricate for shipping, by the rows of rocks and the numerous rocky islands of the Upland Shallows; between these are four passages, two of which are for large ships. Pilots are indispensable; and ships sailing to Stockholm are compelled to take the first pilot on board six leagues and a half from Dalerön. Here again they receive a second pilot, who conducts the ship to Stockholm, which is eleven leagues and a half distant from Dalerön. The buildings, parks, and environs of Stockholm have been greatly improved, and its streets exhibit great activity.

Stockholm being the capital of the kingdom, and also the first staple town in Sweden, has the most extensive trade to foreign parts and with the interior. In the inland trade it has the most convenient intercourse by the numerous lakes which are connected by canals. Exclusive of these advantages, and being possessed of nearly one-half of the trade of Sweden, its importance is increased by the circumstance that it is the central point of all the different commercial establishments, such as the College of Trade, the Commercial College, Bank, &c. &c.

Population in 1840, 83,885. It has long been stationary, and the deaths

exceed the births; the country annually supplies the town with about the difference of decrease caused by the deaths. The proportion of legitimate births is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Formerly there was scarcely an inn in this capital, now there are some tolerably good, and numerous eating-houses.

Its manufactures are woollen cloths, stuffs, as camlets, shalloons, &c., ribbons stockings, and silk handkerchiefs; some silk and cotton goods; leather and sailcloth; tobacco manufactures, and sugar refineries: several iron-foundries, a cannon-foundry, some manufactures of china and earthenware, a glass-house, looking-glass manufactory: some few and valuable articles in steel are also made here, clocks and watches, mathematical and optical instruments, &c. &c. There is also a steam engine manufactory, conducted by a Scotchman from Glasgow.

In the shipyards a number of ships are annually built of oak and fir for the foreign as well as coasting trade.

IMPORTS and Exports of Stockholm at different Periods.*

DESTINATION.	In the Year 1803.				In the Year 1804.			
	Iron and Salt Pan Plates.	Copper and Brass Wire.	Pitch and Tar.	Deals.	Iron and Salt Pan Plates.	Copper and Brass Wire.	Pitch and Tar.	Deals.
	sh.lbs. lbs.	sh.lbs. lbs.	barrels.	dozens.	sh.lbs. lbs.	sh.lbs. lbs.	barrels.	dozens.
London	44,691 2	37 10	14,659	11,403	18,796 14	....	3,424	2,303
Hull	30,157 17	....	1,601	4,429	25,311 0	....	21	2,155
Dublin	21,478 17	....	350	2,459	10,594 10	....	173	1,750
Sundry ports in England and Ireland	24,173 18	....	36,527	4,270	15,955 5	....	8,830	3,253
Portugal and Spain	31,009 1	107 16	9,789	17,848	26,302 16	8 1	5,858	11,398
The Mediterranean	1,276 13	....	417	962	3,633 1	....	4,666	463
France and Holland	13,404 15	2046 10	15,378	3,957	20,861 18	1305 0	24,512	5,335
The North Sea	5,810 5	14 8	11,415	1,073				
The Baltic	4,683 17	65 6	1,945	312	750 14	0 12	479	203
The West Sea	518 7	103 0	105	210	25 11	12 10	57	96
Lubec and Dantzic	17,220 15	841 7	1,080	239	22,455 13	1962 14	5,611	445
Prussia and Courland	9,982 14	597 11	3,289	175	9,456 18	703 2	4,241	7
Denmark and Holstein	7,486 15	554 6	3,757	1,271	13,224 6	307 9	23,855	1,059
Pomerania and Wismar	15,499 12	779 3	2,973	1,897	16,576 11	731 9	18,443	1,407
	227,394 8	5129 4	10,364	30,535	193,904 17	5030 17	100 200	29,865

MERCHANDIZE exported from Stockholm to all Parts, in 1803 and 1804.

ARTICLES.	In 1803.	In 1804.	ARTICLES.	In 1803.	In 1804.
	sh.lbs. lbs.	sh.lbs. lbs.		sh.lbs. lbs.	sh.lbs. lbs.
Small square and bolt iron	18,864 3	341 12	Red colours	2,803 0	2,569 0
Cast and manufactured iron	108 18	16,222 0	Beer	....	321 0
Ships' anchors	741 3	691 6	Balks.....pieces	2,174 0	924 0
Cannon	1,092 4	843 12	Bricks	....	82,060 0
Nails	2,335 19	6,754 18	Sundry goods .....r.d.	18,651 0	33,215 0
Steel	7 061 2		Skins	2,119 0	1,220 0
Alum	2,602 18	1,472 4	Wrought silver	4,498 0	6 646 0
Vitriol	557 10	537 12	Linen	4,770 0	18,733 0
Cordage	....	480 0	Gunpowder .....cwt.	....	500 0
Herrings .....barrels	2,618 0	1,109 0	Lime.....lasts	....	20, 0
Salt	18 862 0	15,664 0	Cobalt .....lb.	....	660 0

* The number of ships sailed from Stockholm in 1803 was 584.

STATEMENT of the principal Articles imported into Stockholm, during the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.	Value in Swedish r.d. Banco.	Value in English Money.
Alcohol	Hanse Towns	kans 82			
	France	4,439	kans 4,521	15,070	£ 1,256
Almonds	Great Britain	lbs. 16,743			
	Russia	15			
	Denmark	20			
	Hanse Towns	13,651			
	France	64,241			
	Spain	496			
	Portugal	285			
	Italy	24,367			
	East Indies	30	lbs. 119,848	37,452	3,121
Aniseed	Russia	lbs. 2,061			
	Hanse Towns	8,100			
	France	19,774	lbs. 30,835	6,425	535
Apothecaries' articles	Great Britain	r.d. 23			
	Hanse Towns	12,865			
	Netherlands	3			
	France	456			
	Italy	233	....	13,580	1,132
Books, lithographic works, prints, &c.	Great Britain	r.d. 1,458			
	Norway	10			
	Russia	3			
	Denmark	238			
	Prussia	263			
	Hanse Towns	30,077			
	Netherlands	60			
	France	300			
	Italy	112			
	N. A. U. States	242	....	32,763	2,730
Bronze and plated wares	Great Britain	r.d. 216			
	Denmark	54			
	Hanse Towns	27,669	....	27,939	2,331
Buttons	Great Britain	r.d. 153			
	Hanse Towns	7,905	....	8,058	671
Coals	Great Britain	Lasts. 33,556	brls. 33,556	55,927	4,661
Cocoa	Hanse Towns	lbs. 16,435			
	Netherlands	469			
	Brazils	3,314	lbs. 20,218	8,424	702
Coffee	Denmark	lbs. 12,793			
	Hanse Towns	23,848			
	Netherlands	100			
	Spain and Portugal	980			
	East Indies	14			
	N. A. U. States	17,076			
	Brazils	2,465,115	lbs. 2,519,986	629,975	52,498
Cognac	Great Britain	kans 89			
	Denmark	85			
	Hanse Towns	1,418			
	France	7,727	kans 9,319	18,638	1,553
Colours, cochineal	Great Britain	lbs. 1,837			
	Hanse Towns	881			
	France	185	lbs. 2,903	17,418	1,451
Indigo	Great Britain	lbs. 23,505			
	Hanse Towns	8,020			
	Netherlands	5,431			
	East Indies	140	lbs. 37,096	111,228	9,274
White lead	Great Britain	lbs. 187,383			
	Hanse Towns	39,329			
	Netherlands	17,241			
	Portugal	150	lbs. 244,103	40,685	3,390
Cotton wool	Great Britain	lbs. 8,782			
	Turkey	41,700			
	East Indies	203,826			
	N. A. U. States	522,921			
	Brazils	183,035	lbs. 954,704	318,255	26,521
Dyewood	Great Britain	r.d. 200			
	Hanse Towns	3			
	Netherlands	170			
	East Indies	340			
	N. A. U. States	40,382			
	Brazils	70	....	41,615	3,468

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.	Value in Swedish r.d. Banco.	Value in English Money.
Hides, undressed and dried	Russia	lbs. 23,315			
	Denmark	6,189			
	Prussia	3,150			
	Hanse Towns	68,565			
	East Indies	48,060			
	N. A. U. States	12,570			
	Brazils	149,670	lbs. 312,439	104,147	8,679
Hides, salted	Denmark	lbs. 402			
	Brazils	109,073	lbs. 109,535	18,256	1,521
Iron, sheets, tinned	Great Britain	s.lbs. 628			
	Hanse Towns	1,708	s.lbs. 2,336	11,680	973
Chain cables and anchors	Great Britain	l.lbs. 622			
	N. A. U. States	42	s.lbs. 664	33,200	2,767
Lackered ware	Great Britain	r.d. 282			
	Norway	15			
	Russia	18			
	Prussia	16			
	Hanse Towns	10,328	....	10,659	888
Mustard, ground	Great Britain	lbs. 12,727			
	Denmark	90			
	Hanse Towns	254			
	France	3	lbs. 13,074	6,538	545
Peltry	Norway	r.d. 15			
	Russia	4,224			
	Denmark	6,151			
	Hanse Towns	33,018			
	East Indies	10		41,018	3,668
Gold, unwrought	Hanse Towns	lbs. 1,685	1,685	1,222,187	101,849
Pepper	Great Britain	34,433			
	Denmark	691			
	Hanse Towns	9,475			
	Netherlands	70			
	East Indies	69,681			
	N. A. U. States	11,171			
	Brazils	6,115	lbs. 131,636	49,362	4,114
Porcelain	Great Britain	r.d. 198			
	Hanse Towns	14,236	....	14,434	1,203
Raisins	Denmark	lbs. 104,406			
	Hanse Towns	19,324			
	Netherlands	1,045			
	France	672			
	Spain	278,509			
	Portugal	133			
	Italy	2,401			
	Turkey	133,699	lbs. 540,189	78,779	6,565
Ribbons of silk	Hanse Towns	lbs. 1,492	1,492	45,230	3,769
—— of cotton	Ditto	2,084	2,084	10,420	868
—— of other sorts	Ditto	1,184			
—— ditto	Netherlands	138	1,322	8,537	711
Rum	Great Britain	kans 1,907			
	Denmark	3,450			
	Hanse Towns	4,448			
	Netherlands	14,523			
	N. A. U. States	1,619			
	Brazils	316	kans. 26,263	68,092	5,674
Sausages	Hanse Towns	lbs. 8,342	lbs. 8,342	4,172	348
Silk, raw, undyed	Ditto	24,068	24,068	288,816	24,068
Silver, unwrought	Ditto	4,376	4,376	140,032	11,669
Soap, common	Russia	774			
	Hanse Towns	7,965			
	France	48,802			
	Italy	850	lbs. 58,481	10,966	914
Spermaceti	Great Britain	lbs. 8,180			
	Hanse Towns	1,503	lbs. 9,692	12,923	1,077
Stockings, cotton, &c.	Ditto	pairs 8,463	pairs 8,463	8,063	672
Sugar	Portugal	lbs. 140			
	East Indies	69,279			
	N. A. U. States	71,236			
	Brazils	4,470,381	lbs. 4,611,036	768,556	64,042

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.	Value in Swedish r.d. Banco.	Value in English Money.
Sugar, Muscovado	East Indies	lbs. 859,218			
	N. A. U. States	258,845			
	Brazils	1,898,152	lbs. 3,016,215	502,703	41,892
Sulphuric acid	Great Britain	lbs. 2,434			
	Denmark	70,761			
	Hanse Towns	21,112			
	Netherlands	15,184	lbs. 109,491	13,686	1,141
Tallow, hard	Russia	.....	83,717	3.0,679	32,557
Tapestry and borders	Denmark	r.d. 143			
	Hanse Towns	14,401			
	France	1,155			
	Great Britain	527	....	16,226	1,352
Tea	Great Britain	lbs. 10			
	Hanse Towns	11,638			
	Netherlands	60			
	E. Indies	154	lbs. 11,862	15,815	1,318
Thread, cotton	Great Britain	lbs. 1,051			
	Hanse Towns	3,091	lbs. 4,142		
Tin, unwrought	Great Britain	l.lbs. 657			
	East Indies	778	l.lbs. 1,435	12,915	1,076
Tobacco leaf, Maryland	Hanse Towns	lbs. 28,886			
	Netherlands	3,268			
	N. A. U. States	11,517	lbs. 43,671	16,377	1,365
—— other sorts	Hanse Towns	lbs. 105,719			
	N. A. U. States	552,087			
	Brazils	1,109	lbs. 659,515	109,920	9,160
—— stems	Hanse Towns	81,937			
	N. A. U. States	772,321	854,258	88,985	7,415
—— cigars	Norway	number 200			
	Denmark	37,900			
	Prussia	200			
	Hanse Towns	402,931			
	Netherlands	2,760			
	France	500			
	Spain	2,450			
	Portugal	500			
	E. Indies	250			
	N. A. U. States	39,000			
	Brazils	2,150	number 488,841	14,007	1,222
Umbrellas	Great Britain	r.d. 920			
	Hanse Towns	20,009	....	20,929	1,744
Wine in casks	Great Britain	kans 12,381			
	Norway	107			
	Russia	255			
	Denmark	413			
	Hanse Towns	20,871			
	Netherlands	4,196			
	France	71,923			
	Spain	9,047			
	Portugal	19,481			
	Italy	1,191			
	N. A. U. States	80			
	Brazils	155	kans 146,100	219,155	18,263
—— in bottles	Great Britain	kans 259			
	Denmark	910			
	Hanse Towns	3,982			
	Netherlands	162			
	France	4,791			
	Spain	27			
	Portugal	179			
	Italy	8	kans 10,321	41,284	3,440
Wool	Great Britain	lbs. 1,600			
	Russia	57,789			
	Denmark	128,809			
	Prussia	7,415			
	Hanse Towns	9,048			
	Spain	1,335	lbs. 206,086	206,086	17,174
Woven goods of silk	Hanse Towns	r.d. 106,704			
	Netherlands	96			
	East Indies	3,828	....	110,628	9,219

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Where from.	Quantities.	Total Quantity.	Value in Swedish r.d. Banco.	Value in English Money.
Woven goods of half silk	Hanse Towns	r.d. 63,033			
	Netherlands	1,925	...	64,958	5,413
—— ditto of cotton	Great Britain	r.d. 2,401			
	Russia	70			
	Denmark	700			
	Hanse Towns	265,158			
	N. A. U. States	65	....	268,394	22,366
—— ditto of wool	Great Britain	r.d. 18,884			
	Denmark	32			
	Prussia	13			
	Hanse Towns	234,531			
	Netherlands	17			
	Spain	20			
	Portugal	20	....	253,517	21,127
—— ditto half wool	Great Britain	r.d. 4,168			
	Denmark	340			
	Hanse Towns	92,668	....	97,176	8,098
—— ditto of flax	Great Britain	r.d. 62			
	Russia	348			
	Hanse Towns	13,879			
	Spain	27	....	14,316	1,193
Yarn, cotton, white, No. 26, and above	Great Britain	lbs. 37,198			
	Hanse Towns	122,535	lbs. 159,733	159,733	13,311
—— red, dyed, Turkey	Great Britain	lbs. 100			
	Hanse Towns	7,020	lbs. 7,120	18,987	1,582
—— woollen, combed	Great Britain	lbs. 462			
	Hanse Towns	7,951	lbs. 8,413	10,517	877
Zinc, unwrought	Prussia	lbs. 110,010			
	Hanse Towns	6,985	lbs. 116,995	7,313	609
					£591,792
All other articles, which are too numerous to be included in this table, and imported from the countries above named					150,101
			Total		£744,893

STATEMENT of the Total Value of the Imports.

From Great Britain into Stockholm in 1840		£34,589	From Portugal into Stockholm in 1840		£12,304
Norway	„ „	44,297	Italy	„ „	7,537
Russia	„ „	56,993	Turkey	„ „	2,904
Denmark	„ „	18,280	East Indies	„ „	31,115
Prussia	„ „	3,470	N. A. U. States	„ „	47,608
Hanse Towns	„ „	281,413	Brazils	„ „	152,828
Netherlands	„ „	16,150			
France	„ „	25 700	Total in British sterling		£744,896
Spain	„ „	15,693			

RETURN of the Trade in British Vessels at the Port of Stockholm, during the Year ending 31st December, 1840.

	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.			
No.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Number of Crew.	Where from.	Nature of the Cargo.	Invoice Value of Cargo.	Tons.	Where bound.	Nature of the Cargo.	Invoice Value of Cargo.
						£				£
1	Eagle	290	12	Hull	Coals	378	290	Hull	Iron, bones, &c.	4,526
2	Sykes	258	11	Ditto	Coals & goods	1273	258	Ditto	Do. do. cobalt	4,191
3	Edward	246	11	Ditto	Ditto	1345	246	Ditto	Iron, &c.	3,698
4	Joseph & Ann	86	6	Dartmouth	Ballast	....	86	Dartmouth	Tar	395
5	Eagle	290	12	Hull	Coals	275	290	Hull	Iron, bones, moss	6,821
6	Flora	118	8	Dartmouth	Pipeclay	142	118	Dartmouth	Tar	490
7	Edward	246	11	Hull	Coals & goods	1108	246	Hull	Iron, bones, deals	3,685
8	Sykes	258	11	Ditto	Coals	435	258	Ditto	Ditto	4,210
9	Edward	246	11	Ditto	Coals & goods	2128	246	Ditto	Iron, moss, deals	3,308
10	Eagle	290	12	Ditto	Ditto	1407	290	Ditto	Ditto	4,317
11	Sykes	258	11	Ditto	Ballast	....	258	Ditto	Iron, cobalt, moss	4,704
	Total	2586	116		Total	8551	2586		Total	40,708

STATEMENT of Articles exported from Stockholm, and the Countries to which they were shipped, during the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	Russia.	Denmark.	Germany.	Hanse Towns.	Netherlands.	France.	Southern Europe.	United States	Other Places.	Total Quantity.	Value in £ sterling.
Alum .....casks	....	1,408	....	74	43	212	....	....	....	....	1,797	2,995
Ashes .....lcd.	....	....	3,191	13	....	469	....	....	....	47	3,720	723
Bones .....snd.	6,244	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,244	2,602
Brass ..... do.	....	....	94	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	106	1,472
Cobalt .....lbs.	13,590	230	....	....	2,369	164	....	....	....	....	16,353	4,088
Copper .....snd.	....	....	751	1,458	155	292	150	....	....	16	2,822	31,083
Dye-moss ....lcd.	4,044	....	....	....	....	1,128	4,243	....	....	....	9,415	981
Grain .....barrels	10	4,506	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	298	4,822	3,215
Iron, bar * ..snd.	46,132	2	17,584	60,642	29,406	10,923	27,793	22,194	30,624	13,314	258,618	355,600
— manufactured..... do.	8	....	1,250	1,312	1,012	1,757	157	1,063	452	688	7,699	12,832
— sheets .... do.	....	....	1,326	573	842	....	....	230	....	15	6,002	8,339
— nails, ploughshares ..... do.	....	....	298	1,272	474	39	....	....	68	46	2,197	6,103
— cast..... do.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	387	108	11	507	1,352
— old iron ... do.	....	....	....	3,977	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,977	2,651
Paper .....reams	....	....	3	1,949	1	....	....	....	....	680	2,633	1,283
Pitch .....barrels	....	....	143	623	114	318	619	1,464	....	709	4,090	4,090
Red ochre.... do.	....	1,754	98	248	60	....	....	....	....	6	2,166	902
Silver, specie, rix-dollars. num.	....	....	....	....	33,372	....	....	....	....	....	33,372	7,416
Steel .....snd.	1,919	....	338	55	400	1	261	2,332	....	107	5,419	11,290
Stone.....rss.	61,100	1,934	97	600	605	....	4,610	....	....	251	....	5,769
Tar.....barrels	2,927	....	530	1,607	68	5,805	2,932	6,230	1,320	6,310	27,729	16,175
Deals to 1 inch thick .....d:o.	16	....	436	164	795	312	10,105	32	171	2,791	15,152	3,788
— to 2 ditto ...do.	147	....	951	97	617	59	2,475	1,066	5	800	6,337	2,640
— to 3 ditto ...do.	1,119	....	165	5	23	....	8,789	5,864	36	4,544	20,785	12,125
Mast-, balks, and spars...number	13	....	166	102	....	2	329	954	....	387	1,936	968
												19,521
All other articles .....rss.	6,649	1,303	3,612	4,309	13,283	1,809	1,021	196	1,095	8,663	....	3,490
Total val.... r.d.	985,250	78,138	508,485	1,363,082	700,480	309,236	645,002	560,042	531,094	357,654		
Total val..£ stg.	82,104	6,511	42,374	113,641	58,373	25,770	53,750	48,337	44,258	29,813	....	504,872
Increase, 1840.£	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,921

* The number of smelting furnaces in Sweden is stated to be, great and small, under 350. The annual produce is variously estimated at from 85,000 to 95,000 tons of pig iron, which when converted to malleable iron is calculated to yield from 60,000 to 66,000 tons. The working of the mines and smelting of the iron is in Sweden subjected to the most pernicious restrictions. The iron-masters are compelled to make annual returns of the products of their mines and furnaces, and of the quantity which exceeds the privileged quantity licensed, the overplus is liable to be confiscated.

The college or court of mines grant those licences, and there is a minor court of mines with inspecting officers in each mining district. The iron sent to a port for transport or export must be carried to the public weigh-house, where the agent of the college enters all the iron which is weighed, and transmits a quarterly account of the same to the college. An iron-master cannot, therefore, send more iron to market than the quantity which he is licensed to produce. This is, to a small extent evaded, by selling iron to be consumed in the interior. Each furnace and forge pays a certain annual tax fixed by the college of mines. No licence is granted to any one who has not a forest sufficient to supply the necessary charcoal.

Copper and lead mines, &c.—The average quantity of copper produced annually at from 800 to 900 tons; lead 40 to 50 tons; silver about 3000 lbs. Manganese 300 to 350 tons; alum 1750 tons; cobalt 45,000 lbs.

RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Stockholm in 1840.

ARRIVED.

NAME OF PORTS.	FLAG.	Number.	Tons.	Number of Crew.	Where from.	Invoice Value of Cargo in £ sterling.
						£
Stockholm	English	11	3,048	120	England	8,551
	Swedish	245	31,880	2267	Sundry places	703,786
	Norwegian	27	4,178	220	Norway and England	15,915
	Russian	6	2,054	81	Russia and Portugal	6,333
	Danish	4	224	18	Denmark	4,720
	Prussian	4	286	19	Prussia and England	263
	Hanover	6	402	29	Hanover	1,538
	Dutch	4	380	19	Netherlands	ballast
	Belgian	2	246	12	Belgium	ditto
	French	15	1,770	115	France	348
	Italian	3	496	38	St. Petersburg	ballast
	North American	6	2,454	75	Ditto	3,439
	Total	333	47,418	3013		744,893
Sundsvall	Swedish	35	7,360	310	.....	653
	Norwegian	80	24,378	1056		
	Russian	2	18	5		
	Danish	1	134	6		
	Bremish	2	486	20		
	Total	120	32,376	1397		653
Norkoping	British	1	250	10	Newcastle	573
	Swedish and Norwegian	57	4,454	324	.....	78,645
	Russian	1	50	13		
	Total	59	4,754	347		79,218
Gefle	Swedish	63	12,154	583	From the Mediterranean, Russia and Finland	19,596
	Norwegian	7	1,392	65		984
	Finnish	19	424	76		2,406
	Total	89	13 970	724		22,986
Westervik	Swedish	47	3,840	325	Sundry places	18,750
	Norwegian	8	358	41	Norway	
	Total	55	4,198	366		18 750
Calmar	British	1	276	12		
	Swedish	384	29,096	2354	Sundry places	29,370
	Norwegian	23	942	121	Norway, fish	6,810
	Russian	7	582	43	.....	185
	Prussian	5	536	36	Prussia	300
	Oldenburgian	1	56	4		
	Total	421	31,488	2570		36,665
Gottland	British	1	294	10		
	Swedish	277	23,892	1832		16,700
	Norwegian	5	410	38		830
	Finnish	8	620	32		16
	Others	10	640	46		25
	Total	301	25,856	1948		17,661
Total of the above 7 ports		1378	160,060	10,365		920,826

During the year 1841 there arrived at Stockholm 405 vessels, of 51,408 tons, 3512 men; value of cargoes, £811,915; and there departed 491, of 61,009 tons, with 4258 men; value of cargoes, £558,219. Of these arrivals 11 were British; viz., 4 vessels had coal and coal tar, 1 vessel coals, 2 vessels coals and cotton yarn, 1 vessel clay and stone, and 3 vessels in ballast. Of those departed 5 vessels had iron and bones, 2 vessels iron, bones and cobalt, 2 vessels iron, tar, pitch, and deals, 1 vessel tar, &c., 1 vessel in ballast.

DEPARTED.

Number.	Tons.	Number of Crew.	WHERE BOUND.	Invoice Value of Cargo, £ sterling.	REMARKS.
11	3,048	120	England	40,708	
364	38,178	3,134	Sundry places	363,700	Of the trade in British vessels, and the imports and exports of Stockholm.—See separate statements.
28	4,302	226	Ditto	37,741	
2	50	26	.....	20	
4	224	18	Denmark	3,570	
4	286	19	Prussia	2,225	
6	402	29	Hanover	5,128	3 arrived in ballast, 1 with clay.
4	380	19	Netherlands	2,794	3 „ „
2	246	12	Belgium	1,239	
15	1,770	115	France	16,926	14 „ „ 1 „
3	496	38	Italy	2,376	
6	2,454	75	America	28,445	
449	51,836	3,831		504,872	
35	7,360	310	Chiefly for England, France, and the Mediterranean	29,000	Imports salt and hemp. Exports timber, deals, iron and tar.
80	24,378	1,056			
2	18	5			
1	131	6			
2	486	20			
120	32,376	1,397		29,000	
1	250	10	.....	ballast	Brig Ruby with coals.
24	1,738	142	.....	11,304	
25	1,988	152		11,304	
69	15,451	752	Great Britain, America, France, and the Mediterranean	81,819	Imports salt, hemp, tallow, victuals, rye and tobacco. Exports iron and deals.
7	1,392	65		3,563	
19	424	74		949	
95	17,270	891		86,331	
59	5,194	425	.....	10,017	Imports salt, hemp, and fish. Exports iron, deals, and tar.
8	358	41			
67	5,552	466		10,017	
401	30,386	2,525	To the Baltic, England, and Portugal	34,250	Brig, Ralph Wylan, stranded and remains repairing.
23	942	121		110	
6	516	37		340	
5	536	36		245	
1	56	4		45	
436	32,436	2,743		31,990	
1	294	10			
275	23,466	1,854	.....	17,200	
7	938	49	.....	290	
7	566	40	.....	140	
10	640	46	.....	410	
300	25,904	1,998		18,040	
1102	107,362	11,478	£ stg.	694,554	

The importation, chiefly in manufactured goods, from Great Britain has increased by 5738*l.* during the year 1840, as compared with the preceding year, but it is believed that a much greater quantity has been smuggled into Sweden.

The exportation to Great Britain has decreased by 16,952*l.* in the year 1840, as compared with the preceding year. This decrease has been attributed to the low prices of iron in the United Kingdom.

The commerce of Sweden with foreign nations continues to be carried on chiefly in Norwegian vessels. In the ports to the northward of Stockholm, not one vessel of any other nation has been employed in carrying timber to foreign countries, although there has been a very considerable increase in the exportation.

The speculation which excites most interest at Stockholm at present, is that of sending out furniture and even ready-made houses to the British colonies in Australia, in the anticipation that the British government will extensively encourage emigration. Cargoes of that description for several large vessels are now in preparation, Sweden having great advantages in preparing these articles of good materials and at a comparatively moderate expense. These wooden houses can be delivered at Australia at from 30*l.* to 90*l.* sterling

each, by which the merchant will gain from 50 to 75 per cent. Those of 90*l.* (one of which I have seen) contain one sitting-room, 21 feet by 10; three bedrooms, a kitchen, pantry, and hall, all on one floor (of wood) having glass windows in the English style. The area occupied by this house will be about 70 square yards; it is very comfortably and substantially fitted with deal floors and every convenience for fire and cooking included. A ship can carry out about 60 of these houses, so that her cargo, exclusive of other furniture, would be in value about 3500*l.* sterling.

The returns of the manufactures of this country cannot be depended on, as it is well known that the greater part (in value) given in as Swedish manufactures, is in reality smuggled. The great cotton manufactory of Stockholm actually imports from England the greater part of the fine cotton twist sold there.

The quantity of iron exported to foreign countries from Stockholm, during 1841, is about 304,701 skeppunds = 40,289 tons; value at 1*l.* 10*s.* per skeppund 456,256*l.* 10*s.* To the north of Stockholm, 80,000 skeppunds = 10,915 tons, value 120,000*l.*, making the whole quantity 51,204 tons, and value 576,256*l.* 10*s.*

The quantity of wood exported is nearly the same as last year.

The royal navy is nearly in the same state as last year, the projects for reducing and increasing, having been severally rejected by the Diet.

For the merchant navy a number of ships and brigs have been built at the ports in the Gulf of Bothnia, 4 at Stockholm, and 3 at Calmar; but they are generally sold soon after launching, and therefore the tonnage has only increased 15,000 tons, nearly half the amount of tonnage launched, while 10 vessels are at present on the stocks, making 3000 tons more. Two post-office steamers have been built, one of which is of iron, but they are small vessels, with only 60 horse power.—*Stockholm, 31st Dec.* 1841.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Iron and other Metals exported from Stockholm, during the Years 1839 and 1840.

	Iron.		Copper and Brass.
	1839	1840	1840
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Stock on the 1st of January	20,231	18,417	52
Brought from the interior	43,819	44,217	660
Total	64,050	62,634	712
Exported to Prussia	3,621	6,833	194
England	8,691	6,408	
Lubec and Bremen	4,060	4,313	22
United States	7,529	4,167	
France	3,542	3,783	20
Portugal	4,316	3,833	
Denmark	2,648	2,885	113
Mecklenburg	1,750	2,032	
Holland	2,105	1,730	39
East Indies and New Holland.	1,051	450	
South America	384	603	
The Mediterranean except France	105	416	
Hanover	435	339	
Russia	197	208	
Belgium	16	58	2
Norway	4	11	
Total	40,457	38,069	390
For consumption in Sweden and Finland	5,176	5,295	241
Total	45,633	43,364	631
Stock on the 31st of December	18,417	19,270	81

COMPARATIVE Table showing the Duties levied upon a Swedish and Foreign Vessel, unfavoured, of 200 Tons, at Stockholm.

DESCRIPTION.	SWEDISH VESSEL.		FOREIGN, UNFAVOURED, VESSEL.	
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving.	Departing.
	r. sc.	r. sc.	r. sc.	r. sc.
Tonnage duty (last-pengar)	22 44	22 44	68 36	68 36
Pilotage	31 9	31 9	61 42	61 42
Lighthouse	20 40	20 40	41 32	41 32
Convoy	33 16	33 16		
Cuddy	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Wharfage and poor duty	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0
Custom-house passport	....	3 18		4 10
Duplicate and signing of measuring certificate	2 0	....	2 0	
For the expenses of unlading	0 24	....	0 24	
Duty of the iron magazine	....	2 16	....	2 16
To the keeper of the registers of Tolag and to Comptroller	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32
Bill of wooding	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Other duty for the poor	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44
Certificate of the office of custom-house	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
To the governor of Dalaro	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16
For the duplicate of the paper at the office of Tolag	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32
Passport of the grand governor of Stockholm	....	2 12	....	3 12
Bill of expenses of expedition	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0
Duty of measurement, certificate, and stamp	12 26	....	17 24	
Franchise letter and stamp	....	7 56		
Turkish and Latin passport	....	11 46		
Duplicate of Latin passport	....	2 36		
Other minor expenses	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0
Provision of Broker	16 52	16 32	33 16	33 16
Total	178 39	194 09	284 22	274 12

TABLE of Port Dues at Stockholm.

DESCRIPTION.	Money. Of the Country.	Money. Of France.
	r.d.sk.	fr. c.
DUTIES PAYABLE TO THE CROWN.		
Every vessel in ballast or laden, pays on arriving and departing,		
Tonnage Duties.		
For Swedish and privileged vessels, 4 skillings banco per last.—*Vide* Table No. VI.	0 51,3	0 22
Vessels not privileged pay treble of the duty above mentioned, viz. per last.	0 16	0 66
Vessels entering voluntarily, or on account of stress of weather, and which do not lade or unlade, are exempt from this duty which is paid to the crown, but they pay pilotage and light duty, as well as other duties due to the town or other authorities.		
Certificate of Draught of Water of the Vessel.		
For each document	0 24	1 0
Duty of Expedition.		
Foreign decked vessels pay for this duty from 1 r.d. 16 sk. (2 fr. 66 c.) to and including 7 r.d. 24 sk. (15 fr.) per last; viz.,		
Vessels under 4 unto and including 5 lasts	1 16	2 66
—— above 5 do. 10 do.	2 0	4 0
—— do. 10 do. 15 do.	3 0	6 0
—— do. 15 do. 30 do.	4 0	8 0
—— do. 30 do. 50 do.	4 32	9 32
—— do. 50 do. 100 do.	5 16	10 66
—— do. 100 do. 150 do.	6 0	12 0
—— do. 150 do. 200 do.	6 32	13 32
—— do. 200	7 24	15 0
This duty augments by one-half of the sum being added to the whole, for Stockholm and Gothenburg.		
Vessels in ballast, and vessels whose cargo does not exceed 4 lasts, or even vessels in harbour, which neither load nor unload, pay but one-third of the duty.		
DUTIES PAYABLE TO THE TOWN.		
Anchorage Duty.		
Swedish and privileged vessels pay per last, on arriving and on departing	0 8	0 33
Non-privileged vessels pay, per last, on entering	0 16	0 66
And on departing	0 8	0 33
Tonnage Duty,		
Called also wharfage duty, port duty, and signal duty, is paid by the privileged lighter or praam-built vessels, per last, on departing	0 41,2	0 18
By the privileged vessels, with side-planks, per last, on departing	0 3	0 12
By every non-privileged vessel, per last, on departing	0 8	0 33
Cuddy Duty.		
Privileged vessels pay on departing, per last	0 0½	0 2
Non-privileged ditto, per last	0 1	0 4
Duty for Discharging of Ballast by means of a Lighter.		
This duty is paid according to where the vessel is situated in the river. At a point called Pierre Rouge, outside of the suburb of Klippa, it is divided into three stations, all vessels pay at the 1st station, per last	0 22,12	0 92
Ditto, at the 2d	0 27	1 12
Ditto, at the 3d	0 33,34	1 39

(*continued*)

DESCRIPTION.	Money. Of the Country.	Money. Of France.
	r.d. sh.	fr. c.
But when the ballast is discharged at the ballast-quay, and without a shallop, a vessel pays from	2 0	4 0
To	4 0	8 0
Duty to the Commander of the Fort Ny Elfsborg.		
Every vessel pays on entering and on departing, per last	0 1	0 4
Port-Guard Duty.		
Swedish vessels pay, per last, on entering	0 0½	0 2
All foreign, ditto, ditto	0 1	0 4
Port Regulations.		
Every vessel pays this duty	0 8	0 33
Certificate of Weight for Iron, Copper, &c.		
This duty is imposed per skeppund, which weight, for metals, is equivalent to 135 kil. 5 hect., and for merchandize, to 191 kil. 465 gram., it is paid for up to and including 300 skep., or 40,650 kil.	1 0	2 0
And for every weight of 100 skep., or 19,146 kil., and above	0 16	0 66
All merchandize, such as alum, which pays the custom-duty, by the weight, pay a duty for every species of merchandize, of	0 16	0 66
Gauge Duty.		
Swedish and privileged vessels, per last	0 3	0 12
Non-privileged ditto	0 4	0 16
All vessels pay for the boat of the gauger	1 0	2 0
And the registering of the gauging at the custom-house	1 0	2 0
The certificate of gauging is paid by the privileged vessels	2 12	4 50
And by non-privileged ditto	2 24	5 0
Stamped Paper for Gauging Certificate.		
This paper is paid for by Swedish and privileged vessels	0 24	1 0
And by non-privileged ditto	1 0	2 0
Foreign vessels must be gauged every year, but Swedish and Norwegian vessels once every 10 years.		
Muster Duty.		
At the sailor's office, privileged vessels pay per last	0 2	0 8
And non-privileged, ditto	0 3	0 12
To the poor, by the captain	1 0	2 0
Ditto by every master, steersman, gunner, and carpenter	0 24	1 0
Ditto by every sailor and novice	0 12	0 50
Ditto by every cook and cabin-boy	0 8	0 33
To the secretary of the magistrate for the master of the crew.		
By privileged vessels	1 12	2 50
N. B. If the crew, including the captain exceed 11 men, upon the whole is added, for the muster duty	1 0	2 0
And if it exceeds 17 men, the duty is besides the above	2 0	4 0
Stamped Paper for Muster of Crew.		
Privileged vessels pay it	0 16	0 66
Non-privileged ditto	0 32	1 32
Stamped Paper for Certificate of Custom-house.		
Specification of cargo.		
Privileged vessels pay it	0 16	0 66
Non-privileged vessels	0 32	1 32
Seal to the said Certificate.		
Is paid to the town besides the above-mentioned duties from	0 24	1 0
To	2 32	5 32
Certificate of Measure.		
This document is necessary for the merchandize which is measured, as grain, salt, &c., and is paid separately by every exporter	0 32	1 32
Broker's Tax.		
Tonnage upon vessels,		
From 1 last unto, and including 30 lasts { Swedish ves. / Foreign do.	4 0 / 10 0	2 0 / 20 0
Ditto 31 ditto, 50 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	5 16 / 13 16	10 66 / 26 66
Ditto 51 ditto, 70 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	6 32 / 16 32	13 32 / 33 32
Ditto 71 ditto, 100 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	8 16 / 20 0	16 66 / 40 0
Ditto 101 ditto, 150 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	10 0 / 23 16	20 0 / 46 66
Ditto 151 ditto, 200 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	11 32 / 26 32	23 32 / 53 32
Ditto 201 ditto, 250 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	13 16 / 30 0	26 66 / 60 0
Ditto 251 ditto, 300 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	15 0 / 33 16	30 0 / 66 66
Ditto 301 ditto, & above { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	16 32 / 33 16	33 32 / 66 66
At the office of Klippa, a place at the entrance of the river, where the verification of the papers of vessels and their cargo is made.		
Tonnage upon Vessels.		
From 1 last, unto and including 20 lasts { Swedish ves. / Foreign do.	1 0 / 2 0	2 0 / 4 0
Ditto 21 ditto, 30 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	1 16 / 2 32	2 66 / 5 32
Ditto 31 ditto, 50 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	1 32 / 3 16	3 32 / 6 66
Ditto 51 ditto, 70 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	2 0 / 8 0	4 0 / 16 0
Ditto 71 ditto, 100 ditto { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	2 24 / 5 0	5 0 / 10 0
Ditto 101 ditto, & above { Swedish do. / Foreign do.	3 0 / 6 0	6 0 / 12 0
This last tax, although imposed by the brokers, is not for them, but they transmit it to the custom-officers of the government at Klippa.		
To procure freights and to prepare charter-party of a vessel, the broker exact from the proprietors of the vessel, per last	0 8	0 33
Custom-house Guard, placed on board the Vessels.		
For every hour exceeding the time fixed for the lading and unlading of the vessel	0 8	0 33
Custom-guard, for merchandize in magazine, per day	1 0	2 0
Packing of Freight.		
For this ½ per cent of the amount of the freight, is paid.		
Augmentation of the Custom Duties which have reference to merchandize imported by non-privileged vessels.		
These merchandize pay 40 per cent more than is marked down in the tariff of the custom-houses. These vessels pay also 40 per cent more than privileged vessels, for convoy duty, and for the duties due to the town.		
Augmentation of custom-duties upon merchandize exported in non-privileged vessels; which merchandize pay 50 per cent more than is marked down in the tariff of the custom-houses.		

GOTHENBURG is situated in the Cattegate, nearly opposite to Skaw, at the mouth of the Gotha, and in 57 deg. 42 min. N. latitude. Population formerly said to have exceeded 95,000. It decreased to less than 25,000. Since 1830, the population has so far increased as to be now estimated at nearly 30,000. It is the second trading town in Sweden.

In winter, vessels must take pilots on board.

Large vessels cannot come up to the city of Gothenburg, but are obliged to remain at a small distance from thence in the roads, whence the goods are conveyed to the warehouses, by means of canals. In this town are manufactories of cloth, and other woollen articles, particularly of the coarser kind. Three or four cotton mills, linen and canvass fabrics, &c.

There is an Exchange, East India house, docks for ship building, &c.

As far back as 1798, there arrived 652 foreign and 688 Swedish ships, &c.

The following goods were exported from Gothenburg to foreign places in the year 1804.

77,303 shippounds, iron.
7,401 ,, fine forged work.
2,813 ,, steel.
28,114 dozen boards or deals.
79,512 barrels salt herrings.
28,589 lispounds mountain moss.
1,266 barrels smoked herrings.
556 barrels of cod.
12,378 ells Swedish linen.
10,662 ,, sail duck.
2,679 barrels tar.
730 ,, pitch.
Window glass for 13,263 rix-dollars.

There were imported into Gothenburg, in the year 1804, 55,503¼ tons, or barrels of salt, being 29,000 less than in 1803. 148,494 tons, or barrels of grain, or 54,200 less than in 1803.

Of East India articles in that year there were exported only to the value of 4964 rix-dollars: of fish oil scarcely any. To inland parts there were exported 26,304 barrels of herrings.

EXPORTATION of the principal Articles from Gothenburg in the following Years.

DENOMINATIONS OF GOODS.	Measure, Weight, or Value.	1783	1789	1792	1798	1801	1804
Alum	shlbs.	346	330	448	416	653	
Deals	dozens	2,041	1,113	854	193	403	28,114
Goods, East India	rthlrs.	....	416,508	350,928	490,012	....	4,964
Hemp	shlbs.	675	181	610	5,194	10,626	
Herrings	barrels	92,595	110,641	169,383	180,128	191,461	79,512
—— smoked	....	2,758	4,000	5,237	5,412	4,631	1,266
Oil	....	11,991	10,167	32,505	34,318	19,763	
Iron	shlbs.	87,726	102,495	113,154	743,386	72,829	77,303
—— wrought	....	9,799	8,211	10,668	3,955	7,431	7,401
Mountain moss	shlbs.	2,041	1,113	854	193	403	28,589
Pitch	barrels	759	208	634	415	5,196	730
Sailcloth, Russian	ells	29,795	....	30,630	....	64,414	106,622
Swedish, ditto	....	1,865	....	....	....	29,862	
Steel	shlbs.	989	1,766	532	855	850	2,813
Tar	barrels	2,783	1,400	2,744	....	....	2,678

STATEMENT of the Total Amount of Tonnage, Pilotage, and other Charges, of a Public Nature, to which a National and a Foreign Vessel of 300 Tons burden is subject upon entering and clearing from the Port of Gothenburg.

CHARGES.	Swedish or English, and other privilged Vessels.		Foreign Vessels not privileged.	
	Swedish Money.	British Money.	Swedish Money.	British Money.
	banco.	£ s. d.	banco.	£ s. d.
Inwards	180	12 17 1	350	25 0 0
Outwards	160	11 8 6	340	24 5 7
Total	340	24 5 7	690	49 5 7

QUANTITIES and Value of Iron and Deals (the principal Articles of Merchandize) exported from the Port of Gothenburg, in each of the Three Years ending with 1831.

COUNTRIES.	IRON.						DEALS.					
	1829.		1830.		1831.		1829.		1830.		1831.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	doz.	£	doz.	£	doz.	£
Great Britain	3,495	36,698	4,007	42,074	4,511	47,366	38,000	30,280	35,300	28,160	40,600	36,615
France	610	6,405	572	6,006	160	1,680	4,500	2,560	7,050	4,080	3,880	2,640
Belgium	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,500	2,560	2,560	1,488	1,900	1,320
Brazils	230	2,415	178	1,869	307	3,224	2,750	1,600	1,280	744	2,646	1,212
Spain	16	168	....	....	....	....	3,750	2,160	....	....	900	610
Gibraltar	....	....	93	977	11	116	2,871	1,840	6,344	3,928	1,900	1,320
Portugal	123	1,292	126	1,323	127	1,334	....	....	....	....	320	224
Italy	13	137	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,620	1,104
United States	10,943	114,902	9,825	103,163	15,400	161,700						
Holland	980	10,290	897	9,419	120	1,260						
Denmark	422	4,431	308	3,234	431	4,526						
Canada	331	3,476	....	....	190	1,995						
Hamburg	181	1,901	243	2,552	135	1,418						
Bremen	115	1,208	134	1,407	20	210						
Lubec	....	....	17	179	....	....						
Hanover	45	473	....	....	142	1,491						
Norway	63	662	33	344	63	659						
Prussia	....	....	....	....	22	231						
Total	17,567	184,458	16,433	172,547	21,639	227,210	56,371	41,000	52,534	38,400	52,866	45,075

QUANTITIES and Value of the principal Articles of Merchandize imported into Gothenburg, in each of the Three Years ending with 1831.

DESCRIPTION.	1829		1830		1831	
	Quantities	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£		£
Sugar ..... cwt	38,685	67,750	44,700	73,900	51,600	70,000
Coffee ..... do.	6,600	16,500	4,300	10,750	6,600	16,500
Tobacco ..... lbs.	835,000	12,600	2,008,000	29,600	1,562,000	23,500
Cotton ..... do.	240,660	8,000	229,088	7,600	578,755	20,000
Rice ..... cwt.	3,415	2,800	748	600	185	150
Indigo ..... lbs.	48 850	12,200	46,907	11,700	30,984	7,750
Train-oil ..... gallons	29,744	3,800	29,739	3,800	25,947	3,300
Hides ..... number	11,817	6,000	10,811	5,400		
Rum ..... gallons	23,730	2,400	2,455	250	6,710	700
Dyewoods ..... tons	283	1,700	367	2,200	278	1,670
Salt ..... bushels	165 000	15,000	166,600	14,700	165 000	15,000
Cotton yarn ..... below No. 25 lbs.	....	....	450,000	3,750	100,000	2,250
—— ditto ..... above „ do.	....	....	35,600	21,000	400,000	20,000
Total value	....	148,750	....	185,250	....	180,820

Navigation of Gothenburg, 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	57	15,202	1074	102,351	57	15,202	1074	45,545
Swedish	266	40,000	2700	260,000	210	35,500	1810	85,000
American	6	2,800	80	12,000	6	2,800	80	20,000
Norwegian	442	53,000	2100	76,000	378	32,500	2420	120,000
Danish	28	1,600	140	15,000	28	1,600	140	15,000
Hanoverian	9	350	30	ballast	9	350	30	7,000
Hanseatic	7	850	40	2,000	7	850	40	3,000
Prussian	7	900	40	3,000	7	900	40	3,000
French	5	370	20	ballast	5	370	20	1,300
Russian	1	160	7	450	1	160	7	450
Swedish coasters	25	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Total	853	115,232	6231	464,801	708	90,232	5661	300,295
In the British vessels are included steamers	28	9,700	840	90,000	28	9,700	840	20,000
Of Swedish vessels departed: There were for England					65	11,000	750	25,000
" " Antwerp, Holland, France, and Mediterranean					120	20,000	800	40,000
" " America, Brazil, and Batavia					25	4,500	260	20,000
Of Norwegian vessels departed: There were for England					70	12,000	850	45,000
" " Norway					186	3,500	370	25,000
" " France, Belgium, Holland, and Mediterranean					122	17,000	1200	50,000

Of the 29 British vessels arrived, there were from Great Britain 9 with coals, 4 with cotton twist, 2 with machinery, and 8 in ballast. From Hamburg 3 in ballast, Copenhagen 2 ditto, Flensburg 1.

Of the 29 British vessels departed, there were for Great Britain 8 with iron, 1 with bones, 18 with timber, and 1 with linseed. For Libau 1 with coals.

Navigation of Gothenburg Outports, 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargo.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargo.
				£ s.				£
UDDEWALLA AND LYSEKIHL.								
British	10	1,621	85	ballast	10	1,621	85	5,165
Swedish and Norwegian	49	3,934	243	1950 0	45	3,510	211	9,432
Dutch	2	125	7	ballast	2	125	7	835
Prussian	1	270	11	unknown	1	270	11	unknown
Total	62	5,950	346	1950 0	58	5,556	314	15,732
STROMSTAD.								
British	27	1,749	235	48 7	27	1,749	235	6,176
Swedish	12	783	53	206 8	15	900	108	965
Norwegian	6	382	28	792 8	6	382	28	949
Total	45	2,914	316	1047 3	48	3,031	371	8,090
YSTAD.								
British	*10	1,172	53	unknown	10	1,172	53	unknown
Prussian	2	96	9		2	96	9	
Norwegian	6	248	28		6	248	28	
Swedish	362	14,570	1965		355	14,450	1930	
Total	380	16,086	2055	....	373	15,966	2020	
CARLSCRONA.								
British	41	117	11	unknown	1	117	11	unknown
Swedish and Norwegian	67	2,422	302		68	3,034	278	
Total	68	2,539	313	....	69	3,151	289	

Return for 1842, of British ships arrived from Great Britain, there were in ballast 2, from Hamburg in ballast 5, from Altona in ballast 1, from Wiburg in ballast 1, from Riga in ballast 1. Total 10. Of the 27 British vessels there arrived from Great Britain in ballast 26, with wine and hops 1.

Of British vessels departed for Great Britain there were with oats 8, wood 2. Total 10. 21 of these vessels departed for Great Britain with lobsters, 3 with oats. Total 27.

* The 10 British vessels arrived from Great Britain with coals, and departed in ballast for the Baltic.

† The 1 vessel arrived with coals from Great Britain, and departed in ballast for St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER VIII.

NORWAY.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF NORWAY.

Norway has nearly the same natural advantages as Sweden; the forests perhaps yield, from the country being much more mountainous, more durable timber; the soil is richer, but less of it, in proportion to the surface, is arable; the climate, from being washed by the Atlantic, is much milder, and the harbours are but little obstructed with ice.

The breeding of horses, sheep, goats, and reindeer, and cultivating small spots, yielding tolerable crops, are, with the timber-trees, minerals, fisheries, seaports, and a favourable position for commerce, the natural resources and advantages which Norway affords to its inhabitants.

Norway is remarkably picturesque and romantic in scenery; perhaps no country is more diversified with rocks, dark green forests, torrents, waterfalls, lakes, fiords, or lochs, cliffs, bays, and islands; nor anywhere are wild-fowl and good fishing more abundant. Bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, beavers, and otters, are also met with in the forests.

The seaports, or at least harbours, are almost innumerable. The principal are Bergen, Trondheim, Christiana, Hammerfest, and Ward 'Oehms.

Agriculture and pasturage, especially the latter, are followed by about three-fifths of the inhabitants, yet there does not appear to be more than one acre in twenty under cultivation or pasturage; rocks, woods, mountains, heaths, and morasses, occupying the remainder. The lands are generally cultivated by the proprietors, or *udalmen*, who hold their lands under no feudal tenure whatever, and are subject to neither suits, service, fines, escheats, nor forfeitures. The eldest son does not succeed: all the children are *odelsbaarn*, and succeed as such to a certain interest in it, by the *odelsbaarn-ret*. If the Udalman sells his land, the next of kin, one after another, may redeem it, by paying, within five years, the money which it was sold for.

Farms generally, according to Mr. Laing, comprise three divisions; the enclosed or infield, for the grain, potato, and best grasses; the pasturage *mark*, or outfield, and the detached *seater* pasture-land, which appertains to the farms; but which is sometimes thirty or to forty miles distant; on the latter *chalets* are erected much in the Swiss manner, and the cattle are pastured on the *seater* for three or four months in summer. A farm of average

size comprises about 290 acres, exclusive of the *seater*. About 148 acres of which are enclosed as infield, and one-third may be said to yield corn and potatoes, the remainder being under grass. The outfield is usually but in part cleared of wood, fenced off, and ploughed only in plots. The housemen or cotters, paying from three to four specie dollars each of rent, and working for about eight skillings (threepence) a day and their food, have their houses and spots of land in the outfield. On such a farm, there are about twenty cows, seven horses, and twenty to forty sheep and goats. The cattle are well sheltered in winter, the cow-houses are floored with wood, and even lighted by glass windows: the cows were attended to by women. The rent value was stated at 200 specie dollars a year; the taxes comprising tithe, poor-rate, and other direct assessments, but exclusive of the excise, amounted to about thirty-six rix specie dollars. The value of ordinary estates varies from 2500 to 4500 specie dollars, or 565*l.* to 1065*l.* sterling. The dwelling-houses of all classes are generally built of wood, comfortable, and well adapted to the climate.

There are in most of the inhabited districts public granaries, in which the farmers may deposit their surplus corn. In case of need they are also supplied with a loan of grain. Those who deposit grain receive 12½ per cent of increase over the quantity of corn deposited for a twelvemonth, on the corn being redelivered. Those who borrow are made to replace the quantities lent, with the 25 per cent in addition at the end of the year.

QUANTITIES of Seed-corn used, Produce of Corn, and the Number of Stock of various kinds, in each Country or District of Norway.

DISTRICTS	Produce, after deducting the Seed-corn, Quantity of Seed-corn, and Total Quantity.							STOCK.					
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Mixed Corn.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Reindeer.
	tdr.	tdr.	tdr.	tdr.	tdr.	tdr.	tdr.	numbr.	numbr.	numbr.	numbr.	numbr.	numbr.
Agershuus..	836	10,818	29,696	12,717	132,012	6,511	169,780	9,851	33,588	30,216	924	7,624	3
Smaalehuen	2174	15,230	19,685	426	111,221	6,229	154,825	8,094	27,354	26,597	219	5,202	
Hedemark..	226	11,123	30,077	87,291	65,157	6,575	192,062	10,433	50,781	79,165	10,374	6,775	
Christian...	189	8,763	92,229	51,366	8,156	3,054	133,289	12,533	68,062	86,684	22,009	7,521	
Budskerud .	1106	2,930	19,426	13,002	48,222	2,185	129,529	5,870	26,791	33,293	6,072	4,230	
Jarlsberg & Laurwig..	2368	5,930	13,521	468	71,476	337	136,783	5,103	19,772	17,060	103	4,569	
Bratsberg ..	531	1,841	30,962	3,109	29,234	154	145,998	4,121	25,848	50,183	5,903	3,332	1
Nedenæs & Raabygdel	191	1,769	22,550	11,885	—6,069	3	116,013	3,230	21,030	40,492	9,957	2,069	
Lister and Mandal.....	589	1,527	5,746	16,611	35,788	3	95,899	2,835	26,052	46,954	7 039	1,632	
Stavanger..	46	2,089	9,721	4,578	108,181	..	88,981	6,782	36,945	91,521	11,256	3,334	1
Town of Bergen	..	..	8	12	70	..	350	147	575	550	3	121	
Lower Bergenhuus..	..	135	4,712	21,173	62,715	2	92,760	5,961	63,311	113,162	11,776	4,058	
Upper ditto.	10	897	28,536	5,751	51,643	20	111,197	7,134	68,123	99,795	23,662	7,235	
Romsdal....	20	443	24,915	11,789	110,859	7	93,797	7,810	53,914	99,304	23,104	6,176	1
Lowr. Drontheim	46	1,067	29,251	17,166	79,890	198	152,238	7,208	41,049	59,765	11,287	6,539	389
Upper ditto.	206	1,016	18,531	2,242	88,562	624	152,636	6,938	29,253	58,783	12,702	4,520	2,141
Northland..	..	1,132	21,6 3	7,738	4,292	..	40,158	5,879	35,272	64,037	17,100	3,673	3,785
Finmark ...	..	300	8,337	4	12	..	11,940	2,914	16,091	40,644	11,022	1,264	75,904
Total, deducting seed	8547	67,009	407,501	269,015	1,017,175	26,793	2,024,911	113,103	644,414	1,028,915	181,518	79 874	82,225
Total seed	1323	8,663	82,211	54,681	265,112	6,511	300,474						
Total corn..	9870	75,652	489,713	323,696	1,284,287	33,204	2,331,415						

In some parts of Norway, the inner rind of the fir-tree is kiln-dried and ground, mixed with meal, and made into bread.

The horned cattle of Norway are small. The cows yield rich milk, which constitutes, with its butter and cheese, much of the food of the people.

Goats are bred in considerable numbers, and are said to be more numerous than sheep. Hogs are not generally reared. The horses are of an inferior breed, but hardy.

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution of Norway combines the principles of monarchy and democracy. Nobility was abolished in 1821, and the legislative body or Diet, called the *Storthing*, consists of two houses: the *Laything* and *Odelsthing*, or upper and lower houses.

The Council of State forms the ministry of the kingdom of Norway. The Secretaries of State are not members. A Minister of State and two Counsellors of State, who change alternately every year, reside at the Royal Court at Stockholm: the others compose the Regency at Christiana. Although the King of Sweden is King of Norway, the latter is perfectly independent of the former.

The Council of State at Stockholm consists of a Minister of State, two Counsellors of State, and a Secretary of State.

The Council of State at Christiana consists of the Governor-general of the kingdom: the head of the departments of Finance, Commerce, and Customs; the head of the department of Religion; the head of the departments of the Navy and the Army: the head of the department of Justice and Police; and the head of the department de la Revision.

POPULATION of each County or District of Norway, in the Years 1825 and 1835.

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	1825	1835								
	TOTAL.	Rural Districts.			Townships.			TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Agershuus	82,484	34,568	35,259	69,827	12,592	12,453	25,005	47,120	47,712	94,832
Smaalehnen	57,521	27,137	27,556	54,693	5,376	5,227	10,603	32,513	32,783	65,296
Hedemark	71,108	38,792	40,937	79,729	....	....	....	38,792	40,937	79,729
Christian	83,103	46,559	48,329	94,928	128	126	254	46,727	48,455	95,182
Buskerud	70,136	32,461	33,535	65,996	5,095	5,695	10,790	37 556	39,230	76,786
Jarlsberg and Laurwig	49,791	25,833	24,888	48,721	3,727	4,311	8,038	27,560	29,199	56,759
Bratsberg	57,720	29,269	30,133	59,402	3,922	4,470	8,392	33,191	34,603	67,794
Nedenes and Raabygdel	41,924	20,251	20,866	41,117	2,966	3 501	6,467	23.217	24,367	47,584
Lister and Mandal	49,590	21,243	22,274	43,517	5 539	6,422	11,961	26,782	28,696	55,478
Stavanger	57,461	30,411	30,972	61,383	2,913	3,378	6,291	33,324	34,350	67,674
City of Bergen	20,841	....	....	....	10,665	12,174	22,839	10,665	12,174	22,839
Lower Bergenhuus	74,662	42,189	43,406	85,595	....	....	....	42,189	43 406	85,595
Upper ditto	63,789	31,696	36,080	70,776	....	....	....	34,696	36,080	70,776
Romsdal	61,151	33,950	35,190	69,140	1,673	1,929	3,602	35,623	37,119	72,742
Lower Drontheim	71,178	33,128	34,154	67,282	5,693	6,665	12,358	38,821	40,819	79,640
Upper ditto	52,491	29,378	30,476	59,854	....	....	....	29,378	30,476	59,854
Northland	52,831	28,377	30,147	58,524	112	127	239	28,489	30.274	58,763
Finmark	30,528	17,610	17,701	35,341	1,098	1,065	2,163	18,738	18,766	37,504
Total	1,051,318	523,923	541,903	1,065,825	61,459	67,543	129,002	585,381	609,446	1,194,827

Rank and Professions of the Inhabitants of Norway, in the Year 1835.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Owners of Land.		Owners of Houses.	Public Officers.			Pensioners.	Merchants.	Owners of Works or Manufactures.	Artisans.	Masters of Vessels holding Burgher Briefs.	Seamen and Fishermen.	Day Labourers and Occupiers of Houses without Land.	Domestic Servants.	Paupers.
	Udalmen, Proprietors.	Farmers, but Proprietors.		Clergy.	Civil.	Military.									
Agershuus	4,152	1,523	4,435	26	17	37	130	33	76	1,282	4	203	2,676	7,910	2,458
Smaalehnen	4,423	1,209	3,277	26	11	24	114	9	16	622	31	371	1,400	5,254	1,123
Hedemark	5,962	941	4,990	26	22	44	145	24	5	1,359	3	1	4,122	8,352	2,236
Christian	6,128	625	7,788	29	20	31	90	16	96	1,797	..	..	4,398	7,583	3,276
Buskerud	5,982	856	3,732	27	14	22	133	76	10	1,154	2	148	3,979	5,097	2,547
Jarlsberg and Laurwig	3,950	1,489	1,007	23	17	57	119	48	43	1,093	268	2,108	2,300	4,516	1,261
Bratsberg	4,245	1,365	3,891	22	8	9	49	9	8	676	43	292	2,631	5,010	1,896
Nedenæs and Raabygdel	3,829	521	1,617	13	10	1	121	4	1	910	254	1,448	1,907	3,906	1,170
Lister and Mandal	6,131	819	695	15	4	2	87	4	8	591	169	1,110	1,311	2,837	748
Stavanger	4,311	1,659	3,088	26	6	10	119	28	4	566	36	829	1,473	7,223	999
Lower Bergenhuus	5,856	3,830	3,354	28	9	13	53	63	46	227	5	1,246	2,842	12,405	2,131
Upper	3,824	2,431	3,512	26	12	24	57	59	1	420	..	156	2,190	13,138	1,318
Romsdal	3,860	3,255	3,154	24	13	22	83	31	2	487	2	2,144	1,471	12,678	1,417
Lower Drontheim	4,749	1,458	4,292	20	10	27	55	32	8	1,207	5	1,452	3,314	7,148	1,234
Upper ditto	2,697	1,431	4,640	21	14	26	96	60	28	939	2	974	2,943	8,037	1,218
Northland	1,096	5,029	1,113	24	10	..	17	104	..	189	17	6,622	2,217	10,330	655
Finmark	1,429	2,127	628	11	4	..	17	54	17	96	7	3,479	1,770	3,203	300
Total	72,624	30,568	55,213	387	201	349	1,485	651	369	13,615	848	22,583	42,974	124,627	25,977

TOWNSHIPS.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Public Officers.			Pensioners.	Burghers who hold Burgher Briefs.				Artisans without Burgher Briefs.	Seamen and Fishermen.	Day Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	Paupers.
		Clergy.	Civil.	Military.		Merchants.	Publicans, &c.	Manufacturers and Artisans.	Masters of Vessels.					
Christiania	23,121	18	208	162	83	192	236	525	40	506	187	1366	3,652	673
Moss	3,277	3	10	3	19	41	34	102	10	95	63	389	312	166
Frederickstad	2,305	2	9	22	18	33	18	50	17	36	56	49	241	117
Fredericshald	4,921	4	11	30	45	60	34	83	24	83	94	239	452	160
Drammen	7,250	4	19	2	9	102	106	163	45	38	166	525	900	317
Kongsberg	3,540	3	26	3	133	28	24	62	1	538	3	201	257	324
Laurwig	3,413	4	10	9	13	42	31	73	30	79	154	207	446	123
Skien	2,625	6	8	4	4	38	31	74	22	39	83	238	375	111
Arendal	3,229	4	13	4	12	66	9	59	55	95	224	160	388	138
Christiansand	7,665	5	25	30	21	84	69	167	49	118	186	854	754	370
Mandal	2,102	1	9	..	5	43	22	23	40	64	106	114	175	35
Stavanger	4,857	2	11	4	7	73	25	182	83	..	167	351	388	123
Bergen	22,839	23	63	46	63	371	155	700	176	545	562	1500	2,962	831
Christiansound	2,347	1	9	2	8	42	21	45	47	44	178	187	246	41
Drontheim	12,358	11	34	42	76	120	172	364	72	145	574	665	1,338	568
Total	105,949	91	465	363	516	1335	987	2672	711	1925	2803	7045	12,886	4097
Total of other Townships	23,053	20	93	23	103	403	149	364	349	672	1609	1158	2,441	623
Total	129,002	111	558	386	619	1738	1136	3036	1060	2597	4412	8203	15,327	4720

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND CUSTOMS TARIFF OF NORWAY.

The fiscal and commercial legislation of Norway has been maintained on fallacious principles which owe their origin, in a great part, to the special privileges formerly granted to traders in the towns of Bergen and Trondheim, which once belonged to the Hanseatic league. Those privileges were afterwards obtained by traders in Christiania and some other towns; and the merchants and shopkeepers all over Norway are obliged to be licensed burgesses of Bergen, or of other privileged towns. These monopolists pay a tax to these towns, by which means each trader, or shopkeeper, secures within the circle attached to his shop, or trading-place, the sole right of buying or selling.

Another cause of unsound commercial and fiscal legislation, arose not so much for protection to home-made manufactures, for these, except the coarse articles worn in the farmers' houses, but from the fallacious idea that the best way to raise the revenue and relieve the landowner was to levy high duties on all goods imported into the country, and upon timber, and some other articles when exported.

The rates of duty in the several tariffs passed during the sittings of the Storthing; which both in the *Laything and Odelsthing* consists chiefly of the owners of the soil, have always been disproportionately high.

The members of the Storthing are not, however, more in error than the members of other legislative assemblages; for they quote in defence of their tariff those of England, France, and America. The tariff lately passed by the Storthing of 1842, will remain in force for two years from the 1st of January, 1843. By this tariff the following articles of British manufactures have been all subjected to greatly increased, and on many to prohibited duties: viz.—

Bobinets, lenoes, gauzes, &c., calicoes unbleached, to above 25 per cent; cotton braces to above 75 per cent; braziers' and coppersmiths' wares of all descriptions to 150 per cent; hardware, Birmingham and Sheffield wares of all descriptions from 20 to 100 per cent; iron wares, of all kinds unpolished to from 100 to 125 per cent; iron wares of every description polished or cast 150 to 300 per cent; pewter and Britannia metal wares of all descriptions to various and much higher duties than formerly; woollen manufactures of all descriptions to above 25 per cent; writing-paper to above 50 per cent; paper-hangings to above 60 per cent; buttons, horn and bone, to above 100 per cent; needles to above 25 per cent; teas black and green to above 45 per cent; all articles manufactured, to various higher duties than those of any previous tariff; china wares, various higher duties; rum and spirits of all kinds to above 25 per cent.

Among those, which chiefly affect British manufactures, on which the duties have been so much enhanced as to amount in most cases to a prohibition, with a table of the old and new duty, showing the relative increase, are the following.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	Per Centage which the duty bears to the Invoice Value.	Old Duty in Norway Currency.	New Duty in Norway Currency.
	per cent.		spd. sk.
Robinets, laces, gauzes, &c. ..... per lb.	....	0 40	1 0
Calicoes unbleached ..... do.	50 to 80	0 16	0 20
Ditto bleached ..... do.	60 to 100	0 40	0 40
Ditto striped ..... do.	80 to 120	0 40	0 40
Cotton printed ..... do.	50 to 80	0 40	0 40
Cotton quilts ..... do.	50 to 100	0 40	0 40
Fustians and corduroys ..... do.	90 to 125	0 40	0 40
Cotton braces ..... do.	40 to 60	0 40	0 72
Braziers' work of all kinds ..... do.	....	0 12	0 20
Hardware and iron goods of the coarser kind, unpolished do.	100 to 200	0 2	0 4
Ditto rough polished ..... do.	150 to 250	0 5	0 8
Ditto finely polished ..... do.	....	0 28	0 40
Iron castings finely polished ..... do.	150 to 300	0 5	0 48
Pewter and Britannia metal wares ..... do.	....	0 5	0 12
Woollen goods, the coarser kinds, carpets, blankets, &c... do.	75 to 150	0 20	0 25
Writing paper ..... do.	....	0 4	0 6
Paper hangings ..... do.	....	0 4	0 8
Account books ..... do.	....	0 6	0 9
Rum and spirits of all kinds ..... per quart of 59 cubic inches	....	0 14	0 18

PRICES of the following Articles in Great Britain, compared with the Duties in Norway.

DESCRIPTION.			Weight in Norwegian Pounds.	Cost Price in England.	Duty in Norway.
	inch		yards.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Piece	26	unbleached calico	63 Norwegian lb.	10½	0 10 6	0 7 10
Ditto.	26	ditto	66 do.	13	0 13 9	0 10 6
Ditto	30	ditto	61 do.	14½	0 15 3	0 10 8
Ditto	30	ditto	66½ do.	19	0 17 10	0 14 3
Ditto	30	ditto	61 do.	18½	0 17 9	0 14 0
Ditto	36	ditto	64½ do.	20½	1 1 6	0 15 4
Ditto	36	ditto	60 do.	22	1 5 0	0 16 6
Ditto	36	ditto	58½ do.	24	1 6 6	0 18 0
Ditto	30	bleached calico	46½ do.	9½	0 14 4	0 14 3
Ditto	30	ditto	63 do.	14	1 1 0	1 0 9
Ditto	33	ditto	63½ do.	16	1 2 6	1 3 6
Ditto		common print	28 do.	3½	0 5 10	0 5 3
Ditto		ditto	28 do.	4	0 7 6	0 6 0
Ditto		ditto	28 do.	4½	0 10 6	0 6 9
Ditto		ditto	28 do.	5	0 15 0	0 7 6
Ditto		furniture prints	82 do.	15	1 7 0	1 2 0
Ditto		ditto	81 do.	16	2 0 0	1 3 6
Ditto	7-8	common ditto	28 do.	4	1 3 6	0 6 0
Ditto	5-4	striped cotton	47 do.	18½	1 8 0	1 10 9
Ditto	5-4	ditto	46½ do.	18	1 6 0	1 7 0
Ditto	5-4	ditto	46 do.	18	1 7 6	1 7 9
Ditto	5-4	ditto	43½ do.	18½	1 8 0	1 10 9
Ditto	5-4	gray swansdown	105 do.	28	2 12 0	2 7 6
Ditto	5-4	ditto	40 do.	16	2 3 10	1 3 6
Ditto	5-4	jean	47 do.	24	1 17 2	1 16 0
Ditto	5-4	satinet	36 do.	20	1 10 0	1 10 0
Ditto	5-4	blue salanpore	58½ do.	23	1 14 0	1 14 6
Ditto	5-4	twisted cotton	28 do.	10	0 10 6	0 7 6
Ditto	5-4	corduroy	1 do.	1	0 1 0	0 0 10
Ditto	5-4	fustian	1 do.	1	0 1 3	0 1 4
Ditto		moleskin	126 do.	50	3 13 6	3 15 0
Ditto		ditto	106½ do.	49½	4 8 4	3 13 6
Ditto		ditto	65 do.	36	3 10 5	2 14 0
Ditto		velveteen	41 do.	21	2 12 0	1 11 6
1 Dozen		cotton braces	per dozen	....	0 3 0	0 5 4
Ditto		cotton quilts	do.	....	0 7 6	0 5 3
Ditto		blankets	lb.	52	5 5 0	1 19 0
Ditto		flushing	1 do.	3	0 4 0	0 2 3
Ditto		pilot cloth	1 do.	2	0 5 0	0 1 6
Ditto		carpets	36 do.	63	4 11 0	2 17 6
Ditto		ditto	30 do.	58	3 10 0	2 3 6
Ditto		iron bastings	do.	12	0 1 0	0 0 9
Ditto		ditto	do.	12	0 6 0	0 7 0
Ditto		ditto	do.	12	0 14 0	1 2 0

The foregoing is a list of British manufactures most saleable in Norway, showing the relative proportion which the present duties bear to the cost price of the article in England.

The light dues have at the same time been increased 15 per cent, and the tonnage dues 17 per cent.

GENERAL NORWEGIAN TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Import Duty.	
	r.d.	sk.
Agaricus.....lb.	0	2
Allspice .....do.	0	2½
Almonds, and almond-paste or flour .....do.	0	5
Aloes, amber, asafœtida, unwrought	0	3
—— wrought.....	1	40
Ambergris.....oz.	0	68
Anise.....lb.	0	3
—— star	0	5
Antimony and arsenic.....	0	1
Apothecaries' drugs, prepared	10 per cent	
Ashes of woods, weeds, &c., and asphaltum.lb.	0	0½
Balsams, as Riga balsam, including the bottle .....do.	0	2½
Bark, cassia and cinnamon .....lb.	0	10
—— Peruvian, cascarilla, and other kinds used for medicine .....lb.	0	2½
Basket-work, of twigs, not twisted or barked.....do.	0	1½
—— barked .....do.	0	12
—— twisted.....do.	0	72
Beds or pillows, filled with feathers .....do.	0	8
—— filled with down... .....do.	0	30
Beansmeal .....barrel	0	72
Beef, fresh, salted, or corned.....lb.	0	1
—— smoked, dried, &c.....do.	0	1¾
Beer of all kinds, as porter, ale, &c. ....quart	0	4
Bellows, lackered .....each	0	24
—— unlackered .....do.	0	8
Birds, alive:		
—— geese and turkeys .....do.	0	12
—— ducks and fowls.....do.	0	5
—— other.....do.	0	8
—— dead:		
—— fresh and salted.....lb.	0	2
—— smoked or otherwise prepared .....do.	0	6
Blacking in cakes, jars, cases, or otherwise, including package.....do.	0	4
Blankets, of hair, or mixed with other materials.....do.	0	5
—— of wool .....do.	0	25
Blinds, painted.....do.	0	55
Bloodstone.....do.	0	1
Boats	25 per cent	
Bobinets, laces, linen, &c., wove or knitted of thread, silk, or cotton.....lb.	1	0
Bones, of animals	free	
Bone, coal (ivory black) .....lb.	0	1
Bonemeal, or powder..... do.	0	1-20
Bone (whale) split .....do.	0	6
Books, printed, bound, or unbound.....	free	
—— account-books .....lb.	0	9
—— pocket, of leather.....do.	0	48
Borax.....do.	0	3
Bouillon cakes .....do.	0	18
Boxes, not otherwise enumerated	25 per cent	
Boxwood	free	
Box, work-boxes, ladies' etuis, &c.....lb.	0	72
Braces, of all sorts .....do.	0	52
Brandy, of corn, and all other sorts whatever, pure or mixed, without reference to strength .....qt.	0	18
Brass, bronzed, gilt, varnished or plated buttons, as polished brasswork.		
—— other work, as plated coppersmiths' work, manufactures, combined with zinc or tin, pay duty as if brass alone.		
Brass or brasswork unwrought, or old and only fit for resmelting .....lb.	0	1
—— plates and wire (not plated) .....do.	0	4
—— plated or gilt, as plated copper plates.		
—— netting .....do.	0	10
—— manufactures:		
—— bells, bearers, and other parts of machinery, door plates, kettles and pans, cocks, hinges, mortars, Jews' harps, swivels for furniture, nails, cast whole as well as with iron handles &c. ....lb.	0	8
Brass polished, as thimbles and sewing rings, buttons, with or without stones, snuffers, candlesticks, trays, knobs with screw, hooks with screw, rings with screw, &c. &c. .....do.	0	12
Bread, of wheat, or mixed with other grain, either hard or soft.....do.	0	1½
—— rye or other sorts .....do.	0	0½
Bricks, common, as well as double, fireproof bricks, clinkers, &c. 1000	1	24
Bristles.....lb.	0	3
Brooms of birch.....do.	0	3
Bronze powder. .....do.	1	0
—— work.—See Brasswork.		
Brushes or brushmakers' work, set in unpolished or painted wood or iron ....lb.	0	9
—— polished or lackered wood .....do.	0	30
—— in bone, horn, or other material, excepting fine pencils or paint brushes ..do.	0	60
—— pencils or paint brushes, set in quills, &c. .....do.	1	96
Butter .....do.	0	2½
Buttons of horn, bone, cocus, or wood ....do.	0	9
—— glass .....do.	0	2
—— iron or steel, all kinds .....do.	0	3
—— covered with silk thread, cotton, wool, or camel's hair as fringework.		
Cacao .....do.	0	3
Canes, rushes, bamboos .....do.	0	0½
—— cleaned .....do.	0	3
—— twisted or plaited work .....do.	0	32
Camphor .....do.	0	8
Candles, stearine, not tallow, wax, and spermaceti, and other kinds .....do.	0	8
Canary-seed .....do.	0	2
Capers, in casks .....do.	0	10
—— in glass .....do.	0	28
Cards, playing, prohibited.		
Cardamoms .....do.	0	20
Caraway-seed .....do.	0	1
Carriages and wheelwrights' work:		
—— children's carriages ..... each	0	90
—— working cart of four wheels	3	0
—— ditto of two wheels	1	60
—— other carriages four-wheeled.		
—— carriage or landau	50	0
—— basket and other seat carriages, with caleche .....each	15	0
—— without caleche .....do.	10	0
—— four-wheeled		
—— others with caleche, and either loose or fast front .....do.	30	0
—— without caleche .....do.	20	0
—— two-wheeled of all kinds.....do.	8	0
—— sledge carriages .....do.	15	1
—— sledges.....do.	2	60
—— other wheelwrights' carriage work....do.	25	0
Castor .....lb.	0	60
Catechu.....do.	0	0½
Cattle, horned, large and small, alive ....each	2	0
—— sucking-calves	free	
Caviare .....lb.	0	16
Cedar-wood.....	free	
Cement .....barrel	0	35
Chalk, red, and red stone .....lb.	0	0½
Charts, land or sea.....	free	
Cheese .....lb.	0	1½
Chestnuts .....do.	0	1½
Chips for bookbinders' shoemakers' and scabbards..... do.	0	1½
—— mats for floors.....do.	0	1
—— ditto hats, as all kinds of chip-matting, not otherwise enumerated .....do.	0	12

(continued)

ARTICLES.		Import Duty. r.d.	sk.
Chips, baskets	do.	0	12
—— wooden boxes	lb.	0	1½
Chocolate	do.	0	10
Cider	qt.	0	2
Citrons, fresh	each	0	0½
Clay or chalk pipes, including the package	lb.	0	2
Cloves, spice	do.	0	7
Clothes, or apparel and dresses, sewed, not enumerated elsewhere, are rated as the material of which it is made, with an addition of 50 per cent; if they consist of various materials, they are rated according to the material of which they mostly consist, with the 50 per cent. Clothes or woven goods, or single parts of clothes, embroidered, or with silver and gold lace, with an addition of 100 per cent.			
—— woven goods or ribbons			
—— of silk, wove in with glass or metal thread, as on silkwares			
—— of silk, in combination with other materials; viz., of cotton and silk	lb.	0	44
—— other materials	do.	0	80
—— of cotton and flax	do.	0	36
—— wool and cotton or flax	do.	0	25
—— sewed or made up, as the material whereof they are made, with 50 per cent additional duty.			
Coal	cwt.	0	2
—— jet, wrought as buttons, beads, buckles, &c.	lb.	1	40
Cocoa-nuts	each	0	2
Coffee, in shell or not	lb.	0	3
—— roasted, or imitations of		forbidden	
—— mills, in wooden cases	each	0	12
Coins		free	
Colouring, for brandy	qt.	0	11
Colours and dyes:			
—— white lead, dry or in oil	lb.	0	1½
—— umber, English red, dodenkop	do.	0	0½
—— carmine	do.	2	80
—— lampblack	do.	0	1½
—— chalk, ground	do.	0	0½
—— litharge or minium	do.	0	2
—— ochre	do.	0	0½
—— orlean mildria	do.	0	8
—— gamboge	do.	0	1½
—— Spanish green	do.	0	5
—— ultramarine	do.	2	0
—— umber	do.	0	1
—— cinnabar	do.	1	25
—— for painting:			
—— chalks	do.	0	10
—— Indian ink and colour made of juice not otherwise enumerated	do.	0	112
—— paint boxes, with colours, &c.	do.	0	16
—— for dyeing:			
—— cochineal	do.	0	20
—— circume	do.	0	0 2-3
—— indigo, French blue, prince's blue	do.	0	20
—— Brazil, Breslau red	do.	0	1½
—— quercitron bark	do.	0	0½
—— safflower (wild safran) flor cartami	do.	0	0½
—— sumach	do.	0	0½
—— other colours used in painting or dyeing	do.	0	6
—— all prepared in oil, except white lead, likewise varnishes	do.	0	4
Combs of tortoiseshells, as tortoiseshell work:			
—— ivory, as ivory work.			
—— bone or horn	do.	0	48
—— wood	do.	0	30
If the abovementioned combs are inlaid with pearls, steel, &c., are rated as if they only consisted of tortoiseshell, ivory, bone, horn, or wood.			
Confectionary	do.	0	12
Coopers' work (excepting staves and bottoms of casks)		25 per cent	
Copper, black copper, as well as old copper only fit for resmelting		0	2
—— bars and plates, rolled or hammered copper bottoms. Copper sheets, bolts, nails, and wire	lb.	0	2½
Copper sheets, plated	do.	0	16
—— smiths' work, unpolished	do.	0	8
—— ditto polished or lackered	do.	0	20
—— ditto plated	do.	0	28
Coral, raw or not worked	do.	0	3
—— worked into beads or otherwise	do.	0	72
Coriander seed	do.	0	1
Cordage.—See Ropemakers' work.			
Cork		free	
—— cut into bottle corks without settings and corksoles	lb.	0	3
—— bottle corks with settings	do.	0	30
Corn, unground.			
—— buckwheat	barrel	0	36
—— barley	do.	0	30
—— oats	do.	0	24
—— wheat	do.	0	72
—— peas	do.	0	45
—— maize	do.	0	72
—— malt of all kinds	do.	0	45
—— rye	do.	0	45
Corn, ground as grits:			
—— buckwheat	barrel at 10	0	108
—— barley, whole	do. 14	1	0
—— ditto, half	do. 11	0	100
—— ditto, pearl	lb.	0	1
—— oat grits	1 barrel at 11	0	108
—— ground as meal or flour:			
—— buckwheat, beans, or peas	lispund	0	9
—— barley	do.	0	9
—— ditto at Bodse and Transoe districts	do.	0	3⅓
—— oats	do.	0	7
—— ditto, at Bodse and Transoe districts	do.	0	3
—— wheat and potatoes	do.	0	16
—— rye	do.	0	10
—— ditto, at Bodse and Transoe districts	do.	0	4½
—— mixed, of various kinds together, is rated as that which pays the highest duty.			
Cotton	lb.	0	0½
—— yarn, not dyed or twisted	do.	0	6
—— ditto, not dyed, but twisted	do.	0	10
—— ditto, dyed	do.	0	12
—— goods:			
—— laces, bobinets, muslin, blonds, linen, crapes, net, wove or knitted	do.	1	0
—— shirting or cloths, unbleached	do.	0	20
—— ditto, bleached or printed, not otherwise enumerated	do.	0	40
—— wadding	do.	0	5
Crabs' eyes	do.	0	4
Cream of tartar	do.	0	1½
Cucumbers, salted	quarter	0	30
—— pickled	lb.	0	5
Currants	do.	0	3
Curry powder	do.	0	36
Dates	do.	0	4
Down	do.	0	15
Dresses, ladies', 50 per cent to be added to the duty on the material of which it is made.			
—— if composed of different materials	do.	2	0
Dye plants or herbs, not otherwise enumerated	do.	0	0½
Dyewoods, Pernambuco wood in logs	do.	0	0½
—— ditto in shavings cut or ground	do.	0	5
—— Brazil wood, Campechy, fustic, sandal wood, St. Martha's wood and all other dyewoods in logs	do.	0	01-10
Earths, white Coln earth, English earth, pipeclay, polishing earth, porcelain's earth, sugar earth, trippels and all other earths and clay not otherwise enumerated		free	
Earthenware, common and all kinds:			
—— vessels of clay	lb.	0	0½
—— glazed or painted	do.	0	2
—— fine or flintwares as porcelain			
—— Terralith	do.	0	5
Eggs	do.	0	1½
Ebony		free	
Engines, fire		10 per cent	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty.	
	r.d.	sk.
Engines, steam	free	
Engravings	do.	
Elephants' teeth, not worked, lb.	0	6
—— worked up and not otherwise enumerated, do.	1	40
Emery, do.	0	0½
Fans, each	0	24
Fennel seed, lb.	0	3
Feathers for beds, do.	0	4
—— ostrich's dressed, do.	6	0
—— other kinds, do.	2	0
Figs, do.	0	2½
Fire box called Platina fireboxes in lackered or other cases, each	0	45
—— without cases	0	15
—— frictions, such as luciters and other chemical preparations including the boxes, lb.	0	16
Firewood, fathom	0	15
Fireworks, lb.	0	15
Fish alive and fresh	free	
—— pickled or spiced, as anchovies, lampreys, lb.	0	6
—— smoked, do.	0	3
—— dried, do.	0	1
—— salted in barrel with pickle, barrel	1	24
Flax, uncarded, lb.	0	0½
—— carded, do.	0	1½
—— codilla, do.	0	0½
—— seed, barrel	0	30
Flies, Spanish, lb.	0	12
Flint stone, cut, do.	0	2
Floats for fishing-nets	free	
Floorcloths painted or stamped in oil colours, lb.	0	5
Flowers, artificial, of gauze or other materials, do.	0	0
Fowlingpieces of every kind with butt ends or otherwise, do.	0	15
Fringes and borderings of camels' hair, thread, cotton, or wool, do.	0	60
Fringes and borderings of silk or velvet, as silk goods.		
—— of silk and velvet in combination with camels' hair, thread, cotton, or wool, do.	9	80
Fruits, fresh:		
—— apples and pears, do.	1	0
—— cherries, plums, and other tree fruits, do.	0	1½
—— dried, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0	2½
—— in sugar, syrup, spirits, or otherwise, do.	0	9
Fungus or punk, do.	0	4
Game, birds and other game, fresh, do.	0	4
Garden plants, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0	3
Gallnuts, do.	0	2
Ginger, white or brown, powdered or whole, do.	0	2½
Goats and kids alive, each	0	16
Gold leaf, pure, in books, including the weight of the book, oz.	0	16
—— imitation ditto, do.	0	1
—— in bars or old, only fit for smelting	free	
—— worked up, including what is set in it, oz.	0	60
—— in lace, in gold and silver thread, tresses, fringes, galloons, &c. &c., pure or half pure, lb.	4	0
—— imitation, do.	0	40
Gloves, do.	0	108
Glue, do.	0	2
Glasses, burning, do.	0	12
Globes	free	
Glassware:		
—— bottles and flasks of green glass, for every quart's contents	0	1½
—— medicines, phials, glass retorts, and bottles, lb.	0	6
—— window glass, do.	0	4
—— plate glass, or looking-glass plated, do.	0	6
—— other glasswares, do.	0	8
—— where it is used exclusively as packages.	free	
Grapes, lb.	0	4
Grindstones, according to size	0	2 to 70
—— or, per foot average, each	0	24

ARTICLES.	Import Duty.	
	r.d.	sk.
Gums, gum lac, all kinds.		
—— shellac, lb.	0	2
—— caoutchouc, do.	0	7
—— ditto worked up without mixture for other materials, do.	0	14
—— others not enumerated, do.	0	5
Gypsum, raw	free	
—— burnt or powdered, 100	0	12
—— images or castings	free	
Hair, vegetable, lb.	0	1½
—— beaver, castor, hare, or rabbit, do.	0	8
—— horse, not curled, do.	0	1
—— ditto curled, do.	0	6
—— camelhair, do.	0	5
—— human, do.	0	36
—— cattle, not curled, do.	0	0½
—— cloth of horsehair, for sieves, chair-covers, &c., do.	0	24
Hats, felt, each	0	96
—— lackered, do.	0	16
—— silk, do.	0	96
—— other kinds, do.	5	0
Hartshorn, rasped, calcined, or pulverized, lb.	0	1½
Hay	free	
Heckles, small, of brass or iron, pair	0	5
—— ditto, large, for manufactures	free	
Hemp, uncarded	do.	
—— carded, lb.	0	1
—— codilla, do.	0	0½
—— seed, do.	0	15
Hones of stone, each	0	0 2-5
Honey, lb.	0	1½
—— cakes, gingerbread, &c., do.	0	4½
Hoops, 120	0	4
—— of wood, 100	0	2
Hooks, fishing, lb.	0	5
—— and eyes, do.	0	16
Hops, do.	0	4
—— Spanish, do.	0	8
Horn, of reindeer, stags, or other similar animals, unrasped	free	
—— in plates, lb.	0	5
—— of cows, goats, &c.	free	
—— worked up, and not otherwise enumerated, to pay as turners' work.		
Horses, each	5	0
Horseradish, lb.	0	1
Ink, quart	0	5
—— powder, lb.	0	4
—— printers', do.	0	3
Instruments, musical:		
—— grand pianos, each	36	0
—— forte pianos, do.	20	0
—— harps, do.	5	0
—— guitars, do.	0	72
—— violins, do.	0	30
—— violoncello and contrabasso, do.	1	40
—— fagotta contrafagotta and serpenta, do.	2	0
—— flutes, oboes, and clarionets, do.	0	20
—— trumpets, horns, bassoons, &c., do.	1	0
—— signal horns, &c., post horns, do.	0	48
—— cymbals, pair	2	96
—— drums and tambours, each	4	72
—— musical instruments not classed in the above	20 per cent	
Other instruments not otherwise enumerated, are to be rated according to the material of which they are composed—viz., brass instruments as brass ware.		
Iron and iron wares:		
—— pig iron and old iron, only fit for smelting	free	
—— castings:		
—— ballast iron, skeppund	0	60
—— cannons and mortars, do.	1	60
—— pots and kettles, tinned, lb.	0	2
—— other pots and kettles, do.	0	1
—— mortars, shots, bombs, grenades, pipes, stoves, kitchen ranges, ovens, plates, railings, and other castings, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0	1½

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	s.k.
Iron, fine, as bas-relief, flower-vases, busts, fruit-plates, lamps, candlesticks, medals, paper-springs, trays, perfume-pans, watch-stands, &c. ....lb.	0	16
—— finer bijouterie wares, as bracelets, breast-pins, chains, crosses, rings, seals, buckles, &c. ....do.	0	48
—— wrought iron:		
—— bardbold ....skeppund	2	0
—— plates, wrought or rolled, untinned, ¼ inch thick, and upwards....lb.	0	0⅞
—— ditto, under ¼ inch thick ....do.	0	1½
—— tinned plates ....do.	0	1½
—— ships' anchors, knees, and water cisterns, chairs, &c. of all kinds ...skeppund	2	0
—— nails, 5 inch and upwards....lb.	0	2
—— ditto, 5-inch to 3-inch ....do.	0	2½
—— ditto, under 3-inch ....do.	0	3½
—— table-knives, with handles of silver, plated, or ivory, penknives, and razors ....do.	0	40
—— other knives, as polished iron wares, surgical instruments of iron or steel with or without cases ....do.	0	30
—— other iron and steel ware, unpolished, as borers, gauges, turning irons, files, rasps, coffee and grit mills, hammers, choppers, plane-irons, hinges, scythes, saws, Jews'-harps, spades, ballast shovels, irons, shears, axes, &c., with or without handles ....do.	0	4
—— ditto, polished, as fire-steels, tongs, fire-shovels, pokers, hangings to swords, locks, snuffers, scissors, skates, spurs, buckles, knitting needles, sugar nippers, awls, &c. ....do.	0	8
Isinglass ....do.	0	40
Ivory black ....do.	0	1
Joiners' work, with seats and cushions, of fir and pine ....do.	0	0½
—— of elm, ash, home woods, as well as veneer with those woods ....do.	0	4
—— of mahogany and other foreign woods, as well as veneer with those woods ..do.	0	7
—— if composed of various sorts of wood it is rated according to that which pays the highest duty, real or imitation gilt poles and frames, as well as lackered dishes, bowls, and cases....do.	0	9
Juice of berries ....quart	0	7
Juniper berries ....lb.	0	03 16
Kermesgrain (mineral) ....do.	0	10
Lace, blond, bobinet, net, wove or of thread, silk, or cotton ....do.	1	0
Laurel berries ....do.	0	1
—— leaves ....do.	0	1
Lead, in pigs, or black and old lead, and only fit for remelting ....do.	0	0½
—— in rolls or sheets ....do.	0	1
—— pipes, pots, or other lead work not enumerated....do.	0	1½
—— black, used for greasing machinery, &c. ....do.	0	1
—— black crucibles ....do.	0	0½
—— ditto pencils 8 inches long ....dozen	0	2
—— ditto over 8 inches to 16 inches .... do.	0	4
—— ditto over 16 inches to 24 inches ....do.	0	6
And so on in proportion.		
—— sugar of....lb.	0	1½
Leather.—See Skins.		
Leaves, flowers, berries, and herbs, not otherwise enumerated ....do.	0	1½
Lemon acid ....do.	0	60
—— juice ....quart	0	3
Lemons, fresh ....each	0	0½
Lime, burnt ....bl.	0	10
—— and chalkstone ....do.		free
Linen of flax or hemp yarn, not twisted or coloured ....lb.	0	8
—— yarn coloured ....do.	0	10
—— twisted or thread not coloured ....do.	0	10
—— ditto coloured ....do.	0	12
Ribbons or tape as manufactures of cotton.		

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	s.k.
Linen, when not otherwise enumerated.		
—— diaper, damask, and handkerchiefs'...lb.	0	16
—— saddle girths ....do.	0	4
—— sailcloth ....do.	0	3
—— ravenduck ....do.	0	6
—— linen cloth, Flemish linen, and other linen goods dyed ....do.	0	14
—— not dyed, bleached ....do.	0	14
—— ditto unbleached ....do.	0	6
Liquors, as brandy.		
Liquorice juice ....do.	0	3
Litharge ....do.	0	0½
Lithographs, as works of art, inasmuch as they are not rated under the head of paper		free
Looking-glasses ....lb.	0	10
Macaroni ....do.	0	3
Mace ....do.	0	20
Magnesia ....do.	0	2
Machines, as corn cleaning, spinning, chopping, carding, thrashing, and other similar machines for industrial and manufacturing purposes, as well as for agriculture....		free
Manna ....lb.	0	4
Manna grits ....do.	0	2
Manure, excepting bones meal....		free
Marble.—See Stone.		
Masks, wax masks ....lb.	0	75
—— of paper.—See Paper work.		
Mastic.—See Gum.		
Mats, of bast....each	0	0½
—— rushes as rushwork.		
—— straw or chips.—See Straw or chips.		
—— containing goods, and evidently intended for the packing and dunnage mats....		free
Mattresses are rated after the material of which they are stuffed, with 50 per cent additional.		
Mead ....quart	0	3
Meal.—See Corn.		
Medals, or impressions of medals, as works of art....		free
Metal of copper and other combinations, not specially enumerated as unwrought brass.		
—— cannon ....lb.	0	3
—— nails, as copper nails.		
—— other works, as brass work.		
—— Britannia or British, as tin or pewter ware.		
Menage lamps.—See Lamps.		
Millet grits ....do.	0	1½
Milk sugar ....do.	0	2
Millstones.—See Grindstones.		
Minerals		free
Mineral water, of whole bottles or jars..	0	2
—— of half ditto....	0	1
Minium.—See Paints and dyes.		
Models of all sorts....		free
Molasses, common....lb.	0	1
Muriatic acid ....do.	0	0½
Musk ....oz.	0	70
Music		free
Mustard seed ....lb.	0	0½
—— ground ....do.	0	7
—— prepared, glass or jars included .....do.	0	4
Mushrooms, truffles, &c. ....do.	0	18
Naturalia, as earth, stone, ores, shells, animals, stuffed or in spirits, insects, plants, fruits, dried or in spirits, for collection....		free
Needles, sewing and drawing ....lb.	0	32
New silver, unwrought, as metal of copper and other combination, wrought...do.	0	45
Nitric acid ....do.	0	1½
Nuts, hazel and walnuts ....do.	0	1½
Nutmegs ....do.	0	20
Oakum.. ....do.	0	1½
Ochre.—See Colours and dyes.		
Oil, olive, in cask ....do.	0	3
—— ditto, in bottles or flasks ....do.	0	10

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty.	
	r.d.	sk.
Oil, ray, almond, castor, oleum ricini, and mace ....lb.	0	6
—— hemp, flax, rape, palm, and similar oils, not otherwise enumerated; as well as spermaceti oil ....do.	0	1½
—— turpentine, spike, lavender, juniper, and birch oil ....do.	0	1½
—— petroleum, hartshorn, tartar, amber .do.	0	4
—— hair oil, and aniseed, bergamot, citron, jasmine, clove, peppermint, rose, rosemary, and all other essential oils not otherwise enumerated, including glass in which they are in....do.	0	30
—— vitriol (sulphuric acid) ....do.	0	0½
—— cake....		free
Oilcloth, in whole pieces, or cut in smaller pieces, as table-covers, table-mats, &c....lb.	0	10
Olives, in cask ....hhd.	3	0
—— in glass....lb.	0	8
Onions, edible, of all kinds ....do.	0	0⅔
Opium ....do.	0	35
Oranges, fresh, all sorts....each	0	0½
—— dried, and dried orange-peel. ....lb.	0	0½
Ossa sepia ....do.	0	3
Ox-tongues ....do.	0	3
Paper, work of pasteboard, &c. ....do.	0	24
—— of all kinds, writing, drawing, unlined, note paper, pressed printed paper, as well white as coloured paper, in the mass....do.	0	6
—— pasteboard, packing paper, cartridge paper, and brown and blue wrapping paper....do.	0	0½
—— printers' paper, not pressed, as well white as coloured in the mass ....do.	0	1
—— sheathing paper ....do.	0	0½
—— polishing paper....do.	0	4
—— oil paper....do.	0	10
—— hangings for rooms, &c....do.	0	8
—— coloured, painted, marbled, gilt, either with gold or silver, paper embossed or stamped with figures. Visiting cards without names, blank bills of exchange, bills of parcels, &c., vignettes ruled, music paper, cards with games, paper for pictures, for books, children's toys, &c. ....do.	0	8
—— clippings		free
—— calico, calico washed over with paper, pap, or paste ....lb.	0	10
—— maché, wrought, except in toys ....do.	0	24
Pastilles and scented paper for burning ..do.	0	18
Pearls, unset:		
—— real....		free
—— glass pearls, for beads, embroidery, and wax pearls ....lb.	0	20
—— other glass pearls ....do.	0	4
—— steel pearls, and other pearls of imitation metal....do.	1	0
—— amber pearls, as wrought amber.		
—— coal pearls as unwrought coals, coral as unwrought coral.		
—— other kinds....do.	0	20
—— set are weighed with the article in which they are set, and pay the duty as such.		
—— wrought into purses, beads, &c. ....do.	0	48
—— mother-of, unwrought ....do.	0	1
—— ditto, wrought ....do.	1	40
—— barley.—See Corn.		
Percussion caps, including cases....do.	0	20
Perfumes, including bottles....do.	0	12
Pens of steel or other metal, including card....do.	0	18
Pepper, cayenne, bottles included ....do.	0	36
—— all other ....do.	0	3
Pickles or preserves....do.	0	5
Pins, body, as hair pins ....do.	0	10
—— other pins as polished ironware.		
Pipe heads or bowls, with or without embellishments:		
—— of real meerschaum....do.	1	60

ARTICLES.	Import Duty.	
	r.d.	sk.
Pipe-heads of porcelain....lb.	0	15
—— of wood, chalk, clay, and composition of chalk, clay, and other materials, as well as all other kinds....do.	0	18
Pistols.—See Fowlingpieces.		
Pitch ....do.	0	1
—— oil, as pitch plants, live		free
Plate glass.—See Glass.		
Plat de ménage, the articles each pay separately as enumerated in the tariff. Bottles as glassware.		
Platina, unwrought....		do.
—— wrought, as wrought silver.		
Ploughs....		do.
Pocket-books of leather....lb.	0	48
Pomatum, in jars or glass included ....do.	0	24
—— paper, as cosmetics ....do.	0	40
Pomegranate extract for negus, bottles included ....do.	0	24
Pomegranates, fresh ....each	0	0½
Portefeuille of leather ....lb.	0	48
Porcelain white without gilt drawings, name, coloured edges ....do.	0	5
—— other kinds ....do.	0	15
—— pipebowls as well white as painted.—See Pipebowls.		
Pork smoked ....do.	0	2⅔
—— salted ....do.	0	1½
—— fresh ....do.	0	1½
Potash ....do.	0	1
Potatoes ....barrel	0	12
—— flour.—See Corn.		
Powder, gun ....lb.	0	4
Printers' ink ....do.	0	3
Presses for printing, lithographic, copperplate, or steel, with whatever belongs to them....		free
Prunes ....lb.	0	3
—— pulp.... do.	0	1
Pumice stone		free
Punch extract.—See Brandy.		
Quassia.—See Drugs.		
Quercitron bark.—See Colours and dyes.		
Quicksilver ....lb.	0	6
Quills raw and unprepared of all sorts ... do.	0	1½
—— prepared	0	8
Rags, old		free
Raisins ....lb.	0	1½
—— stalks		free
Rapeseed and turnipseed....barrel	0	20
Red chalk pencils as blacklead pencils.		
Rice in the husk ....lb.	0	0½
—— clean, and rice flour ....do.	0	1½
Roses salted and dried as drugs.		
Rosin, common ....do.	0	0⅔
Ropemakers' work, tarred....do.	0	2
—— untarred ....do.	0	2
—— sail twine, and twine....do.	0	5
—— cordage of grass, rush, or bast....do.	0	1
Rouge in pots, porcelain, glass, &c., without any allowance for tare ....do.	0	20
—— papers and vessels ....do.	1	60
Roots, chicory burnt		prohibited
—— raw....lb.	0	0½
—— beet, carrot, celery, turnips, parsnips, and other edible roots, not otherwise enumerated ....barrel	0	40
—— ipecacuanha, jalap, bark root, galanga, cortus Arabicus, liquorice, sarsaparilla, orris root, gedvary, and other roots for drugs, and not otherwise enumerated ....lb.	0	2
Rush, unwrought....		free
—— mats, horse-cushions, paddings, shoes, brushes, and other work of rushes ....lb.	0	1
Sacks as the material of which they are made, with 50 per cent additional.		
—— with goods when clearly intended only as the package		free
Saddlers' work, with gilt or plated embellishment....lb.	0	30
—— other embellishment or without embellishments ....do.	0	16
Saffron ....do.	0	30

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	sk.
Sago, grits, and flour ..... lb.	0	2
Sails, made, as the material of which they are made		
Sailcloth.—See Linen.		
Sal ammoniac ..... do.	0	2
Saltpetre ..... do.	0	0½
Salt rock	free	
—— Seltzer, English Epsom salts, glauber and other salts for drugs not otherwise enumerated ..... lb.	0	0½
—— refined table ..... do.	0	1
—— all other kinds not otherwise enumerated ..... barrel	0	20
Sample books, without samples, as blank-books or protocols. Sample books to which samples are attached are admitted duty free, on the other the samples have to pay duty according to the rates fixed to the articles, provided they are objects for trade.		
Sauce ..... quart	0	2½
Sausages smoked and salted ..... lb.	0	2½
Seeds of all kinds for agricultural or garden purposes, not otherwise enumerated	free	
Sercuss, commonly called jack screws ..... lb.	0	1
Sealingwax ..... do.	0	16
Scales or rules for measuring, inasmuch as their admission is not prohibited by the law of 28th July, 1824 ..... each	0	3
Scales and weights	prohibited	
Shaving cases, fitted ..... lb.	0	60
Shots ..... do.	0	1
Sheep or lambs ..... each	0	25
Shoe-blacking.—See Blacking.		
Shoemakers' work, of silk or other ..... lb.	0	100
—— materials, Morocco, cordovan, alumed or dyed skins, varnished or lackered .. do.	0	70
—— of other skins or leather ..... do.	0	40
Ships brought in as wrecks or being disabled, and that cannot be repaired, on amount of sale	5 per cent	
—— inventories saved from wrecks	do.	
Silver in bars and unwrought, or old and only fit for smelting	free	
—— with impressions of figures unpolished, as work for silversmiths ..... oz.	0	6
—— thread laced, as gold lacework.		
—— in other work ..... do.	0	12
—— leaf pure or imitated, including weight of book ..... do.	0	2
Silver ..... lb.	0	16
Silk and floret spun and unspun, as well dyed as undyed ..... do.	0	60
—— other kinds of silks or floret goods .... do.	1	40
Syrup, capillaire, mulberry, rose, violet, and such like ..... do.	0	8
Skins and hides unprepared:		
—— of large cattle, horses and buffaloes,		
—— dried, as well salted as unsalted, weighing 28 lbs. each, without the head, horns, and tail, or above 32 lbs. each with these extremes	free	
—— of a lesser weight ..... lb.	0	0½
—— raw, as well salted as unsalted, weighing above 56 lbs. each without the head, horns, and tail, or above 64 lbs. each with these extremes	free	
—— of lesser weight ..... lb.	0	0½
—— of calf, pig, buck, goat, reindeer, elk, stag, doe, and other deer, as well as common sheep and lamb:		
—— dried ..... do.	0	0½
—— raw, salted as well as unsalted .... do.	0	0½
—— other kinds of unprepared skins and hides, with the exception of skins for furriers, as well dry as raw, salted or unsalted ..... do.	0	0½
Hides are weighed with the salt without any allowance.		
—— tanned or prepared, without having the hair on:		
—— tanned, under which is sole leather ... do.	0	6
—— yellow or black varnished or lackered, prepared with oil as waterproof, prepared with alum, as white or as yellow doeskin ..... lb.	0	12
Skins and hides Morocco and cordovan, real or imitation shagreen, parchment as well as skins or hides, dyed, gilt with gold or silver, or embellished with figures, either pressed, printed, or painted, or otherwise decorated ..... do.	0	25
—— other skins or hides, without hair but prepared ..... do.	0	12
—— work made out of these skins, not otherwise rated, are to pay as the skin whereof the work is made, with 50 per cent additional on the duty.		
—— with the hair on for furriers, prepared or unprepared:		
—— beaver, ermine, fitch, marten, otter, sable ..... do.	0	48
—— racoons, wild or Spanish cats, lynx, leopard, lion, tiger, swan ..... do.	0	24
—— bear, squirrel, Siberian and Russian sheep and lambs, under which the Crimea and Calmuck skins, rabbits, fox, wolf, glutton, &c. ..... do.	0	12
—— stot, hare, tame cat, genet, seal, as well as other animal ..... do.	0	6
Work of these as furriers' work; under these are included furs sewed together as linings, pay duty as the skins whereof they are made, with 200 per cent additional (caps excepted); combined with other material, pay the whole weight as furriers' works.		
Slates for writing, of stone ..... do.	0	1½
—— of pasteboard ..... do.	0	4
—— pencils ..... do.	0	2
Soap, perfumed ..... do.	0	15
—— green ..... do.	0	1½
—— white yellow, in bars as well as other sorts ..... do.	0	2½
Soda as Ashes.		
Soy as Sauces.		
Spermaceti ..... do.	0	7
—— candles ..... do.	0	12
—— oil.—See Oils.		
Spelter.—See Zinc.		
Sponges ..... do.	0	30
Spectacles and eyeglasses ..... do.	0	45
Straw	free	
Sticks, walking ..... lb.	0	48
Steel ..... do.	0	0½
—— wrought.—See Iron.		
—— pens.—See Pens.		
—— wire ..... do.	0	2
—— ditto, netting, not painted ..... do.	0	3
—— ditto, painted and blinds ..... do.	0	24
—— straps, shaving ..... each	0	8
Starch ..... lb.	0	2
Storax ..... do.	0	5
Strings, gut and silk strings, twisted over or not as well as gut thread ..... do.	0	75
—— steel, brass, and metal strings, including the substance on which they are wound ..... do.	0	6
Straw, worked:		
—— floor mats as mats of rush:		
—— hats.—See Hats.		
—— flowers, plaited wove, baskets, and all other straw-work alone or mixed with other material ..... lb.	0	60
Staves, unwrought.		
—— wrought (edged or planed)		
—— pipe staves or others, over 54 inches long 120	1	48
—— hogshead staves from 42 to 54 inches long ..... do.	1	0
—— barrel staves and staves in bundles for barrels under 42 inches ..... do.	0	24
—— half-barrel staves, anker staves, and others, 14 inches in length ..... do.	0	12
—— bottoms, as bottoms to casks.		
Stones for lithography	free	
—— blockstones	do.	
—— blocks of marble and alabaster .. cubic foot	0	5

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	sk.
Stones, blocks of gulland and others.....each	0	1
—— wrought on statuary and other stone-mason work.		
—— statues, busts, bas-reliefs, and vases as works of art.....	free	
—— with turned or engraved work, or decorated with figures and other ornaments, as lamps, candlesticks, cruet-stands, basins, and boxes, ornamented with metal or not.....lb.	0	20
—— simple stone-masonry, as grave-stones, steps, table slabs, cornices, mortars, &c.		
—— wrought, &c., of marble, alabaster, or porphyry .....do.	0	0½
—— sandstone, serpentine, or other stone..do.	0	01-12
—— precious, unset.....	free	
—— set, are weighed, pay duty on the material in which they are set.		
—— imitation, ground or polished, unset ..lb.	0	8
—— set, are weighed with the settings, and duty paid on the material in which they are set.		
—— works of art, such as statues, busts, bas-reliefs, vases, hand paintings, gypsum castings and medallions, as well as impressions of medals, further paintings, lithographs, copperplate, &c., when not enumerated, and rated under the head of paper, with or without frames.....	free	
Snake.....lb.	0	8
Sulphur or brimstone.....do.	0	0½
—— flower .....do.	0	0½
Succades, as preserves.		
Sugar, refined, in loaves and plates, and all kinds of candies.....do.	0	4
—— powdered, refined, and white, powder sugar .....do.	0	2½
—— brown and yellow, moist or powder sugar .....do.	0	1½
—— as ground, refined, or white powdered sugar; no package is to be reckoned where there are pieces weighing ¼ lb. or more. It is not admitted to pay duty for such separately from the powdered sugar, but the whole package must pay duty as for refined sugar, as in loaves or plates.		
—— earth.—See Earth.		
Swabs.....do.	0	15
Swine, alive.....each	1	0
—— sucking.....	free	
Swords, with or without sheaths.....lb.	0	24
Tallow .....do.	0	2
—— candles.....do.	0	4
Tamarinds.....do.	0	3
Tapioca grits and flour .....do.	0	3
Tar .....do.	0	90
—— coal .....do.	0	30
Tartar, cream of.....do.	0	1½
Tartaric acid.....do.	0	5
Tea, bohea, and other black teas, as congou, pekoe, &c.....do.	0	14
—— green.....do.	0	24
Telescopes.....do.	0	28
Tiles, glazed.....1000	3	0
—— unglazed .....do.	2	0
Tinmen's work.....lb.	0	15
Thread.—See Flax goods.		
Tin, unwrought, or old, and only fit for resmelting, as well as rasped .....do.	0	1½
—— wrought, or cast in wares, as Britannia metal.....do.	0	12
Tinfoil.....do.	0	2½
Tobacco leaves and stalks, as well as carots.....do.	0	4
—— snuff.....do.	0	11
—— cigars .....do.	0	24
—— smoking, chewing, or pigtail, and other fabricated tobacco .....do.	0	8
Tonquin beans .....do.	0	22
Truffles.—See Champignons.		
Train-oil .....quart	0	1½

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	sk.
Trees, bushes, and plants, alive.....	free	
Truffles, as mushrooms.		
Trusses, rupture.....lb.	0	24
Tutenag as Zinc.		
Turf	free	
Turners' work:		
—— wheels and blocks (*a*) of art, of bone, ivory, whalebone, or wood, not otherwise enumerated.....lb.	0	30
—— (*b*) ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, tortoiseshell, either alone or composed of any of these materials.....do.	1	40
—— (*g*) composed of those articles enumerated in *a*, and of *b*, and not forming either of them .....do.	0	45
Turmeric.—See Dyes and colours.		
Turpentine .....do.	0	0½
Types for printing.....	free	
Uldrian. Ultramarine. Umber. } See Dyes and colours.		
Umbrellas and parasols, covered with silk.each	0	80
—— covered with cloth .....do.	0	40
—— without coverings .....do.	0	36
Vanilla.....lb.	1	72
Vermicelli .....do.	0	3
Vetches .....barrel	0	20
Vinegar of all kinds.....quart	0	3
Violin bows, and other boxes for musical instruments.....each	0	6
Virer and virerbands, as well as virer reels included in the weight.....lb.	0	4
Vitriol, blue .....do.	0	1½
—— white .....do.	0	0½
—— green .....do.	0	0¼
Wafers, common as well as with figures, letters, &c. .....do.	0	12
Walnuts—See Nuts.		
Wax .....do.	0	6
—— candles and torches .....do.	0	12
Wares, damaged, inasmuch as the officers admit their being damaged, or it is proved they have been damaged during the voyage, if sold by auction, from the gross amount.....	10 per cent	
It is optional, however, with the owner, if he prefers it, to pay the duty as rated.		
Watches:		
—— 1. Pocket and ladies' watches,		
—— in gold cases.....each	1	0
—— silver.....do.	0	60
—— pinchbeck or other materials .....do.	0	30
—— 2. Wall clocks (with weights),		
—— with works of wood or partly of wood .....lb.	0	9
—— with works entirely of metal .....do.	0	18
—— 3. Table watches,		
—— in cases of bronze, other metal, or porcelain.....each	5	0
—— cases of alabaster wood or other materials.....do.	2	60
—— 4. Tower clocks as well as parts thereof, as the material whereof they are made.		
—— 5. Parts of the works of watches under Numbers 1, 2, 3, as well as their dials.....lb.	1	0
—— cases pay as watches; weights to clocks are rated separately, and pay as the material whereof they are made.		
Whips.—See Saddlery.		
Wigs, of all sorts of hair, silk, &c. &c.....do.	2	0
Wine .....quart	0	7
—— in bottles.....do.	0	20
—— lees, when fluid, as wine, but when mixed with oat or rye meal, in the proportion of 6 lbs. to the hogshead ....do.	0	0½
—— dry .....lb.	0	0⅛
Wood.—See Dyes and colours.		
—— and timber:		
—— lut, of the same kind of home growth.		
—— oak, cut or uncut.....	free	
—— masts or fir, not under 50 feet in length and 10 inches top	do.	

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. rd.	sk.
Wood and timber, square cut beams of fir, not under 3.11 feet long and 12 inches thick	free	
To ascertain the thickness the circumference is taken, and divided by 4.		
—— planks of fir, not under 30 feet in length and 10 inches top	do.	
—— all other woods of the kinds, as home growth ..... cubic foot	0	2
—— 2d, foreign kinds not otherwise enumerated, in blocks, planks, or slabs, over ¼ inch thick ..... do.	0	8
—— foreign, cut for the purpose of veneering, not exceeding ¼ inch thick ... lb.	0	6
—— 3d, wrought or worked up, treniona and wedges 1000	0	60
—— shoes, wooden ..... pair	0	2
—— work made of wood and leather or skin:		
—— bellows.—See Bellows.		
—— slippers and coloshes ..... do.	0	3
—— other work, not otherwise rated	25 per cent	
—— medicinal woods and drugs, for apothecaries ..... lb.	0	0½
—— workboxes, ladies', with sewing materials ..... do.	0	72
Wool, lined wool ..... do.	0	0⅔
—— other kind ..... do.	0	2
—— yarn or camelyarn, undyed ..... do.	0	10
—— ditto, dyed ..... do.	0	12
—— cards ..... pair	0	4
Woollen goods:		
—— Feroe and Iceland, coarse jackets, stockings, and mittens ..... lb.	0	8

ARTICLES.	Import Duty. r.d.	sk.
Woollen goods, all other woollen goods ... lb.	0	25
Zinc, spelter, tutenag, unwrought ..... do.	0	0½
—— rolled in plates ..... do.	0	1½
—— nails or bolts ..... do.	0	2½
All goods not enumerated above, are subject to a duty of 15 per cent.		
In cases where the tare is not specified in the place where the goods are rated, or not otherwise fixed, then the following rule is observed:		
Whole barrels ..... do.	0	24
Half ditto ..... do.	0	18
One-fourth ditto ..... do.	0	12
One-eighth ditto ..... do.	0	8
Other casks and cases	12 per cent	
Goods imported in bottles, flasks, glass and other jars with wrappers	30 per cent	
—— imported in lead, iron, or copper cases or flasks	20 per cent	
Mats as emballage ..... mat	0	4
—— of straw or rush	3 per cent	
—— of weed double	4 per cent	
—— of ditto single	2 per cent	
Woollen sacks	8 per cent	
Linen ditto	4 per cent	
Bags or sacks with meal or grits	3 per cent	
Linen emballage, around cases, casks, &c., 3 per cent is to be allowed on the gross weight with the tare of the case, &c.		

TARIFF OF EXPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty. spd.	sk.
Anchovies where 8 kegs make a quarter as well as salted fish ..... barrel	0.	4
Bark of oak ..... skpd.	0	30
—— all other kinds pay duty as timber and wood over 20 inches long.		
Brass, as copper.		
Bone ..... do.	0	20
Blue dye ..... lb.	0	0½
Chrome ores ..... do.	0	01-10
Cobalt ores, crystals, flags, &c. ..... do.	0	14
Cobalt blue, refined, and the oxyd ..... do.	0	4
Copper rolled ..... do.	0	0¼
—— all other kinds, as well as old ..... do.	0	0½
Charcoal as wood over 20 inches in length.		
Cordage old ..... skpd.	0	0½
Fish, dried or smoked ..... veg.	0.	3
—— clipfish or baccalan ..... do.	0	1½
—— salted of all kinds in barrel, whether full or not ..... barrel	0	4
—— caught on the banks and salted in bulk..	free	
Horses ..... each	1	0
—— foals	free	
Iron in bars, and castings ..... skpd.	0	16
—— pig-iron and old iron ..... do.	0	14
Lobsters ..... each	0	0½
Metal, as copper.		
Roe, fish ..... barrel	0	9
Staves, as wood and timber		
Saffres or Zaffres ..... lb.	0	2
Train-oil ..... barrel	0	30
Timber and wood of all kinds, when a full treelast is exported:		
—— in pieces over 20 inches in length, per treelast	0	72
—— in smaller pieces	0	36
If it is exported in open boats, the duty on each last is to be doubled.		

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty. spd.	sk.
Timber and Wood, when the amount shipped in a decked vessel does not in the whole make a treelast, then ..cubic foot	0	0⅔
If the cargo taken in the whole does not amount to ¼ of the ship's tonnage, the duty is to be levied on the quantity taken in; the same is to be the case if the quantity taken in does not exceed 5 treelasts, even should that amount to ¼ or more of the ship's tonnage.		
In all other cases the duty on the wood is to be levied on the full tonnage of the vessel, making however an allowance for the space any other goods shipped at the same time may occupy. For a less space or any unoccupied room in the hold of the vessel no allowance is to be made; the duty to be paid will be on the whole ship's tonnage. Wood or timber taken on the deck of the vessel is only to be rated when the quantity in the hold or under the deck, does not amount to ¼ or more of the vessel register tonnage.		
In the event of other wood or timber being shipped on board at the same time, subject to higher duty, then the duty on the whole will be calculated according to the highest rate, except the quantity on board is intended, and is only sufficient for the vessel's own use.		
Goods intended for exportation, and not enumerated in this tariff, are not to be subject to duty.		

TARIFF FOR TONNAGE DUES.

DESCRIPTION.	Rate per Commerce Last.	DESCRIPTION.	Rate per Commerce Last.
When a vessel arrives from or departs to		C. Places in Sweden, as far as relates to Norwegian or Swedish vessels	
A. Places out of Europe, or in the Mediterranean within the straits of Gibraltar ..... spd.	0 54	1st. To and from harbours lying between the Naze and the Russian frontiers in Finmark	0 16
B. Places not included under letter A., excepting ports in Sweden, when Norwegian or Swedish vessels go or come therefrom	0 35	2d. To and from other Norwegian ports	0 12

TARIFF FOR LIGHT DUES.

DESCRIPTION.	Rate per Commerce Last.	DESCRIPTION.	Rate per Commerce Last.
A. In general of all vessels proceeding between Norway and all foreign ports. spd.	0 16	1st. Norwegian harbours, lying between the Naze and the Russian frontiers in Finmark	0 8
B. Excepting Norwegian and Swedish vessels that go between Sweden and		2nd. To and from other Norwegian ports	0 6

LIST of Articles of Importation which may be warehoused on credit under the King's Lock, with the Quantity in which each may be entered and transferred.

DESCRIPTION.	In what quantities.	DESCRIPTION.	In what quantities.	DESCRIPTION.	In what quantities.
Allspice ..... lbs.	300	Flax, carded ..... lbs.	1200	Skins & hides, furs, as marten, beaver, ermine, fitch,	
Alum ..... do.	1200	—— codilla ..... skeppunds	10	sable ..... lbs.	16
Aniseed ..... do.	300	Grindstones, 1 foot	360	— ditto skins, unprepared ..... do.	1000
Almonds ..... do.	200	—— 2 feet	270	—— ditto, as beaver, Siberian and Russian lamb, Calmuck, Crimea skins, rabbit, fox, squirrel, wolf, and glutton ..... do.	20
Brandy of corn ..... quarts	400	—— 3 do.	180	Steel ..... do.	1200
Brass, unwrought ..... lbs.	600	—— 4 do.	90	Staves, for barrels ..... do.	3000
—— in plates ..... do.	150	—— 5 do.	50	Shot ..... do.	600
—— wire ..... do.	150	—— 6 do.	30	Sugar, of every description .. do.	1000
Beef, salted ..... do.	600	—— 7 do.	15	Silks, or florets ..... do.	20
—— smoked ..... do.	600	—— 8 do. & upwards .	10	Sulphur ..... do.	1800
Beanmeal ..... barrels	10	Gallnuts ..... lbs.	300	Soap ..... do.	1000
Butter ..... lbs.	600	Glue ..... do.	300	Tallow ..... skeppunds	5
Colours, white lead in oil ..... do.	500	Hemp, codilla ..... skeppunds	8	Tar ..... barrels	10
—— chalk, ground ..... do.	2400	Honey ..... lbs.	600	Tea ..... lbs.	100
—— ll barge ..... do.	600	Iron, wrought or rolled ..... do.	1000	Tobacco ..... do.	1000
—— ochre ..... do.	1200	—— plate ..... do.	500	Vinegar ..... quarts	400
—— umber ..... do.	600	—— tinned ..... do.	500	Vitriol, blue ..... lbs.	400
—— shumach ..... do.	2400	—— anchors, &c. .... skeppunds	5	—— green ..... do.	2400
—— Paris yellow ..... do.	600	Lead, pigs or blocks ..... lbs.	2400	Wine ..... quarts	400
Cheese ..... do.	600	—— sheet ..... do.	600	Wax ..... lbs.	100
Cork, wrought ..... do.	200	Linen thread ..... do.	100	Wool ..... do.	500
Corn of all kinds ..... barrels	50	Oil, olive, in cask ..... do.	200	—— yarn, undyed ..... do.	300
Coal ..... do.	60	—— spermaceti ..... do.	500	—— ditto, dyed ..... do.	200
Cotton ..... lbs.	1200	Pork, smoked ..... do.	600	Woollen goods:	
—— yarn, plain ..... do.	200	—— salted ..... do.	600	—— Iceland and Feroe goods ..... do.	200
—— ditto, dyed and twisted do.	100	Pitch ..... do.	1200	—— all other woollen goods. do.	200
Cacao ..... do.	200	Pepper ..... do.	250		
Cotton shirtings, unbleached do.	100	Rosin ..... do.	15,000		
Currants ..... do.	300	Rapeseed ..... barrel	50		
Down ..... do.	100	Ropemakers' work. skeppunds	3		
Dyewood, in logs ..... do.	6000	Raisins ..... lbs.	400		
—— ground ..... do.	1000	Skins and hides:			
Flax, unc rded ..... do.	1200	—— unprepared ..... do.	1200		
		—— prepared ..... do.	300		

DECREE FOR LEVYING THE CUSTOMS DUTY IN NORWAY.

I. From the 1st January, 1843, to the 1st January, 1845.

The following duties on goods and vessels shall be paid to the Treasury:—Import duties, bonding duties, export duties, tonnage dues, light dues, duties on foreig vessels that have become Norwegian property.

On the other hand, during the same period shall be taken off:—

1. Those dues which have hitherto been paid to the treasury by all vessels coming from abroad, and not subject to quarantine for their clean bill of health (Sundhead's pass),

in conformity with the regulations of the 26th June, 1813, and law of the 26th October, 1815, and the regulations of the 16th July, 1816.

2. The following special dues on vessels hitherto paid to the treasury: viz.—

Ring Money in Bergen, in conformity with a royal resolution of 9th April, 1697.

Ring Money in Drontheim, Christiansund, and Moulde, in conformity with the royal resolutions of 17th May, 1772, 15th February, 1792, and the 16th May, 1806.

Custom-house harbour dues in Bergen, in conformity with the royal resolution of the 17th April, 1810.

Ballast money in Drammen, in conformity with the royal resolutions of the 13th April, 1740, and 5th June, 1809.

And the surveying duty on goods imported into Tromso, in conformity with the royal resolution of the 4th January 1804.

II. The import duties are calculated according to the tariff to be paid on all foreign goods entered for consumption, without reference to whether imported for public or for private account. The following only are exempt:

All goods on which an exemption from duty has been or may hereafter be specially obtained, either with reference to raw materials or other articles for use in the erection of manufactories, &c.

Ships' inventories, such as anchors, chains, sails, cordage, &c., which Norwegian vessels may be furnished with abroad, so far as the said inventory is used by the same vessel in which it is brought from abroad. Similar articles of inventory taken out in bond and exported, but used by the same vessel, before her return to the country, will likewise be exempt from duty.

Ships' provisions and other necessaries which vessels may bring from abroad, and which remain on board the vessel, but not more than the custom-house inspectors may deem needful with reference to the size of the vessel, number of crew, and length of voyage and time the vessel may be detained at the port of discharge.

Wearing apparel belonging to travellers, in as far as the quantity and nature may not be more, or other, than the custom-house officers consider necessary for their use.

Mechanics' tools, travelling equipages, either for driving or riding, instruments, furniture, bedding, and bedclothes, and other household goods and chattels, when these are clearly proved to have been used abroad by any person who now intends to settle in the country and to apply them to his own, and the same use again.

Bottles and glass (with the exception of common bottles), casks, jars, bags, mats, &c., which contain goods, and which are clearly and solely used for the package or emballage.

III. With the exception of those instances in which the tariff specially provides that the import dues shall be levied on the goods and their emballage without any deduction or allowance for the latter, in that case the importer is to have the liberty to separate his goods from the packages; without such a separation no allowance can be made for emballage or package excepting. When any fixed allowance is specially provided for in the shape of tare, by the tariff; likewise when no tare for the goods or emballage is fixed by the tariff, and it is impossible to ascertain what amount it really is, inasmuch as the goods cannot be unpacked, the customary tare allowed in trade may be taken as a guide.

When the custom-house officers find a number of bales in which the packages appear to be the same nature and quality. They may take away any package as a guide to calculate the tare on the whole.

For casks with fluids which pay duty according to weight, when there is an ullage double tare may be allowed if it is half, and 1½ allowance for tare, if only a quarter ullage.

For accidental dampness, or moisture which the goods may have absorbed, no allowance will be made.

When the custom-house deem it necessary to unpack the goods for inspection, the net weight is to be taken and no allowance is then made for tare.

IV. A binding duty of 1 per cent monthly is to be paid on goods which are landed in the custom-house warehouses, when they lay for 1 calendar month or more from the day they were landed in the warehouse, on the amount of the import duties according to the nature of the goods and the amount of the duty, but only 3 quarters of a shilling monthly for every cubic foot of goods which are exempt from duty, or on packages, of which the contents are not declared.

For a less period no bonding dues are to be paid.

In calculating the dues, a period of 15 days or less above the 1st month, are not to be paid for, but 16 days or above will be considered as 1 month. Therefore, if the goods remain for 1 month and 15 days, the duty is only calculated for 1 month, but if for 1 month and 16 days, then for 2 months and so on.

If the goods remain above 3 months, the dues are doubled for the remaining term.

V. The duties on exportation of home produce, as well as such Swedish produce, as in conformity with existing regulations, and with the reciprocal trade, between Norway and Sweden, and are admitted into the country, duties are to be levied according to the rates fixed by the tariff B. without reference to whether that exportation takes place for private, or for public account.

Ships' provisions and other necessaries for ships which are taken out by them are exempt from the export duty, but not in greater quantities than the custom-house officers may deem requisite, taking into consideration always the length of voyage, number of crew, &c.

VI. Goods found at sea, or picked up along the coast in the Polar Regions, and from thence imported in Norwegian bottoms, are to be considered, either on importation, or exportation, as internal produce.

VII. The tonnage and light dues are to be levied according to the annexed tariff C. and D., on vessels either entering or leaving the country with goods, the following regulations are to be observed.

The dues are to be levied when the vessel enters for unloading, or on loading and clearing outwards, so that they have to pay, both on entering and clearing, either for loading or unloading.

In case of vessels loading or unloading, one quarter the amount of the vessel's tonnage or more, they are to pay the full tonnage dues, according to full register tonnage; if less, only such an amount of tonnage dues are to be paid, as the vessel may have unloaded or taken goods on board.

If the amount of goods landed or taken on board do not exceed a ton, no tonnage or light dues are to be levied. Vessels which, on the same voyage, load or unload in more than one Norwegian port, pay the duties at each custom-house according to the number of tons they have loaded or unloaded, provided the total amount loaded or unloaded does not amount to one quarter of the ship's tonnage; on the other hand, the dues on the whole register tonnage is to be paid at that custom-house where the goods loaded or unloaded, including any that may have been previously landed or taken on board, amount to one quarter or more of the ship's tonnage, deducting at the same time any proportion of these dues that may have been levied, during the same voyage, at any of the other custom-houses.

When a vessel clearing outwards on the same voyage, takes part of the goods she had previously landed, or that had been laid up on transit, the dues are only to be levied in proportion to the amount of the goods that have remained in the country.

The proportion of room in vessels clearing outwards, filled either with ice or common stone, or on entering inwards, with hay or straw, is not to be charged with the dues, or be considered as forming part of the ship's tonnage.

Vessels proceeding on the fishery, or to the banks, at sea, or to uninhabited districts in the polar regions, are to be considered with reference to the dues, as proceeding on a coasting voyage.

VIII. The above dues, as specified in the several divisions of the annexed tariff, are fixed for Norwegian vessels, and in conformity with the law of the 4th of August, 1827, for Swedish vessels, and for all goods imported or exported in Swedish or Norwegian bottoms.

With respect to the ships of all other nations, and the goods that may be imported or exported in them, the special orders communicated to the several custom-houses, pointing out those nations which are entitled, with regard to the customs, to the same privileges as national vessels, as well as those which are to pay higher duties, and ships' dues, are in such cases to be followed.

IX. Such vessels as are not built in the United Kingdom, but obtained by Norwegian subjects, and employed by them as Norwegian vessels, are once for all to pay a duty of 8 skillings for every commercial last.

From these dues are exempt steamboats, as well as those vessels which may once have paid that due; although they may have in the mean time again become foreign property.

X. With respect to the dues to be levied as above, in East and West Finmarken, as well as in the trade between Sweden and Norway, the special rescripts now in force are still to be followed.

XI. Import duty, bonding duty, and naturalization dues, of foreign ships, when once paid, cannot be reclaimed or returned. On the other hand, the export duty, tonnage and light dues, may be reclaimed and received back, when the intended voyage has not been completed and the goods are again landed in the kingdom.

We hereby command that the foregoing tariff and laws of the *storthing* shall be put in force from the Stockholm Palace, the 23d of September, 1843.

(Signed) CARL JOHN.

CHAPTER X.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF NORWAY.

THE navigation and trade of Norway is described by historians as having greatly flourished in the twelfth century, when its towns joined the Hanseatic league. According to Rymer's "Foedra," the first treaty of Amity and Trade made by England with a foreign power, was in 1217, with Haguin King of Norway, in which it was stipulated "that both countries be free for merchants and others on both sides;" and we find in Dumont's "Collection," that, by a treaty of amity and commerce between Henry III. of England and Magnus King of Norway, agreed to in 1269, it was provided "that the merchants of either kingdom might freely resort to each kingdom, to buy and sell their merchandize, but not to carry away their goods till they were paid for: that those who should happen to be shipwrecked might freely save and carry away all that belonged to them out of such wreck, and should be assisted therein by the magistrates and officers of the respective kingdoms." We have few wiser provisions in any modern treaty.

In 1280 the Hanse Towns, in order to force the continuance of their privileges in the ports of Norway, blockaded them: on which the Norwegians, who were accustomed to exchange their dry fish for the corn and ale of other countries, compelled their king to re-establish, through the mediation of the King of Sweden, the ancient privileges of the Hanse Towns. It is stated that there was about this period a considerable trade carried on between England and Norway.

The trade of Norway has always consisted chiefly in the interchange of the wood of her forests and the produce of her copper and iron mines and of her fisheries, for the articles required by her from foreign countries. An account of her exports of timber, fish, iron, and copper, will be found detailed hereafter. Of her direct trade with foreign countries, and with England, we have no tabular accounts to be depended upon except for recent years.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Goods imported into Norway for the Seven Years, ending the 31st of December, 1841.

ARTICLES.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Almonds.. Norwegian lbs.	47,667	....	....	....	....	....	47,667
Aniseed .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	53,668
Ashes .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,999
Bread of rye & wheat.do.	25,320	30,143	25,361	31,332	28,842	31,013	24,915
Brimstone.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	38,611
Cot on, raw.....do.	63,510	168,637	233,232	127,439	111,674	277,893	219,670
Cotton twist, dyed and plain.....do.	112,190	212,270	196,382	313,905	373,428	521,037	661,602
Cotton manufactures ..do.	273,070	316,118	286,074	283,901	292,165	376,005	430,955
Coffee.....do.	2,193,177	2,767,987	2,878,213	2,459,674	3,049,193	4,452,235	3,656,534
Coopers' work. specie drs.	31,411	41,132	32,280	25,434	21,247	44,193	51,250
—— staves, unwrought pieces	4,121,295	2,312,160	2,693,167	2,034,060	1,638,366	3,565,086	3,446,767
—— bottoms.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	855,339
Cork.....Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	101,277
Cotton and woollens mixed.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,394
Caraway seed .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,655
Cream of tartar.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,343
Chicory .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	137,303
Cocoa.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,668
Colours and dyes .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	144,143
Currants .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,377
Dyewoods.. .....do.	582,783	512,156	438,443	385,632	370,058	704,289	441,926
Drugs.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	25,534
Earthenware.....do.	469,690	542,025	403,856	427,508	432,459	474,923	826,159
Ebony .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	44,810
Feathers and down....do.	91,704	84,953	60,037	63,195	56,136	52,439	75,438
Floats for nets and seins.do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	47,026
Fruit, dried .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,718
Figs .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 787
Fishhooks ... .do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,783
Grain, buckwheat..barrels	4	11	38	417	161	1,249	15
—— ditto grits .....do.	277	250	386	272	468	482	199
—— ditto meal .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	97	
—— barley .....do.	454,132	506,024	705,302	561,688	661,604	458,400	451,477
—— ditto grits .....do.	13,320	17,396	16,462	19,844	17,273	19,473	17,923
—— ditto meal .....do.	8,943	1,847	1,293	1,665	1,961	2,951	6,680
—— beans.....do	71	7	....	12	16	9	7
—— manna grits .....lbs.	22,203	12,646	17,348	22,289	23,981	15,024	27,114
—— pearl barley .....do.	16,309	27,955	19,081	22,238	11,929	7,923	9,093
—— oats .....barrels	25,988	68,463	72,984	100,316	46,160	28,932	33,020
—— ditto grits.....do.	3,354	1,790	1,778	3,397	3,794	3,279	4,996
—— ditto meal..... .do.	4	573	67	115	37	291	279
—— wheat .....do.	40,652	42,899	37,146	21,942	24,727	25,679	17,827
—— ditto flour .....lbs.	1,142,000	1,135,200	1,259,400	1,175,200	1,362,400	1,595,600	1,284,655
—— malt .....barrels	39,252	62,175	57,582	53,300	51,361	61,886	38,701
—— rye .....do.	282,442	385,301	433,205	386,549	501,011	406,319	367,256
—— ryemeal ....do.	41,120	42,753	37,075	82,957	65,913	50,367	38,816
—— peas .....do.	17,351	19,130	25,651	27,498	24,741	18,322	15 507
—— sago.....lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	33,770
—— sundries.....barrels	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,600
Glue ..... Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	25,879
Glassware .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	131,977
—— ditto .....spds.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,336
—— ditto .....qr. bottles	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,753
Grind-stones .....number	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,105
Grapes ... .Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,736
Hair, various.....do	....	....	....	....	....	....	29,563
Hardware .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	38,719
Hemp ....Norwegian skeppunds	7,145	6,235	6,252	5,740	7,644	11,143	8,314
—— carded ...Norwegian lbs.	6,860	9,147	6,390	5,426	3,544	6,228	4,675
—— codilla .....Norwegian skeppunds	482	382	221	245	232	212	370
Hops .....Norwegian lbs.	140,735	168,315	155,525	123,455	76,591	127,660	91,635
Indigo .....do.	18,526	18,747	17,935	16,948	14,421	27,487	26,714
Iron anchors ....Norwegian skeppunds	73	69	104	205	202	178	150
—— chains.....do.	270	230	507	1,178	871	719	807
—— bar.....do.	1,979	2,015	525	4.797	2,573	5,103	2,306
—— castings .....do	1,470	1,057	1,063	1,322	1,094	1,589	2,032
—— hoops .....do.	211	168	159	200	158	282	294
—— wares, unpolished Norwegian lbs.	168,322	222,875	203,209	203,423	182,867	290,525	218,867
—— ditto, polished ....do.	32,943	45,636	42,114	26,250	33,816	31,024	44,123
—— plates, cast.....do.	25,222	21,403	39,176	13,653	17,486	45,048	63,487
—— ditto, rolled.....do.	63,006	84,044	62,483	50,738	32,241	104,704	203,470

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Liquorice..Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	..	....	....	40,358
Lead ....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	110,667
—— white ....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	271,626
Linen dyed and printed do.	73,503	62,391	41,859	49,724	48,639	53,184	63,136
—— plain, bleached ...do	105,593	104,011	78,551	94,085	89,513	89,951	100,298
—— unbleached .....do.	25,528	21,978	19,301	27,300	20,575	23,453	54,008
—— coarse .....do.	67,169	106,951	125,984	125,466	116,157	109,375	120,933
—— ravenduck .....do.	197,672	121,563	151,347	179,065	225,537	208,661	211,097
—— yarn dyed and plain .....do.	17,791	19,874	17,458	20,312	17,125	18,532	35,006
Leather, sole leather...do.	162,954	162,599	140,004	124,415	125,271	165,567	258,091
—— various kinds ....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	614,622
Lead, black.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,123
—— pencils.....dozens	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,342
—— crucibles, Norway lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,663
Mead .....quarts	110,754	101,432	68,586	71,299	76,280	80,872	88,579
Mill-stones.....number	....	....	....	....	....	....	80
Nails, various kinds Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	108,592
Nitre or saltpetre.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	93,344
Nitric acid.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,985
Oil, of all kinds.....do.	315,953	309,996	212,607	348,652	567,604	481,743	505,471
—— cloth .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 209
Oranges, lemons, &c..No.	233,872	277,166	223,537	244,020	291,073	325,407	335,199
Oakum ... Norweg an lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	70,953
Paper, writing and drawing .....do	37,830	54,322	80,752	75,953	65,850	76,835	107,290
—— printing .....do.	26,246	44,186	84,564	36,990	39,718	39,654	39,906
Pitch and rosin.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	85,852
Pins and needles .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,972
Porter ....quarts	....	....	....	....	....	....	47,482
Potatoes ....barrels	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,780
——meal.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,289
Pipeclay ..N rwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,606
Prunes.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	233,903
Paints of all kinds ....do.	116,053	128,111	107,252	110,669	97,827	138,902	60,748
Provisions, Pork .....do.	380,082	325,857	434,817	489,768	667,824	739,765	612,202
—— beef .....do.	333,556	833,991	701,435	413,635	454,344	446,209	324,615
—— cheese.....do.	416,068	545,133	524,903	523,581	571,727	509,565	477,802
—— butter .....do.	880,112	1,209,515	1,246,191	1,427,366	1,469,903	1,234,367	1,140,882
—— tallow .....do.	57,135	117,720	84,743	20,904	115,040	95,021	96,214
—— ditto candles.....do.	63,278	86,626	100,127	74,152	115,269	183,187	104,476
Raisins .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	253,368
Salt.....barrels	330,416	335,345	370,789	361,404	402,827	538,361	402,412
Sailcloth, fine, Norwegian lbs.	86,916	78 001	123,030	52,325	53,744	87,806	388,707
—— coarse.....do.	189,618	187,500	193,215	196,000	261,108	294,219	
Silk goods .....do.	6,016	7,308	7,005	8,555	9,325	8,298	12,522
Soap, green or soft ....do.	161,094	153,363	199,268	147,050	226,656	251,957	329,522
—— yellow and white..do.	202,328	125,034	151,478	49,852	158,107	170,763	251,374
Sugar, raw .....do.	1,036,554	1,660,704	1,453,519	1,675,582	1,724,321	2,145,722	1,993,284
—— powdered or crushed .....do.	97,717	69,599	49,586	33,033	131,821	243,162	321,302
—— refined .....do.	1,419,283	1,119,283	1,816,354	1,778,086	1,846,676	1,874,031	2,237,246
Spices of various kinds..do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	122,555
Saddlers' work .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,194
Steel.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,736
Seeds, various kinds...do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	26,596
Sausages, smoked .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	31 651
Shot, patent.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	55,822
Tea black .....do	58,698	73,856	65,227	57,879	74,514	44,454	59,201
—— green .....do.	507	893	879	740	1,190	675	615
Tiles and bricks...number	903,505	838,238	956,084	831,807	991,516	1,252,746	1,690,443
—— glazed .....do	1,796,912	1,369,395	1,174,561	1,268,068	1,670,346	1,745,129	2,395,355
Tinwares..Norwegian lbs	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,600
Tinplate.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	103,430
Threadlace .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	494
Turpentine.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,533
Types .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,403
Tobacco, c gars & cut...do.	23,497	33,834	32,908	22,456	32,353	49,170	34,555
—— leaf .....do.	1,863,835	2,129 387	1,879,359	1,264,038	1,592,926	2,110,561	2,048,136
Vitriol, blue & green ..do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	159,019
Wool .....do.	64,269	63,885	85,889	70,990	70,179	142,592	128,644
Woollen goods.....do.	13,496	16,478	25,760	28,737	30,908	26,619	33,300
—— manufactures .....do.	261,202	295,191	270,020	242,803	265,829	276,997	360,772
Wax .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,445
Wine.....quarts	660,855	591,524	578,434	470,741	516,463	491,290	545,892
Zinc .....Norwegian lbs	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,695
Copper wares.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,621
Cordage and ropemakers' work .. ..do.	215,285	200,332	112,798	267,692	296,250	308,586	311,911
Coals.....barrels	52,991	60,125	83,200	159,939	124,361	137,897	181,600
Coke .....do.	3,797	4,996	1,119	12,322	9,611	11,960	11,437
Furs, various..Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,260

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Flax .....skeppunds	1,728	2,874	1,884	1,347	1,451	1,726	2,485
—— carded..... do.	25	36	39	15	94	69	32
—— codilla ..... do.	1,368	2,132	1,521	1,667	2,155	2,450	2,117
Hoops for barrels..number	4,778,060	3,333,146	4,577,840	1,553,332	2,368,209	3,699,967	6,391,888
Honey.....Norwegian lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,273
Horse-hair cloth.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,714
Quicksilver.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	730
Spirits, grape brandy quarts	770,910	452,827	600,216	708,945	561,191	636,427	673,516
—— arrack ..... do.	1,743	4,042	4,576	9,089	3,993	9,863	2,491
—— rum..... do.	14,446	14,660	7,483	18,439	32,519	37,019	58,185
—— Hollands or Geneva ..... do.	....	....	....	....	5,746	5,658	7,244
Vinegar..... do.	2,193,177	2,767,987	2,878,212	2,459,674	3,049,193	4,452,235	3,656,534
Sundries, amounting to skeppunds	....	....	....	....	....	....	343,517

STATEMENT of the Amount of Goods exported from Norway, for the Seven Years ending the 31st December, 1841.

ARTICLES.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Ashes.....Norwegian lbs.	1,206	2,504	1,983	63	....	768	1 492
Bones ..... skeppunds	3,264	3,581	3,213	3,794	4,781	5,128	5,063
Berberries root .....lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,200
Chromate of iron ....skpds	....	....	8	1,148	2,764	2,021	2,450
Chromsalt.....lbs.	2,250	14,499	28,711	40,007	58,524	94,352	137,749
Cobalt (Zaffres)..... do.	79,000	1,372,800	979,200	1,327,200	1,424,000	1,062,400	138,800
—— blue..... do.	228,500	2,326,400	1,865,600	2,883,200	2,572,800	2,633,600	176,718
Copper ore.....skeppunds	7,688	11,488	11,281	4,969	2,219	571	
Copper plates ..... do.	2,373	2,504	2,214	2,666	3,403	2,904	3,451
—— sheets ..... do.	12	39	66	56	147	216	221
—— nails ..... lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,566
Carraway seed ....barrels	1,511	985	979	1,945	2,163	2,841	2 291
Dyewoss ..... lbs.	55,835	20,542	31,893	56,838	185,659	434,703	79,663
Cordage, new..... do.	4,010	4,267	1,345	512	9,160	4,456	11 718
—— old ..... do.	32,487	42,811	64,494	42,907	48,171	50,039	60,599
Fish, dried cod, &c. skeppunds	92,917	97,950	104,722	84 471	93,927	82,360	74,500
—— anchovies .....kegs	13,723	13,060	16,839	15,694	19,569	21,568	18,233
—— cliptish or boccalau skeppunds	50,203	47,408	64,777	64,395	80,142	59,905	66,193
—— salmon smoked...lbs.	6,508	67,357	4,758	4,436	3,832	4,441	7,446
—— ditto salted....barrels	142	145	106	8	14	368	169
—— salted various.....do	19,554	13,171	3,253	16,419	13,106	17,226	24 843
—— herrings salted ...do.	470,712	436 270	693,059	362,144	386,930	688,619	527,554
—— roes.....do.	24,850	25,646	24,169	24,411	20,263	19,466	20,068
Glass, divers kinds....lbs.	17,518	13,870	10,003	37,596	54,941	55,869	34,061
Game birds .....do.	5,669	12,927	10,313	8,842	26,838	67,945	20,527
Gentian root.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	887
Glue.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,088
Horses .....number	130	49	31	11	82	112	68
Horns and hoofs.....lbs.	86,123	72,152	81,828	53,656	80,429	29,263	32,550
Hooks and eyes .....pairs	55,500	114,000	41,000	lbs. 62	lbs. 53	lbs. 4	
Hones.....number	53,800	124,540	102,000	125,200	185,100	107,586	101,100
Ivory, walrus .....lbs	....	....	....	....	....	....	106
—— black.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	724
Iron bars .....skeppunds	10,751	11,167	10,455	11,786	13,121	10,338	13,112
—— old and pig.....do	42	2,388	1,360	916	418	710	307
—— castings .....do.	1,032	552	717	102	774	712	656
—— nails.....do.	11,846	8,556	5,258	5,185	9,904	5,524	5,092
Linseed .....barrels	680	1,813			165		307
Linseed and oil cake...lbs.	291,372	221,828	244,865	281,222	241,380	507,308	439,869
Lead, common black ...do.	....						15,567
Lobsters .....number	559,773	749,302	689,599	793,711	593,823	578,610	544,751
Millstone.....do.	....						56
Oil, cod liver.....barrels	35,230	36,615	33,207	38,063	42,000	42,737	40,611
Paper .....lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	46,907
Provisions, pork.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	504
—— beef.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,849
—— cheese .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,504
—— butter .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,015
—— tallow .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	501
Salt .....barrels	13,710	4,371	3,565	12,600	10,052	9,759	5,787
Silver.....ounces	....						26,429
Skins & furs, prepared.lbs.	895	19,427	399	736		605	989
—— horse and cowhide.do.	19,608	17,845	11,598	19,351	14,286	10,037	9,052
—— sheep and lamb...do.	1,968	8,440	3,621	1,203	180	840	
—— goat, buck, and reindeer.....do.	104,876	88,750	100,408	101,391	131,725	126,185	81,941
—— marten and otter. do.	879	1,310	1,143	1,968	1,120	1,821	990

(*continued*)

ARTICLES.	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Skins and furs, fox ....lbs.	426	2,576	3,117	2,397	1,618	1,466	3,545
—— seals .....do.	273	92	76	242	....	61	157
—— bears, wolves, and lynxes .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
—— ermine .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	724
Stones, common building.....tons	6,210	819	8,700	1,827	1,992	2,187	4,380
Tar.....barrels	480	1,155	1,131	848	1,390	1,077	607
Wood and timber.tree-lasts	225,772	232,819	228,442	241,569	272,207	266,599	266,744
—— ditto.....spds	79	708	67	129	140	297	375
—— firewood....cubic feet		21,738	28,854				30,250
—— oak bark ..skippunds	4,753	6,721	4,604	6,062	6,806	5,891	3,843
—— hoop .....number	23,680	29,800	40,558	5,860	68,260	99,700	32,000

Weights and measures which occur in the annexed tables, are—
lb.—Norwegian pound, which for all practical purposes may be taken as 12 per cent heavier than the avoirdupois.
Skpd.—A skippound is 320 Norwegian pounds, or 358 pounds English.
Quart is equal to one quart imperial measure.
Barrel, liquid measure is 120 quarts.
Ditto dry measure, is 144 quarts.

SHIPPING OF NORWAY.

NUMBER, Tonnage (in Lasts) and Crews, of Vessels belonging to each Port of Norway, in the Year 1835.

PORTS.	TOTAL.			PORTS.	TOTAL.		
	No.	Lasts.	Crews.		No.	Lasts.	Crews.
Fredericshald	62	2,031	314	Porsund	116	1,080	441
Fredericstadt	40	1 331	183	Flekkefiord	69	1,790	292
Moss	29	672	90	Soggendal	31	413	106
Drœbak	31	915	142	Egersund	46	809	165
Christiania	91	3,851	508	Stavanger	173	3,164	672
Drammen	80	4,835	577	Bergen	279	6,380	933
Holmestrand	63	3, 20	403	Aalesund	10	195	41
Tœnsberg	140	8,326	992	Molde	7	148	29
Laurwig	126	6,056	771	Christiansund	75	1,303	204
Langesund	96	4,749	627	Drontheim	85	3,019	431
Kragerœe	56	2,991	399	Bodœe	4	68	22
Oesterrisœr	101	3,707	559	Tromsœe	20	305	92
Arendal	145	6,541	930	Hammerfest	16	302	97
Grimstad	43	1,935	278	Vardœe	2	58	20
Lillesand	28	1,044	151				
Christiansand	127	2,731	481	Total	2272	75,459	11,279
Mandal	75	855	230				

The Norwegian mercantile navy, in 1838, consisted of 2427 vessels, great and small, of a total burden of 212,242 tons, and navigated by 12,935 men and boys.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE OF THE NORWEGIAN SEAPORTS.

CHRISTIANIA, now the capital of Norway, is a deep seaport; there being six to seven fathoms depth of water close to the quay. Population said to be at the present time about 24,000. It has some trifling fabrics of woollens, glass, hardwares, soap, leather, cordage, tobacco, &c. The deals of this port have always been celebrated. As far back as 1792, when its population amounted only to about 10,000, the number of ships arrived was 521; departures, chiefly with deals, 518.

The following tables will serve to illustrate the present state of the Navigation and Trade of Christiania, and the dependant outports, for the year 1812.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
CHRISTIANIA.						
British*	1	93	6	1	93	6
Norwegian	275	41,007	2887	275	50,990	3480
Swedish	24	2,097	94	18	1,217	60
Danish	255	12,965	1145	247	12,311	1100
French	1	170	8	1	170	8
Dutch	2	121	17	1	52	7
Hanseatic	7	1,270	57	7	1,270	57
Oldenburg	1	85	7	1	85	7
Russian	2	622	24	2	622	24
Prussian	2	631	17	1	462	9
Total	570	59,661	4266	554	67,278	4758
FREDERICKSTAD.						
Norwegian	180	40,460	1491	291	54,721	2111
Swedish	12	965	44	16	1,296	58
Danish	11	920	42	12	767	41
Lubec	6	1,346	51	6	1,346	51
Prussian	4	1,095	36	5	1,370	45
Oldenburg	3	496	16	3	496	16
Dutch	1	106	4	1	106	4
Bremen	1	167	8	1	167	8
Total	218	45,555	1692	335	60,269	2337
MOSS.						
Norwegian	59	5,713	....	54	9,508	
Swedish	31	2,387	....	31	2,387	
Danish	24	227	....	24	227	
Dutch	19	1,520	....	19	1,520	
French	1	215	....	1	215	
Hanoverian	25	1,557	....	25	1,557	
Oldenburg	1	253	....	1	253	
Prussian	1	82	....	1	82	
Total	161	11,954	....	156	15,749	
FREDERICKSHALD.						
Norwegian	143	24,025	1410	138	23,425	1366
Swedish	121	9,125	490	117	8,725	472
Danish	13	487	45	13	487	45
Dutch	12	789	51	12	787	51
Total	289	34,424	1996	280	33,424	1934
DROBAK.						
Norwegian	35	4,400	....	33	4,576	
Swedish	3	55	....	4	196	
Danish	2	103	....	4	193	
Dutch	35	3,906	....	35	3,906	
Total	75	8,464	....	76	8,871	
HOLMSTRAND.						
Norwegian	92	13,060	....	84	12,682	
Swedish	9	648	....	7	495	
Dutch	3	295	....	3	295	
Total	104	15,003	....	94	13,472	
DRAMEN.						
Norwegian	372	79,768	....	461	94,867	
Swedish	35	2,526	....	43	3,098	
Danish	89	5,350	....	97	5,937	
Dutch	47	4,527	....	49	4,671	
Hanseatic	5	500	....	4	388	
Total	....	92,671	....	654	108,961	

(*continued*)

* The one British vessel arrived in ballast, and departed with wood, value 203*l*. Of the arrivals, the majority, as respects Norwegians, the vessels were in ballast; some were loaded with salt, coals, wine, and spirits; others imported more or less of colonial produce and manufactures. The Danes and Swedes imported corn and provisions.

Of the departures, the Norwegian were almost, without exception, loaded with wood. The Danes and Swedes returned in ballast, or took home deals, iron, or fish. Of the vessels under other flags, most arrived in ballast, and departed with wood. This remark applies equally to the other ports in this consulate, with the addition, that on the western coast, the exports consist, in part, of fish, train oil, and lobsters.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
TONSBERG.						
British*	14	899	....	14	899	
Norwegian	335	40,066	....	145	6,571	
Swedish	4	325	....	4	408	
Danish	6	365	....	11	610	
Prussian	1	177	....	1	177	
Hanseatic	1	181	....	1	181	
Total	361	42,013	....	176	8,846	
LAURVIG.						
British†	6	358	....	6	358	
Norwegian	247	31,000	....	158	15,432	
Swedish	12	477	....	10	325	
Danish	15	552	....	16	510	
Dutch	60	6,156	....	60	6,172	
Hanoverian	2	118	....	2	118	
Prussian	1	170	....	1	170	
Total	343	38,891	....	253	23,485	
PORSGRUND.						
Norwegian	....	....	....	281	42,275	2063
Swedish	....	....	....	30	2,066	129
Danish	....	....	....	62	2,845	202
Hanoverian	....	....	....	185	9,621	684
Dutch	....	....	....	82	5,991	353
Total	....	...	....	640	62,798	3471
KRAGERAE.						
Norwegian	126	15,705	....	121	14,425	
Dutch	161	5,605	....	161	5,605	
Danish	30	700	....	30	790	
Total	317	22,070	....	312	20,820	
OSTERRUSOER.						
Norwegian	170	20,152	953	168	19,210	914
Swedish	10	576	60	10	576	60
Danish	33	841	106	33	841	106
Dutch	90	6,951	466	90	6,951	466
Hanoverian	6	993	27	6	993	27
Total	309	29,513	1612	307	28,571	1573
ARENDAL.						
Norwegian	308	37,451	....	240	32,903	
Swedish	2	178	....	3	517	
Danish	49	1,092	....	45	1,053	
Hanoverian	3	195	....	2	142	
Dutch	11	758	....	13	928	
Total	373	39,674	....	309	35,543	
CHRISTIANSTADT.						
British‡	17	1,077	116	17	1,077	116
Norwegian	435	44,000	2610	409	40,800	2540
Swedish	11	2,225	105	10	1,975	90
Danish	120	5,750	586	115	5,475	495
French	4	675	34	4	675	34
Dutch	78	9,025	410	76	8,750	396
Prussian	9	1,532	90	9	1,532	90
Russian	4	925	66	4	925	66
Total	678	65,209	4017	644	61,209	3827
MANDAL.						
British§	2	115	10	2	115	10
Norwegian	165	7,542	837	153	6,846	670
Danish	20	710	81	20	746	81
Dutch	5	265	20	5	265	20
Total	192	8,068	948	180	7,972	782

(*continued*)

* Of the 14 British vessels arrived from Great Britain, there were with coals 1, and in ballast 13.
Of the 14 British vessels departed, there were with lobsters and game 5, lobsters and salmon 7, lobsters 1, for Great Britain, and for Archangel, in ballast 1.

† The 6 British vessels arrived from Great Britain in ballast, and sailed for Great Britain, 5 with lobsters, and 1 with lobsters and game.

‡ The British vessels arrived in ballast and sailed for England with *lobsters*.

§ The 2 British vessels arrived from Great Britain in ballast and returned to Great Britain, 1 with wood and bark, 1 with lobsters.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
FARSUND.						
British*	4	305	30	4	305	30
Norwegian	64	3212	296	93	4797	425
Danish	4	101	16	4	101	16
Dutch	9	685	43	9	685	43
Total	81	4303	385	110	5888	514
FLEKKEFIORD.						
British†	1	60	....	1	60	
Norwegian	44	2943	....	56	3115	
Danish	10	398	....	2	72	
Dutch	5	588	....	5	588	
Hanoverian	2	172	....	2	172	
Total	62	4161	....	66	4337	
EGERSUND.						
British‡	13	917	112	13	917	112
Norwegian	29	1448	132	55	2610	239
Danish	1	10	3	1	10	3
Dutch	1	75	5	1	75	5
Russian	....	....	....	1	176	7
Prussian	....	....	....	1	162	6
Total	44	2450	252	72	3986	372

* The 4 British vessels arrived from Great Britain, 3 in ballast, and 1 with coals, and returned to Great Britain, 3 with lobsters, and 1 in ballast to Elsinore.

† The 1 British vessel arrived from Great Britain in ballast, and returned to Great Britain with horses.

‡ The 13 British vessels arrived from Great Britain, 2 with coals, and 11 in ballast, and returned to Great Britain, 11 with lobsters, 1 salmon and iron, and 1 in ballast.

BERGEN was at an early period amongst the first towns of the Hanseatic league; in the years 1767 and 1768, both inclusive, its exports were 2,758,944 rix-dollars; it increased to 3,939,385 rix-dollars in 1787 and 1788. In 1792 this port owned 113 ships; its exportation consisted then, as it does still, of fish, wood, and some oil. Its imports were then a few luxuries, and some of the necessaries of life. The harbour is safe and deep close to the town, but a pilot is necessary for vessels entering or departing, on account of the numerous rocks. Besides a college and other schools, it has a good naval academy. It has a few manufactories of tobacco and earthenware, several ropeworks and distilleries, ship-building yards, and the works of smiths and other ordinary handicrafts. The fisheries are its principal resource, and fleets of small vessels sail and return periodically to and from the northern coasts, for fish, skins, feathers, &c. Hamburg is one of the principal foreign ports with which the vessels of Bergen trade, and from whence the merchants, several of whom are said to be wealthy, import woven and other manufactured goods, sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, &c.

A division of the treasury, and the bank of Norway are established at Bergen.

DRONTHEIM is the next place in importance to Bergen. As far back as 1758 its exports amounted to 266,557 rix-dollars, and its imports 264,697 rix-dollars. The number of ships which arrived in 1792 were 149, and 137 sailed. In 1793, 39 vessels belonged to this port. Its exports have always been principally wood and some fish. The trade of this port is carried on much in the same articles and in the same way as at Bergen.

The following tables will serve, as far as the returns we possess enable us, to show the present state of the trade and navigation of Bergen and its outports.

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade within the Consulate of Bergen, during the Year ending 31st December, 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
BERGEN.						
British	53	3,747	404	53	3,747	404
Norwegian	651	40,503	3906	635	39,465	3810
Swedish	63	6,535	378	69	7,318	414
Austrian	2	490	23	2	490	23
Belgian	1	48	4	1	48	4
Bremen	5	535	26	5	535	26
Danish	162	11,787	662	159	11,645	655
Dutch	44	4,620	198	43	4,540	192
French	1	140	7	1	140	7
Genoa	3	612	35	3	612	35
Hamburg	2	197	11	2	197	11
Hanoverian	23	1,867	115	24	1,990	121
Lubec	1	140	7	1	140	7
Neapolitan	5	1,010	58	5	1,010	58
Oldenburg	3	202	16	3	202	16
Prussian	30	2,443	179	31	2,530	186
Rostoc	2	120	9	2	120	9
Russian	12	2,950	139	12	2,950	139
Spanish	11	1,342	87	11	1,342	87
Venetian	4	1,257	47	4	1,257	47
Total	1078	80,545	6311	1066	80,278	6251
DRONTHEIM.						
British	1	145	7	1	145	7
Norwegian	95	10,105	570	102	10,306	612
Swedish	5	492	36	5	492	36
American	1	72	6	1	72	6
Bremen	3	450	14	3	450	14
Danish	37	4,055	189	37	4,055	189
Dutch	4	545	17	4	545	17
Oldenburg	2	160	9	2	160	9
Prussian	9	1,255	46	9	1,255	46
Rostoc	5	665	27	5	665	27
Spanish	2	342	15	2	342	15
Total	164	18,286	936	171	18,487	978
CHRISTIANSOUND.						
British	10	1,442	64	10	1,442	64
Norwegian	44	4,270	288	49	4,965	306
Danish	10	1,026	62	12	1,118	73
Dutch	11	977	54	9	719	45
Russian	1	328	11	1	328	11
Spanish	10	1,265	77	10	1,265	77
Total	86	9,308	556	91	9,777	576

The British trade in 1841 was carried on with 45 vessels of 3182 tons with 354 men, exclusive of the port of Drontheim, from whence no return of the British trade has been forwarded by the vice-consul; and the trade to and from Great Britain in Norwegian and foreign bottoms with 58 vessels of 10,200 tons, with 409 men. The failure of the lobster fishery, during the season, has occasioned a decrease of the trade as to the number of vessels and tonnage this year, compared to that of 1840, when the number of British vessels entered, amounted to 62 of 4763 tons burden, with 511 men. Of the 4 British vessels, 2 arrived with coals, 1 with assorted goods, and 1 in ballast, 1 sailed with lobsters, 1 with deals, 1 with an assorted cargo, and 1 in ballast.

The British trade has been carried on in the above ports, during the year 1842, by 64 vessels of 5334 tons, with 475 men, and the trade to and from Great Britain in Norwegian and foreign bottoms, by 59 vessels of 7163 tons, with 382 men.

Of the British ships which arrived in 1842, 49 were in ballast, 3 imported iron and iron rails, 7 coals, 1 coals and iron, and 3 manufactured goods. Of the departures, 7 were in ballast, 6 were loaded with herrings, 2 with stockfish, 39 with lobsters, and 2 with wood.

HAMMERFEST, or ALTEN HAMMERFEST.—This is the principal port of Finmark. It is remarkable that the waters along the coast of Finmark are so mild in temperature, that the fishery is carried on in boats during winter, although the sun disappears for so long a period in the latitudes of this country. The following notice of the trade and resources of Hammerfest and Finmark, we have condensed from the consular returns:

"The British trade has been gradually increasing: in 1835 there were only 9 vessels, of 1636 tons; in 1836 they increased to 12, forming a tonnage of 1748 tons; this year the number has increased to 19, and the tonnage has nearly doubled. It is susceptible of still further advantageous increase. The Russian trade has declined for these last two years; but solely owing to the failure of crops in Russia, and to the late pecuniary crisis, which extended its influence even to the traders in the White Sea, by the check it gave to credit. The vessels which departed to the coast of Spitzbergen from Hammerfest were 9 in number, forming a tonnage of 480 tons, employing 80 men; their catch can be estimated at about 3000*l*. There are two similar expeditions from Tromsoe, and two from Wardoë; the particulars, however, have not been received. A portion of the Russian vessels which visit Wardoë and Wadsoë are merely large boats, from 10 to 15 tons burden.

"About 6000 tons of British shipping arrived in Finmark in 1841, exclusive of the vessels which put into ports on their way to and from Archangel.

"In 1842 an increase in the amount of British shipping has taken place, but as the vessels are chiefly employed in the transport of coal, it is problematical whether this can be maintained, as the duty which has in future to be paid on export, is likely to lessen the consumption.

"The consumption and consequent sale of British manufactures, which are almost exclusively imported from Hamburg, by Norwegian, Hamburg, and Bremen vessels, have declined considerably, owing to the almost prohibitory duty which, with few exceptions, is levied on every article of that description.

"About 20,000*l*. worth of cake copper has been exported from Finmark, for British account.

"Four vessels were despatched to Spitzbergen for walruses, which made each an average catch.

"The staple articles of export have been, about 3800 tons of dried stockfish, 12,000 tons of salted fish, 7000 barrels of oil, besides reindeer-skins, buck-skins, walrus-hides, teeth, feathers, and fox and otter skins, &c.

"The salmon-fishery in the district has, during the present season, been more abundant than can be remembered for the last twenty years: about 100 tons of fish, it is estimated, have been taken during the season.

"For several years salmon formed an article of export, but of late years the catch has not exceeded the demand for home consumption. The decrease in this valuable article has been attributed to the swarms of sharks that have of late years retained possession of the banks lying off the coast. This fact was only accidentally discovered last year, by the circumstance of two small vessels being fitted out as an experiment to try the bank fishery for cod, which had not previously been attempted; where, instead of finding the object they were in search of, these voracious animals were met with. This year eight vessels have been fitted out from Hammerfest, expressly for the purpose of shark-fishing; and no less than 20,000 of these animals had been taken, without any apparent diminution in their numbers. The shark oil produced was about 1000 barrels.

"The produce of the fisheries for the last five years, of cod, seth, and halibut, according to the official returns, is about 500,000 tons, and 20,000 barrels of oil, independent of

what is caught by the Russians. A portion of this fish is prepared for the Spanish and Mediterranean markets, but the greater proportion is still for the Russian market.

"The wealth and prosperity of Finmark depends mainly on the fisheries; it is, however, a source of wealth which never fails: for centuries back, not a single example can be given of a total failure.

"This country is in a prosperous state—the revenue exceeds the expenditure by near two millions of dollars. The exchange on foreign countries has been gradually improving, until it has reached par, at which it steadily remains, a proof of the prosperity of the country.

"The British cottons and woollen goods imported into this country, are best adapted for consumption in a country like Norway, and pay a duty of from 50 to upwards of 100 per cent on the cost price. The consequence is, that the consumption of British manufactures has fallen off considerably, while those of Russia have proportionably increased, particularly in Finmark, where Russia linens, ravenduck, and various other articles are admitted duty free. Were cottons and woollens admitted, even at a moderate, instead of the prohibited duty, the trade would soon recover itself, and ultimately supersede the now almost general use of Russian linens.

"The chief proportion of British goods now brought to the country, still go by the way of Hamburg, and are imported either in native, Hamburg, or Bremen vessels."

The Russian trade from the White Sea, and especially along the coasts of Finmark, are both described as of considerable importance. The vessels which leave Finmark annually for Spitzbergen, go in quest of the walruses, seals, and wild fowl, which frequent that dreary coast.

NAVIGATION of Hammerfest and Outports in 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
ALTEN.				£				£
British	29	6,389	262	8,160	29	6,389	262	6,800
Norwegian	35	2,361	187	25,100	34	2,150	177	27,500
Swedish	2	305	16	750	2	305	16	1,700
Danish	2	450	18	1,600	3	585	27	5,400
Hamburg	1	75	6	1,250	1	76	6	1,350
Russian	125	6,275	547	30,500	115	5,875	496	27,600
Hanoverian	1	135	5	1,460	1	135	5	2,050
Total	195	15,999	1041	68,729	185	15,514	989	72,400
TROMSOE.				£				£
British	2	383	22	....	2	383	22	
Norwegian	23	1850	110	30,600	27	2540	135	20,280
Swedish	4	534	29	2,850	4	534	29	3,500
Danish	6	1221	60	8,700	6	1224	60	10,250
Dutch	1	79	5	800	1	79	5	1,240
Russian	25	2190	156	29,750	25	2190	156	35,450
Bremen	5	525	28	4,890	5	525	28	5,200
Hamburg	3	310	18	1,875	3	319	18	2,200
Hanover	3	315	19	2,070	3	315	19	2,150
Total	72	7410	447	81,565	76	8100	472	80,270
WARDOE AND WADSOE.				£				£
British	2	375	20	750	2	375	20	
Norwegian	11	650	39	7,850	11	650	39	7,600
Danish	2	320	20	1,875	2	320	20	3,760
Russian	185	4550	850	24,600	185	4550	850	27,300
Total	200	5895	929	35,075	200	5895	929	38,660

Of the British arrivals 25 imported coals, and 6 imported colonial produce, salt, fire-bricks, &c.

The exports consisted chiefly of eider-down, dried stockfish, clipfish, saltfish, feathers, reindeer-horns, fox-skins, otter-skins, reindeer-skins, goat-skins, copper ore, train-oil, walrus-hides and teeth, and wool.

CHAPTER XII.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGDOMS OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

THE trade between Great Britain and Sweden and Norway was for a long period of considerable value. But the pernicious customs duties on timber in Great Britain, and on manufactured goods, especially in Sweden, have seriously restricted an international trade which would have naturally increased, from the peculiar wants of each country. The timber, minerals, and other products of Sweden and Norway, are such as would at all times find a remunerating sale in the United Kingdom at moderate duties: while of all countries in Europe, Sweden and Norway are the least prepared for a system of commercial restrictions which allow the people only to use at double prices, and in diminished quantities, all the most necessary kinds of manufactured articles. In order to exhibit a view of the commerce of the United Kingdom with Sweden, the former and present state of that trade will appear from the following tables:

VALUE of Imports and Exports of Great Britain to and from Sweden, during the following Years:

Years.	Imported. £	Exported. £	Year.	Imported. £	Exported. £
1701	109,509	70,806	1745	250,707	30,310
1705	205,856	46,747	1750	187,022.	16,162
1710	173,585	27,620	1755	200,049	19,234
1715	165,631	37,235	1760	193,340	13,657
1720	191,352	111,555	1765	234,452	49,003
1725	161,884	38,324	1770	136,616	58,576
1730	191,022	15,271	1773	161,603	36,308
1735	213,850	25,514	1782	163,219	56,083
1740	180,839	15,557	1785	203,765	65,307

Years.	ENGLAND. Imported. £	Exported. £	SCOTLAND. Imported. £	Exported. £
1791	223,686	69,899	44,084	4,844
1792	289,626	13,078	49,063	5,261
1793	270,101	73,051	37,293	3,373
1794	248,031	97,939	39,752	2,334
1795	259,120	121,631	35,491	5,746
1796	307,720	112,388	39,616	9,125
1797	160,612	143,994	31,420	9,901
1798	226,910	44,236	39,093	8,481
1799	305,525	39,916	42,357	10,664
1800	275,597	78,381	33,682	459
1801	262,202	109,419	33,442	1,834
1802	278,410	107,830	48,940	465
1803	241,472	97,595	47,179	450
1804	.....	.....	38,867	770

TABLE of the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain with Sweden during the three most remarkable Years, when the Northern Confederacy existed, when Copenhagen was attacked, and when Peace was restored.

In what Year.	Value of Imports from Sweden	Value of Exports to Sweden.			SHIPPING.											
		British Manufactures.	Foreign Merchandize.	Total of British and Foreign Merchandize Exported to Sweden.	Inwards.						Outwards.					
					British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
					Ves.	Tons.	Mn.	Ves	Tons.	Mn.	Ves.	Tons.	Mn.	Ves.	Tons.	Mn.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.												
1800	309,280 11 10	29,761 8 5	49,079 4 11	78,840 13 4	94	10,381	591	267	39,141	2249	62	8,088	422	185	28,055	1502
1801	295,045 2 1	40,110 3 2	65,144 1 8	111,254 4 10	111	13,339	749	218	33,955	1893	98	11,854	661	164	26,700	1442
1802	327,350 0 9	33,229 2 6	75,066 16 4	108,296 0 10	174	21,409	1141	165	28,667	1096	111	13,912	785	153	25,987	1449

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade and Navigation between the United Kingdom and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

YEARS.	ARRIVED FROM SWEDEN.						DEPARTED FOR SWEDEN.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	84	11,450	195	38,689	279	50,139	67	8,953	118	21,782	185	30,735
1832	59	8,335	150	25,755	209	34,090	69	9,669	88	13,404	157	23,063
1833	60	10,009	165	29,454	225	39,463	79	11,350	108	16,124	187	27,474
1834	103	15,353	183	35,910	286	51,263	101	15,278	125	22,174	226	37,452
1835	77	12,036	196	35,061	273	47,097	68	10,653	159	22,454	227	33,107
1836	66	10,865	250	42,439	316	53,304	65	10,501	204	28,138	269	38,699
1837	47	7,608	211	42,692	258	50,300	56	9,374	183	31,564	239	40,940
1838	58	10 425	213	38,991	271	49,416	77	14,078	198	34,591	275	49,269
1839	49	8,359	272	49,270	321	57,629	68	13,316	236	37,063	304	50,379
1840	70	11,933	296	53,337	366	65,270	68	11,760	271	39,999	339	51,759
1841												
1842												
	ARRIVED FROM NORWAY.						DEPARTED FOR NORWAY.					
1831	52	4518	754	114,865	806	119,383	33	2870	784	178,480	817	131,350
1832	42	3798	549	82,155	591	85,953	43	3411	554	86,540	597	89,951
1833	64	5901	660	98,931	724	10 ,832	73	5409	638	104,281	711	109,690
1834	63	6403	618	98,303	681	104,706	44	4177	642	107.809	686	111,986
1835	28	2592	627	95,049	655	97,641	37	3179	678	110,565	715	113,744
1836	15	1573	785	125,875	800	127,448	17	1660	820	137,006	837	139,206
1837	11	1035	611	88,004	622	89,039	20	2159	648	99,102	668	101,201
1838	15	1304	776	110,817	791	112,181	34	4162	770	113,668	804	117,830
1839	21	2582	808	109,228	829	111,810	19	2143	848	120,096	867	122,239
1840	23	3166	792	114,241	815	117,407	16	1732	775	114,662	791	116,394
1841												
1842												

It will be remarked that of all the countries with which the ships of the United Kingdom trade, the proportion to the number of foreign ships is smaller with Norway and Sweden, than to any other country. The Norwegians are hardy and active seamen; they construct their own ships cheaply, and the fact that British ships are not able to obtain outward freights to Norway, and that the duty on the deals of that country has been, until 1841-2, so much higher than on the deals of Prussia and Russia, will all account for the great number of British ships which are employed in the trade with the two latter countries, and the very small number engaged in the Norwegian trade.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Sweden, during the following Years:

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Ashes, pot and pearl ...cwt.	..	..	..	..	5	130	..	..	..	12
Bark, for tanning or dyeing.....do.	5,492	15,253	15,563	3,972	4,121	127	..	1,033	1,104	
Bristles.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	816	1,247	9	36	34	
Butter .....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	139
Coffee .....lbs.	4,258									
Copper, unwrought ....cwt.	..	..	357	..	..	235	..	908	5,552	3,238
Corn, wheat .....qrs.	71	..	27	1	..	..	252	..	392	2
— barley.....do.	1,718	..	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	2,490	23,783
— oats .....do.	20,603	..	..	19,067	26,785	5,736	2,397	..	3,604	17,047
— rye .....do.	60	..	108	..	..	..	4	..	273	
— peas and beans .....do.	34	..	..	2,080	752	222	144	..	1,506	3,683
— wheat-meal and flour .cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Cotton manufactures, entered at value .....£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp and flax .....cwt.	..	..	..	93	8	176	1,253		2,189	
Furs, bear.....number	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	
— beaver .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	
— marten .....do.	..	..	..	3						
Hemp, undressed .....cwt.	..	..	1,335	..	..	..	100			
Hides, untanned .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
Indigo .....lbs.	329									
Iron, in bars.....tons	11,983	11,898	12,169	12,049	13,787	16,646	11,215	15,543	17,040	15,526
Linens, plain and diaper, entered at value.....£	..	..	..	2	3	28	..	..	..	5
Oil, palm .....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31		
Seeds, clover .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5
— flaxseed and linseed..bls.	48	315	33,315	54,099	42,897	58,819	23,183	37,081	32,703	23,605
— rape.....do.	..	..	2,861	458	5,295	2,362	4,988	3,108	3,704	2,158
— tares .....do.	..	..	..	3,582	1,034	3,737	..	..	902	5,252
Silk, raw and waste... ...lbs.	..	..	..	348						
Skins, calf and kip, untanned .....cwt.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	13	
— deer, undressed ..number	3	..	..	..	20	74	134	123	332	285	6
— lamb, ditto.....do.	..	..	..	..	10					
Spelter.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	454				
Spirits, rum.....proof gals.	..	..	63	109						
— brandy .....do.	..	..	21	35	..	..	..	..	..	8
— Geneva .....do.	..	..	2							
Tallow ....cwt.	6,582	1,544	1,506	5,445	4,378	8	..	..	1,934	
Tar.....lasts	1,086	120	442	757	1,081	131	189	481	415	605
Timber, batten and batten ends.....gt. hundreds	1,999	1,338	1,408	2,104	1,941	2,540	2,088	2,475	4,105	3,814
— deals and deal ends ...do.	3,723	2,431	2,633	3,501	3,174	4,179	4,815	3,783	3,901	4,197
— lathwood .....fathoms	8	12	4	7	24	13	64	10	267	57
— masts, yards, and bowsprits, under 12 ins. in diameter.....number	2,839	1,006	1,434	701	1,506	1,108	669	1,090	2,053	1,177
— ditto, ditto, 12 ins. in diameter and upwards loads	5	..	4	..	1	..	2	7	56	26
— oak, plank, 2 ins. thick or upwards.....do.	..	11	..	..	1					
— staves..... gt. hundreds	70	..	3							
— fir, oak, and unenumerated, 8 ins. square or upwards .....loads	3,820	2,400	441	207	1,243	917	653	230	150	552
Turpentine, common ..cwt.	..	..	..	..	1					
Wax, bees'.....do.	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	
Wool, sheep's .....lbs.	..	..	24,250	21,654	1,431	22,461	..	..	1,773	4,828
Wines, of all sorts .....gals.	..	3,291	285	6	..	349	..	30		
Zaffres .....lbs.	10									

Of the above articles, those which may be in any way considered the products of Sweden, are limited to bark, iron, some of the flax and hempseed, a small portion of the tallow, tar, timber, and deals. The other articles are accidental transhipments of goods, the produce of other foreign countries than Sweden.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Sweden.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cassia lignea .....lbs.	17,352	8,409	19,580	13,097	14,958	4,[illegible]	8,435	7,466	17,166	1,336
Cloves .....do.	627	499	242	451	480	..	..	803	206	
Cochineal .....do.	1,195	1,551	1,886	2,044	2,279	1,[illegible]1	2,542	1,943	1,427	2,531
Cocoa .....do.	..	842	..	..	..	..	2,570	..	..	377
Coffee .....do.	218,698	35,995	18,193	136,966	10,087	8,475	61,003	34,148	125,059	69,824
Corn, meal, and flour; viz.,										
—— barley .....qrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300		
—— oats .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	524		
—— rye .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,491		
—— wheat-meal & flour.cwt.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9
Dyewoods; viz., logwood.tons	..	..	12	4	30	144	109	..	117	7
Ginger .....cwt.	131	47	67	203	195	205	286	240	182	143
Gum, arabic .....do.	5	..	14	8	..	..	10	..	10	
—— lac dye .....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	729	..	988
—— shellac .....do.	5,932	5,030	5,478	1,254	7,380	6,024	4,172	6,504	8,232	5,198
Indigo .....do.	61,232	41,257	45,666	59,009	58,443	33,550	45,975	48,260	34,665	56,193
Lead, pig .....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Linens, plain linens and diaper, entered at value..£	..	..	22	15	10	30	9	5	34	7
Mace .....lbs.	701	302	656	278	202	..	..	98	199	101
Nutmegs .....do.	..	651	580	450	331	..	100	307	..	160
Pepper .....do.	10,702	17,792	34,726	20,691	6,272	6,473	13,803	7,504	11,044	10,939
Pimento .....do.	31,007	35,081	40,362	55,865	54,375	53,301	39,175	16,345	39,375	55,157
Quicksilver.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381		
Rice .....cwt.	13	10	..	..	7	6	38	20	50	14
Saltpetre and cubic nitre, unrefined .....do.	..	..	..	170	..	53	24	2,034		
Silk, raw and waste .....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	295			
—— foreign, thrown.....do.	..	..	..	..	1,003					
Silk manufacture of India; viz.,										
—— bandannoes, romals, and handkerchiefs..pieces	190	25	71	30	..	55	100	120	50	50
—— taffeties, damasks, & other silks, in pieces..do.	..	..	10							
Spirits, rum.....proof gals.	7,895	14,342	7,040	14,421	10,826	6,384	10,559	6,841	4,301	4,452
—— brandy .....do.	410	330	1,138	387	280	401	459	280	221	317
—— Geneva .....do.	9	100	21	231	62	428	54	208	12	347
Sugar, unrefined .....cwt.	8,999	336	1,551	3,946	3,696	5,200	583	2,055	817	519
Tea .....lbs.	..	..	73	161	1,323	1,922	1,302	1,911	936	230
Tin .....cwt.	..	65	..	65	114	..	..	18	18	
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	1,962	2,718	2,481	23,724	3,281	9,410	37,636	37,355	18,614	1,729
—— foreign, manufactured, and snuff .....do.	..	..	..	..	527	818	..	2,299		
Wine of all sorts .....gals.	5,872	3,390	6,800	4,022	15,326	8,956	8,808	9,334	8,386	13,567
Wool, cotton .....lbs.	124,335	13,884	..	17,498	183,588	58,214	108,868	48,814	244,969	104,226
—— sheep's .....do.	..	..	..	5,091	16,844					

Of the articles enumerated in the above table, there are very few either in quantity or value, which are of British colonial origin. A portion of the indigo, most of the pepper and the rum, comprehend nearly, if not all the articles, which were produced in British colonies. The other articles were of foreign growth, and shipped from the British warehouses, after having been first imported into England. This has been the case for many years back, in regard to articles of foreign and colonial origin which have been exported from the United Kingdom to foreign parts; especially since the period when the sugar and coffee imported from British possessions have been insufficient for the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland. The geographical position and the greater depth of water of several British ports, afford far greater advantages than Hamburg, Amsterdam, or even Rotterdam, as commercial *entrepôts* for the deposit of the merchandize of other countries, in order to be either consumed at home, or to be transhipped to other markets. But the facilities of the customs regulations and management are superior at Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Sweden.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ..£	..	109	..	351	..	513	..	406	..	639
Arms and ammunition ..do.	..	399	..	21	..	342	..	631	..	510
Bacon and hams .....cwt.										
Beer and ale .....tuns	3	55	½	8	1	40	6	125	14	319
Books, printed .....cwt.	18	370	7	165	12	190	14	266	13	220
Brass and copper manufactures .....do.	7	37	2	13	11	50	4	26	116	523
Butter and cheese .. ...do.	13	44	16	50	19	66	8	29	16	62
Coals, culm, and cinders.tons	6,150	1,552	7,702	2,213	8,504	2,204	11,658	3,089	16,076	3,741
Cordage .....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	170		
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard ...yards	18,280	615	35,165	1,306	31,173	1,029	52,090	1,665	56,041	2,014
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares .....£	..	216	..	421	..	591	..	590	..	926
— twist and yarn .....lbs	708,512	34,885	743,747	38,355	557,595	21,711	499,550	30,013	840,774	60,751
Earthenware, of all sorts.pcs.	56,333	576	50,800	514	25,499	265	59,770	604	88,524	788
Fish, herrings .....barrels	2	3	3	4	4	4				
Glass entered by weight.cwt.	1,416	1,139	4,955	3,400	5,879	4,033	4,022	3,109	3,651	2,910
— ditto at value. .....£										
Hardware and cutlery .cwt.	137	905	154	882	188	1,195	174	975	178	1,271
Hats, beaver and felt.dozens	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	2	8
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought .....tons	60	1,590	124	3,308	123	1,416	55	779	101	1,168
Lead and shot.....do.	48	636	49	671	38	492	33	567	30	595
Leather, wrought and unwrought..... lbs.	10	3	1,548	189	802	85	737	100	307	31
— saddlery and harness ..£	..	..	..	23	..	14	..	39	..	56
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard ..yards	256	97	55	5	4,836	220	673	37	1,000	65
— thread, tapes, and smallwares .....£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
— yarn .....lbs.										
Machinery and millwork ..£	..	1,203	..	49	..	103	..	791	..	3,753
Painters' colours .....do.	..	1,090	..	1,355	..	994	..	830	..	1,388
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches .....do.	..	25	..	50	..	48	..	18		89
Salt .....bushels	54,721	1,018	12,104	140	62,800	832	37,040	463	18,880	326
Silk manufactures.....£	..	191	..	308	..	304	.	357	..	814
Soap and candles .....lbs.	..	..	1,491	58	3,475	88	1,677	35	840	22
Stationery, of all sorts ....£	..	261	..	160	..	201	..	295	..	200
Sugar, refined .....cwt.	330	651	29	81	307	800	76	205	87	251
Tin, unwrought.....do.	339	1,229	409	1,476	507	1,799	393	1,434	189	771
Tin and pewter wares, and tinplates .....£	..	68	..	35	...	194	..	252	..	210
Woollen, and worsted yarn.....lbs.	150	25	449	43						
— manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	1,935	1,903	4,538½	4,665	4,253	4,070	7,212	9,881	9,213	12,971
— ditto, entered by the yard.....yards	2,702	254	2,196	242	1,093	121	2,574	207	7,128	895
— hosiery and smallwares.....£	..	251	..	50	..	121	..	134	..	218
All other articles.....do.	..	5,667	..	4,398	..	4,418	..	5,020	..	6,711
Total declared value..	..	57,127	..	64,932	..	59,549	..	63,094	..	105,156

The above table shows how very insignificant the value is of the export trade from the United Kingdom to Sweden: as far as a market for British manufactures is in question, Sweden might be blotted out of the map of the world. Cotton twist, an article which is a mere remove from a raw material, constitutes for the above year about 6-10ths of the value of the total exports; while the value of cotton manufactures exported, has dwindled to less than 2000*l.*

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Sweden.

ARTICLES.	1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ....£	..	960	..	1,078	..	873	..	1,025	..	568
Arms and ammunition...do.	..	409	..	111	..	831	..	93	..	490
Bacon and hams.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5		
Beer and ale .....tuns	12	302	21	432	15	291	1	28	17	52
Books, printed .....cwt.	24	424	39	687	8	142	6	95	15	387
Brass and copper manufactures .....do.	3	60	3	76	134	743	194	973	609	2,981
Butter and cheese .....do.	11	41	13	54	12	50	7	30	11	41
Coals, culm, and cinders tons	15,689	3,933	13,035	3,183	23,692	5,962	24,719	6,409	21,532	6,550
Cordage .....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard....yards	102,122	3,550	111,491	3,567	87,274	2,868	58,068	1,979	68,157	2,336
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares.....£	..	1,100	..	708	..	591	..	851	..	628
— twist and yarn.....lbs.	836,734	68,675	734,336	55,060	808,873	54,630	1,133,392	73,099	951,320	63,386
Earthenware, of all sorts.pcs.	97,746	1,152	87,030	1,168	67,009	685	64,706	695	79,980	974
Fish, herrings.....barrels	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	110	500	600
Glass, entered by weigh'.cwt.	4,365	3,270	5,216	2,480	3,997	1,695	42	77	233	360
— ditto at value .....£	..	..	..	..	..	8				
Hardware and cutlery cwt.	323	2,093	299	1,887	278	1,513	215	1,075	511	2,475
Hats, beaver and felt.dozens	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....tons	73	1,052	103	1,873	136	2,158	227	4,410	311	5,646
Lead and shot.....do.	23	557	81	1,664	45	982	16	308	26	499
Leather, wrought and unwrought .....lbs.	533	107	64	7	1,644	159	216	38	259	64
— saddlery and harness...£	..	45	..	106	..	167	..	52	..	386
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard....yards	1,783	37	2,780	101	1,072	156	1,028	86	8,956	486
— thread, tapes, and smallwares .....£	..	11	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	12
— yarn .....lbs.	700	60	2,055	267	300	24	1,090	50	883	62
Machinery and millwork..£	..	1,951	..	286	..	2,868	..	1,563	..	4,777
Painters' colours.....do.	..	896	..	1,425	..	970	..	1,777	..	1,789
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....do.	..	1,270	..	143	..	76	..	50	..	25
Salt..... .....bushels	47,720	701	34,520	675	100,890	1,469	65,510	932	35,040	518
Silk manufactures .....£	..	428	..	316	..	13	..	92	..	9
Soap and candles.....lbs.	9,744	173	8,311	196	..	..	..	..	2,376	49
Stationery, of all sorts.....£	..	300	..	231	..	196	..	200	..	154
Sugar, refined .....cwt.	40	124	137	273	47	87	1	1	77	160
Tin, unwrought.....do.	86	470	439	1,830	259	1,044	259	1,007	232	899
Tin and pewter wares, and tinplates .....£	..	225	..	444	..	421	..	276	..	375
Woollen and worsted yarn.....lbs.	318	49	1,006	90	1,355	129	802	90	2,150	286
— manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	4,054	8,680	7,391	12,900	7,951	13,193	8,283	14,316	9,698	14,188
— ditto, entered by the yard ....yards	6,251	697	8,116	1,051	6,373	601	20,689	1,920	6,958	712
— hosiery and smallwares .....£	..	275	..	241	..	105	..	30	..	106
All other articles.....do.	..	9,227	..	6,508	..	6,919	..	8,108	..	6,348
Total declared value	..	113,308	..	101,121	..	102,647	..	121,850	..	119,425

The above table shows the same result as the preceding table. The average annual value of total exports to Sweden was only 111,450*l.* The average annual export of cotton twist was 69,900*l.*; coal, a raw material, about 5000*l.*; machinery and millinery, 2500*l.*; tin unwrought, and other petty wrought goods, 2500*l.*; total about 73,000*l.*, being only 38,450*l.* for completely manufactured goods of all kinds. Chili, a country little heard of, consumes annually nearly two millions value of British manufactures.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Sweden, and exported from the United Kingdom to Sweden, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842
Bark for tanning, &c.....cwt.	.....	85		
Bristles.....lbs.	245			
Butter.....cwt.	75	35		
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	.....	.....	13,011	20,930
Cloves.....do.	.....	.....	216	207
Cochineal.....do.	.....	.....	2,715	1,456
Cocoa.....do	.....	.....	2,537	642
Coffee.....do.	.....	4	46,678	8,374
Copper, unwrought.....cwt.	2,526	1,111		
Corn; viz., wheat.....qrs.	807	12		
—— barley.....do.	4,054			
—— oats.....do.	22,263	48,528		
—— peas and beans.....do.	2,754	6		
—— wheatmeal and flour.....cwt.	264			
Logwood.....tons	.....	.....	261	75
Furs; viz., bear, beaver, marten.....number	7	21		
Ginger.....cwt.	.....	.....	231	99
Gum; viz.,				
—— arabic.....do.	.....	.....	19	5
—— lac-dye.....lbs.	.....	.....	906	672
—— shellac.....do.	.....	.....	3,236	7,392
Indigo.....do.	.....	.....	69,342	73,472
Iron in bars.....tons	19,695	14,629		
Mace and Nutmegs.....lbs.	.....	.....	201	
Pepper.....do.	.....	.....	12,357	5,970
Pimento.....do.	.....	.....	78,623	35,728
Saltpetre and cubic nitre.....cwt.	.....	.....	24	276
Seeds; viz., flaxseed and linseed.....bushel.	24,282	23,648		
Skins; viz., deer, undressed.....number	.....	12	.....	1,200
—— goat.....do.	.....	.....	254	7,252
Spirits; viz., rum.....gals	1	.....	6,399	7,266
—— brandy and geneva.....do.	.....	.....	427	389
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	.....	.....	2,235	27
Tallow.....do	1,338	5,197		
Tar.....lasts	640	1,117		
Tea.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,326	5,856
Timber; viz., battens and deals...gt. hundreds	7,134	For Timber. —See Wood and Timber.		
—— lathwood.....fathoms	145			
—— masts, yards, and bowsprits.....number	1,203			
—— ditto.....loads	44			
—— fir, oak, and unenumerated.....do.	384			
Tin.....cwt.	.....	.....	.....	176
Tobacco and snuff.....lbs.	.....	.....	8,186	14,939
Wine of all sorts.....gallons	.....	.....	16,466	15,359
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	.....	.....	38,947	67,984
—— sheep's.....do.	1,265			
Wafers.....do.	2,081			
Wood and timber; viz., entered previously to 10th October, 1842.				
—— battens and deals.....gt. hundreds	.....	4,112		
—— lathwood.....fathoms	.....	200		
—— masts, yards, and bowsprits.....number	.....	385		
—— timber, fir, oak, and unenumerated, subsequently to 10th October, 1842.loads	.....	427		
—— deals, battens, and planks.....do.	.....	12,869		
Not sawn or split.....do.	.....	660		
—— lathwood.....fathoms	.....	41		

STATEMENT of the Quantities and declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to Sweden in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841		1842	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery .....£	.....	718	.....	457
Arms and ammunition .....do.	.....	31	.....	77
Beer and ale.....barrels	22	56	34	117
Books, printed .....cwt.	21	351	12	213
Brass and copper manufactures.....do.	356	1,985	230	1,170
Butter and cheese .....do.	8	34	6	24
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	26,941	7,882	37,995	10,618
Cordage .....cwt.	24	50	1	2
Cotton manufactures; viz., ...yards	125,657	4,365	215,774	5,481
—— hosiery, lace, and smallwares .....£	.....	1,289	.....	1,335
—— twist and yarn .....lbs.	1,964,560	127,488	1,913,683	124,199
Earthenware of all sorts .....pieces	22,000	391	27,700	404
Fish, herrings .....barrels	300	300		
Glass :				
—— ditto at value .....£	.....	259		
Hardwares and cutlery .....cwt.	554	3,720	686	3,402
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought...tons	182	3,035	244	3,767
Lead and shot .....do.	15	306	81	1,482
Leather, wrought and unwrought .....lbs.	2,442	321	940	146
—— saddlery and harness .....£	.....	54	.....	25
Linen manufactures .....yards	3,950	278	1,639	95
—— thread, tapes, and smallwares.....£	.....	29	.....	160
—— yarn .....lbs.	3,203	258	2,383	178
Machinery and millwork .....£	.....	4,767	.....	6,515
Painters' colours .....do.	.....	904	.....	1,220
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, &c. .....do.	.....	273	.....	98
Salt.....bushels	24,320	237	34,000	417
Silk manufactures .....£	.....	552	.....	328
Soap and candles.....lbs.	98	3	4,912	78
Stationery, of all sorts .....£	.....	259	.....	353
Tin, unwrought .....cwt.	180	765	216	772
—— and pewter wares, &c. .....£	.....	408	.....	729
Woollen and worsted yarn.....lbs.	1,964	118	4,424	442
—— manufactures, entered by the piece...pcs.	15,219	25,146	14,622	21,802
—— ditto, by the yard .....yards	12,030	1,163	18,436	2,056
—— hosiery and smallwares .....£	.....	311	.....	548
All other articles .....do.	.....	9,684	.....	10,344
Total declared value.....	.....	197,813	.....	199,313

The above table shows a further increase in the value of cotton twist and other partially manufactured articles. The average of the whole exports for the two years, 198,563*l.*; the average value of cotton twist was 125,843*l.*; coal, tin, machinery, and millwork, 21,200*l.* Total 146,043*l.*; leaving only 52,520*l.* for all other articles.

The above only shows the trade direct from the British custom-houses to Sweden. The smuggling trade is through various channels carried on to a well-known extent, sufficient for the ample wants of the people; and it has been represented to us that the facilities for smuggling along the lengthy coasts of so thinly-settled a country are preferable to paying even a duty of 15 per cent! But advocates of the smuggling trade, however, forget its demoralizing effects.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize imported into the United Kingdom from Norway, during the following Years:

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Bark for tanning and dyeing ..... cwt.	48,150	47,058	52,257	32,327	20,013	17,484	16,856	24,409	31,798	25,967
Corn, wheat .....qrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	
— barley .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	820
— oats.....do.	..	..	480	..	3					
— rye.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	86	607			
— peas and beans .....do.	..	..	..	165	..	34	..	..	484	
Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp and flax .... cwt.	..	28								
Furs, bear .....number	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1
Hides, untanned .....cwt.	38	78	3	18	..	4	5	..	4	7
Iron in bars .....number	370	515	570	599	371	611	497	352	310	294
Seeds, clover .....cwt.	..	..	..	12	..	100				
— flaxseed & linseed..bushl.	6	..	..	446	..	..	7	3	16	312
— rape .....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,304	..	..	131
Skins, calf and kid, untanned ....cwt.	3	67	..	..	9	28	..	24	97	106
— deer, undressed ..number	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	36
— goat, ditto .....do.	18,219	3,077	1,862	4,262	7,838	10,731	8,070	6,750	7,005	8,391
— kid, ditto .....do.	617	958	288	307	439	642	..	378	97	1,100
Smalts .....lbs.	200,810	309,579	70,509	76,810	90,563	56,557	52,190	78,839	92,425	97,751
Tallow..... cwt.	118	932	21	..	..	44	39	..	..	7
Tar .....lasts	22	70	83	37	31	62	98	55	103	54
Timber, battens, and batten ends..gt. hundreds	8,439	5,822	6,153	5,886	5 4'5	7,040	6,227	7,000	7,509	7,751
— deals and deal ends...do.	10,457	5,964	7,124	6,613	4,704	4,931	5,108	5,182	5,171	4,638
— lathwood.....fathoms	50	48	29	11	18	14	10	21	21	47
— masts, yards, and bowsprits, under 12 inches in diameter.....number	4,826	3,960	5,239	6,410	6,842	3,864	4,654	6,080	10,066	9,027
— ditto, 12 inches diameter, and upwards..loads	8	5	20	8	9	..	1	..	1	14
— staves.....gt. hundreds	..	..	..	..	42	5	..	..	3	
— fir, oak, and unenumerated, 8 inches sq. or upwards.....loads	23,537	18,051	23,745	21,119	30,440	48,535	16,777	35,406	22,452	28,614
Wool, sheep's .....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	..	..	1,133
Zaffres.....do.	768	8,231	124,970	109,612	86,523	144,191	106,106	144,897	155,060	148,225

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to Norway, during the following Years:

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cassia lignea .....lbs.	751	705	1,641	1,403	357	2,542	1,184	1,388	1,447	707
Cloves .....do.	224	..	25							
Cochineal .....do.	60	80	141	370	205	292	421	149	280	453
Cocoa .....do	3,340	..	6,300	871	..	..	1,417			
Coffee .....do.	535,491	282,797	358,747	207,103	310,459	305,230	376,193	89,051	300,999	408,400
Corn, meal, and flour; viz.,										
— wheat .....qrs.	..	..	..	20	1,283					
— barley .....do.	..	..	..	..	24,471	3,192	634	1,087		
— wheatmeal & flour..cwt.	19	42	4	3	31	..	94	..	52	200
Dyewoods, viz. logwood..tons	2	5	3	25	47	72	57	5	66	61
Ginger .....cwt.	41	..	15	21	21	11	9	3	32	5
Gum, lacdye .....lbs.	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	293	312
Indigo .....do.	7,765	4,770	1,873	8,519	8,631	6,666	10,297	8,547	4,472	11,726
Pepper.....do.	8,789	4,100	2,510	5,770	1,920	4,207	4,802	1,651	5,259	1,129
Pimento .....do.	4,981	1,314	3,596	2,935	1,318	5,362	543	2,074	2,934	1,333
Rice .....cwt.	175	100	100	149	323	196	293	260	312	215
Saltpetre, and cubic nitre, unrefined .....do.	305	471	685	1,113	478	1,057	..	972	1,238	2,338
Silk handkerchiefs....pieces	..	..	..	..	130	301	187	133	119	53
— crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs ....number	..	..	..	..	24	23	25	46	73	12
— taffeties, damasks, and other silks, in pieces ..pcs.	..	..	..	..	50	102	51	13	7	11
Spirits, rum .....proof galls.	4,585	5,281	6,823	3,305	6,248	3,313	3,289	5,333	3,005	2,290
— brandy .....do.	888	383	167	115	922	798	1,079	535	..	107
Sugar, unrefined .....cwt.	3,169	1,005	1,249	1,404	1,298	1,472	1,539	989	426	1,287
Tea .....lbs.	..	..	176	..	814	6,619	7,430	3,467	7,133	915
Tobacco, unmanufactured do.	366,024	463,574	166,886	765,651	475,338	428,811	920,650	166,702	358,773	303 881
— foreign, manufactured, and snuff.....do.	..	..	553	..	..	492	..	237	..	660
Wine of all sorts.....gallons	813	1,126	1,027	2,114	3,097	2,683	2,402	5,621	1,055	1,548
Wool, cotton .....lbs.	83,566	22,638	32,932	89,275	39,227	134,899	63,403	58,282	102,913	85,433

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Norway.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ..... £	..	£ 2,050	..	£ 1,210	..	£ 1,944	..	£ 2,075	..	£ 2,739	..	£ 2,880	..	£ 1,918	..	£ 2,795	..	£ 1,999	..	£ 2,205
Arms and ammunition ..do.	..	292	..	489	..	241	..	315	..	271	..	324	..	818	..	223	..	935	..	436
Beer and ale.....tuns	16	308	14	277	11	203	0	120	20	407	22	468	16	308	21	430	22	452	113	338
Books, printed .....cwt.	4	65	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	3	47	2	43	1	24	1	26	1	7
Brass and copper manufactures .....do.	8	47	1	5	4	30	10	67	7	71	3	21	7	61	13	85	22	114	51	307
Butter and cheese .....do.	2	8	4	16	7	27	12	46	10	29	10	31	8	25	10	34	12	41	14	56
Coals, culm, and cinders..tons	3,774	1,119	4,454	1,272	3,622	1,104	3,573	971	5,602	1,697	7,105	2,180	10,378	3,493	14,630	5,194	10,702	3,651	13,757	4,301
Cordage.....cwt.	67	150	..	..	26	52	18	32	..	..	100	150	..	..	1	3	52	100	33	70
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard....yards	434,744	13,704	146,573	3,924	481,474	13,157	567,531	14,602	691,320	17,916	569,210	18,331	512,443	14,045	428,763	11,895	426,992	11,620	480,049	10,996
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares .....£	..	1,829	..	1,117	..	1,906	..	1,925	..	1,715	..	1,938	..	1,682	..	1,654	..	1,216	..	1,305
— twist and yarn.....lbs.	34,440	1,553	13,035	610	55,562	2,893	62,423	3,575	104,351	6,234	134,352	9,218	197,700	10,474	226,454	10,295	315,303	14,445	374,613	15,609
Earthenware, of all sorts.pcs.	527,118	3,402	222,536	1,547	453,551	3,525	479,352	3,594	709,292	4,502	750,938	4,686	616,298	4,310	535,020	3,990	556,870	4,013	514,421	3,556
Fish, herrings.....barrels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	114
Glass, entered by wt...cwt.	26	85	4	12	57	250	21	96	57	212	60	117	82	191	64	170	90	201	63	130
— ditto at value .....£	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	30
Hardware and cutlery..cwt.	522	2,618	254	1,247	541	2,171	803	3,097	934	3,646	888	4,090	771	3,693	650	3,458	813	3,234	864	3,028
Hats, beaver and felt..dozens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2				
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....tons	103	1,505	133	1,518	147	1,843	143	1,899	149	1,785	132	2,109	239	3,348	288	4,285	267	4,134	294	4,681
Lead and shot.....do.	25	369	51	719	59	797	55	909	54	954	34	910	39	898	47	1,094	40	862	69	1,354
Leather, wrought and unwrought .....lbs.	1,492	346	377	108	9,083	642	10,862	500	5,049	589	1,276	631	1,637	209	1,752	254	4,775	340	13,193	764
— saddlery and harness...£	..	28	..	..	..	10	..	18	..	79	..	42	..	112	..	15	..	12	..	7
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard....yards	18,670	842	8,185	357	22,223	653	16,985	574	10,366	491	30,635	1,237	11,538	602	50,626	1,763	60,042	2,187	46,348	2,460
— thread, tapes, and smallwares .....£	..	163	..	5	..	278	..	385	..	605	..	370	..	968	..	730	..	1,349	..	1,320
— yarn.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	6	820	62	443	62	280	17	3,225	176
Machinery and millwork...£	..	168	..	203	..	200	..	5	..	150	..	141	..	273	..	929	..	31	..	3,105
Painters' colours.....do.	..	621	..	615	..	520	..	721	..	781	..	939	..	1,108	..	876	..	996	..	1,013
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches .....do.	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	46
Salt.....bushels	92,150	1,542	203,222	2,683	124,120	1,425	215,095	2,000	147,057	1,828	53,745	872	120,920	1,802	142,460	2,343	143,070	2,386	128,972	2,038
Silk manufactures.....£	..	256	..	78	..	215	..	461	..	608	..	812	..	420	..	297	..	400	..	80
Soap and candles.....lbs.	128,943	2,933	82,708	1,905	98,465	2,046	173,945	3,060	109,551	3,302	99,158	2,018	121,056	2,201	19,866	436	113,745	2,080	66,400	1,380
Stationery, of all sorts.....£	..	..	..	106	..	80	..	88	..	101	..	98	..	144	..	70	..	111	..	87
Sugar, refined .....cwt.	842	2,040	363	1,023	717	1,862	406	1,018	571	1,614	786	2,391	944	1,888	813	1,554	292	572	692	1,277
Tin, unwrought.....do.	12	53	4	14	18	71	12	49	11	45	10	34	18	88	53	224	28	121	14	52
Tin and pewter wares and tinplates.....£	..	412	..	425	..	577	..	479	..	668	..	767	..	567	..	623	..	515	..	534
Wool, sheep and lambs'..lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240	84
Woollen and worsted yarn.do	148	21	..	..	..	..	180	44	284	51	80	24	466	75	392	58	561	78	692	98
— manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	4,774	12,807	2,284	6,813	4,129	11,068	4,210	11,601	6,447	15,414	4,940	13,789	3,331	9,749	2,994	9,300	3,138	9,708	3,382	8,142
— do. entered by the yd..yds.	3,364	236	8,861	470	7,274	521	13,911	1,111	6,432	468	7,911	442	5,473	480	7,717	737	7,235	642	4,785	463
— hosiery and smallwares..£	..	733	..	412	..	732	..	839	..	1,347	..	1,047	..	417	..	741	..	493	..	457
All other articles.....do.	..	6,143	..	5,348	..	3,937	..	4,803	..	8,905	..	5,976	..	5,881	..	10,607	..	12,413	..	5,820
Total declared value	..	58,580	..	34,528	..	55,038	..	61,948	..	79,278	..	79,469	..	72,413	..	77,485	..	81,584	..	78,016

STATEMENT of the Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize, imported into the United Kingdom from Norway, and exported from the United Kingdom to Norway, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842
Bark for tanning or dyeing ....cwt.	9,731	15,774		
Butter....do.	30	11		
Cassia lignea....lbs.	.....	.....	2,041	2,753
Cochineal....do.	.....	.....	865	896
Coffee....do.	.....	.....	130,574	184,320
Copper, unwrought ....cwt.	.....	1,589		
Dyewoods; viz., Logwood ....tons	.....	.....	38	40
Ginger ....cwt.	.....	.....	29	45
Indigo....lbs.	2,507	.....	8,160	14,112
Iron in bars....tons	440	417		
Pepper....lbs.	.....	.....	2,523	8,607
Pimento....do.	.....	.....	3,312	3,732
Rice ....cwt.	.....	.....	93	80
Saltpetre and cubic nitre....do.	.....	.....	1,197	986
Seeds; viz., Flaxseed and linseed ....bushels	222	344		
Skins; viz., deer, undressed....number	40	40		
—— goat, undressed ....do.	6,158	5,981		
—— kid, undressed ....do.	416	419		
Smalts ....lbs.	101,283	171,249		
Spirits; viz., Rum....gallons	.....	.....	3,173	831
—— brandy ....do.	.....	.....	86	148
Sugar, unrefined ....cwt.	.....	.....	817	1,996
Tar ....lasts	37	19		
Tea....lbs.	.....	.....	8,322	18,835
Timber; viz.,				
—— battens and batten ends....gt. hundreds	6,306	For Timber, —See Wood and Timber.		
—— deals and deal ends....do.	4,613			
—— lathwood ....fathoms	6			
—— masts, yards, and bowsprits....number	7,781			
—— timber, fir, oak, and unenumerated...do.	26,475			
Tobacco, unmanufactured ....lbs.	.....	.....	342,238	626,306
Wood, timber, &c., entered previously to 10th October, 1842:				
—— battens and batten ends...great hundreds	.....	3 333		
—— deals and deal ends....do.	.....	2,787		
—— lathwood ....fathoms	.....	5		
—— masts, yards, and bowsprits....number	.....	3,359		
—— timber, fir, oak, and unenumerated, and timber entered subsequently to 10th October, 1842....loads	.....	25,749		
—— deals, battens, boards, and plank, sawn or split....do.	.....	9,091		
—— Ditto, ditto....gt. hundreds	.....	154		
—— not sawn or split....do.	.....	1,416		
—— lathwood ....fathoms	.....	3		
Wool, cotton....lbs.	.....	.....	52,039	123,984
—— sheep's....do.	14,159	501		
Wine of all sorts....gallons	16	1	2,774	1,251
Zaffres....lbs.	116,135	134,502		

The foreign and colonial merchandize stated in the above and preceding table, as exported to Norway, has been nearly all of foreign and not of British colonial origin; with the exception of rum, pimento, and part of the indigo.

STATEMENT of the Quantities and declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to Norway, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTED.			
	1841		1842	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ....£	.....	3,297	.....	3,369
Arms and ammunition ....£	.....	1,096	.....	786
Beer and ale ....barrels	213	613	171	491
Books printed ....cwt.	2	44	1	16
Brass and copper manufactures....do.	73	439	31	155
Butter and cheese ....do.	32	106	16	69
Coals, culm, and cinders ....tons	15,894	5,064	18,800	5,829
Cotton manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the yard ....yards	1,159,360	21,619	1,614,491	26,231
—— hosiery, lace, and smallwares ....£	.....	2,599	.....	1,667
Cotton twist and yarn ....lbs.	608,164	30,529	6°2,776	30,964
Earthenware of all sorts....pieces	550,236	4,379	660,076	5,761
Glass; viz.,				
—— entered by weight ....cwt.	108	257	62	156
—— at value ....£	.....	95	.....	16
Hardwares and cutlery ....cwt.	1,080	4,303	1,471	6,955
Hats, beaver and felt....dozens	5	22	1	4
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought...tons	489	5,998	456	5.773
Lead and shot ....do.	56	1,219	45	937
Leather, wrought and unwrought....lbs.	15,903	1,115	10,235	630
Saddlery and harness ....£	.....	22	.....	34
Linen manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the yard ....yards	129,618	6,672	121,241	5,362
—— thread, tapes, and smallwares ....£	.....	1,086	.....	1,498
Linen yarn ....lbs.	879	40	5,041	247
Machinery and millwork ....£	.....	846	.....	4,195
Painters' colours ....£	.....	882	.....	1,373
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches...£	.....	30		
Salt....bushels	75,590	853	159,477	2,963
Silk manufactures ....£	.....	254	.....	302
Soap and candles....lbs.	189,639	3,887	102,785	1,932
Stationery of all sorts ....£	.....	183	.....	81
Sugar, refined ....cwt.	812	1,460	612	933
Tin, unwrought ....do.	16	65	12	44
Tin and pewter wares, and tinplates ....£	.....	528	.....	599
Woollen and worsted yarn....lbs.	955	103	2,144	208
Woollen manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the piece....pieces	3,731	10,013	6,407	16,272
—— entered by the yard ....yards	7,817	657	13,082	935
—— hosiery and smallwares ....£	.....	1.260	.....	1,179
All other articles ....do.	.....	6,803	.....	6,717
Total....£	.....	117,938	.....	134,704

REMARKS on the Trade between the United Kingdom and the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

The tables of imports and exports, and the British and Swedish tariffs of customs duties, are sufficient to show the state of navigation and trade between the United Kingdom and Sweden.

TIMBER TRADE OF NORWAY.

THE British timber duties previous to the Tariff of 1842 have been much heavier on the deals of Sweden and Norway, owing to the deals being shorter, than on the longer deals of Prussia and Russia. The recent changes in those duties have been far more favourable than before to the deals of Sweden and Norway, as will appear from the following calculations.

COMPARATIVE Scale of Old and New Duties on Foreign Deals; showing the advantage derived by the Norwegians, under the present amended rates.

DESCRIPTION.	Duty under the old rates.	Cubic Contents for present duty.	From and after Oct. 10, 1842.		Difference of reduction of Duty, if entered according to cubic contract.	Difference of reduction of Duty, if entered for duty by tale.
			Present Duty according to cubic contents, 1*l.* 18*s.* per load of 50 cubic feet.	Present Duty by tale.		
pieces.	£ s. d.	feet. load.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
120 Deals, 12 feet long, 3 in. thick by 9 wide	19 0 0	270 or 5 2.5	10 5 2	11 14 8	8 14 10	7 5 4
120 Ditto, 14 ditto, ditto....	19 0 0	315 „ 6 3-10	11 19 5	14 13 4	7 0 7	4 6 8
120 Ditto, 16 ditto, ditto....	19 0 0	360 „ 7 1-5	13 13 7	17 12 0	5 6 5	1 8 0
120 Ditto, 18 ditto, ditto....	22 0 0	405 „ 8 1-10	15 7 10	17 12 0	6 12 2	4 8 0
120 Ditto, 20 ditto, ditto....	22 0 0	450 „ 9	17 2 0	20 10 8	4 18 0	1 0 4

The bulk of the shipments from Norway consists of 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, by 9 inches wide deals, on which dimension the greatest advantage is reaped.

N.B.—From and after the 10th October, 1843, the rate of duty on foreign deals has undergone a further reduction, from 1*l.* 18*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* per load of 50 cubic feet, or nearly *one sixth* of a further *diminution of duty*.

In order to give as impartial a view as we can of the trade between Sweden and Norway, and the United Kingdom, the following extracts are given from Swedish official accounts, drawn up by the Counsellor of State, N. Vogt, and from a statement drawn up by M. Thorn, chief magistrate of Drammen, in Norway.

OFFICIAL Account of the Quantity of Wood of all kinds exported from Sweden, during the following Years:

	Lasts.		Lasts.
1815 to 1819, average exportation	161,000	1834	208,000
1820 to 1824	171,000	1835	226,000
1825 to 1829	191,000	1836	234,000
1830	195,000	1837	232,000
1831	172,000	1838	242,000
1832	181,000	1839	272,000
1833	209,000	1840	266,000

EXPORTS of Timber from Norway. In the year 1797 the exportation from all Norway was,

Destination.	Cargoes.	Lasts.	Destination.	Cargoes.	Lasts.
Batavian republic	156	14,662	Spain	1	72
Different places	15	720	Portugal	2	109
Calais and Dunkirk	16	777	Great Britain	63	2,673
French seaports	55	3,080			
Marseilles	2	248	Total	310	22,341

In consequence of the prohibition to export timber from Russia, at the close of the year 1798, the exportation in 1799 from Norway, was,

Destination.	Cargoes.	Lasts.	Destination.	Cargoes.	Lasts.
Naples	1	84	England	589	46,553
Spain	11	608	Scotland	203	9,104
France	71	3,551	Ireland	172	16,565
Batavian republic	20	2,176			
Ditto	2	127	Total	1169	86,574
Embden, and other ports	100	7,717			

Of this quantity we find no less than 964 cargoes, being 72,222 lasts, or about 144,500 tons, were exported to Great Britain and Ireland, all in British vessels.

EXTRACT of a letter from N. Vogt, Counsellor of State for the department of Finance, Trade, and Customs, at Christiania, to Charles Tottie, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul-general, London; dated Christiania, 15th September, 1813.

"I hope very shortly to have ready a statement showing the duty upon goods imported into Norway from England, calculated so as to show the per centage duty upon the value of such goods; and also showing the import duty in England, upon goods of Norwegian production, calculated on a similar principle. I expect that it will thereby be shown that it is our produce which is unreasonably taxed in England, and not English produce in Norway; but whether the one or the other be the result, it is at least in the power of every country to levy taxes according to its own necessities, so long as it does not tax the same description of goods differently, when imported from different countries. This has not been done here, neither will it be; for example, the import duty upon cotton and woollen goods is the same, whether these goods come from England or any other country. It is a well known fact that our commerce has assumed a peculiar feature, so that English goods are imported into Norway, for the most part, from Hamburg and Altona; and why? Because England has taxed the produce of Norway (such as wood) so heavily, that the importation from Norway must be diminished.

"When one talks in England of the trifling importations into Norway of English goods, and means thereby only that which is imported direct, he overlooks the fact that the greater part is imported from Hamburg and Altona, but it is, nevertheless, English manufacture. (?)

"Our exportation of wood has been as follows, in the undermentioned years:

YEARS.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Holland and Belgium.	Germany.	Denmark.	Portugal, Spain, and parts of the Mediterranean.	TOTAL.
	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.	lasts.
1805.....	147,761	5,511					
1815.....	90,000	12,500	34,800	3,000	19,700	3200	172,000
1819.....	69,100	26,100	53,300	4,000	15,400	1700	170,800
1821.....	79,000	37,0 0	50,000	3,500	16,700	400	186,700
1829.....	47,700	49,000	48,700	7,100	24,000	600	177,700
1831.....	51,300	66,400	55,600	8,200	29,900	300	205,600
1838.....	64,160	72,000	68,500	8,500	27,800	600	241,500
1842.....	50,150	80,100	70,000	15,400	40,800	500	256,800

"It will be observed from the above, that our shipment of wood to England has decreased about one-half in a period of from twenty to thirty years, whilst the exportation has, on the whole, increased about 48 per cent.

"That, nevertheless, Norway takes more goods now, from England, than before, the following sketch of our importation will show:

"Of cotton manufactured goods, including unbleached cotton linen, were imported—in the year 1819, 149,000 lbs.; in 1835, 273,000 lbs.; of which 75,000 lbs. direct from England, and 188,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona; in the year 1841, 674,000 lbs., of which 296,000 lbs. direct from England, and 349,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona; in the year 1842, 880,000 lbs. of which 374,000 lbs. direct from England, and 471,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona.

"The import duty, until the 1st July, 1839, upon cotton manufactured goods, including unbleached cotton linen, was 40 specie skillings per lb., = 1 mark Hambro banco. In the 3 years from 1st July, 1839, until 1st July, 1842, and in the last half of the year 1842, the duty was, upon cotton manufactured goods, exclusive of unbleached cotton linen, 40 specie skillings, and upon unbleached cotton linen, 16 specie skillings, = $6\frac{2}{3}$ skillings Hambro banco, per lb.

"From 1st January, 1843, the duty upon cotton manufactured goods, excepting unbleached cotton linen, is 40 skillings specie per lb., and upon unbleached cotton linen, 20 skillings specie per lb., = 8 skillings Hambro banco.

"The importation of woollen goods was, in the year 1819, 108,000 lbs., and in 1835, 264,000 lbs.; of which 73,000 lbs. from England, and 182,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona; in the year 1841, 353,000 lbs., of which 93,000 lbs. from England, and 246,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona; in the year 1842, 394,000 lbs., of which 108,000 lbs. from England, and 270,000 lbs. from Hamburg and Altona.

"The duty upon woollen goods, until the end of the year 1842, was 20 specie skillings per lb., and it is now 25 skillings, which is equal to 10 skillings Hambro banco.

"The lists showing the importation of the present year (1843) will, in due time, exhibit the quantities imported, as well of cotton and woollen articles, as of other descriptions of merchandize. That the moderate increase of 4 skillings per lb. upon cotton linen, unbleached, and 5 skillings per lb. upon woollen goods, can operate any real diminution in the importation, is not to be expected. If, upon the goods above stated, an increase in duty has been levied from the commencement of the present year, there is, nevertheless, a reduction in the import duty upon other goods from the same period, which also come principally, or even solely, from England. Thus the duty upon undyed and unbleached cotton thread, is reduced from 10 to 6 skillings per lb.; on coloured cotton thread, from 15 to 12 skillings per lb.; coloured linens and uncoloured, unbleached linen goods, have experienced a reduction of 2 skillings per lb.; and certain descriptions of stone articles, which are imported in large quantities, of 2 skillings per lb.; and likewise the duty upon coals is reduced from 5 to 2 skillings per barrel. It was undoubtedly with feelings of satisfaction that the Norwegian government, in a recent report to his Majesty, represented that our present tariff is distinguished from those valid in all other countries, by low duties upon foreign goods, generally speaking."

Mr. Thorn says in remarking on the high British duties on timber, and the decrease of the exportation of the same from Norway to the United Kingdom,

"It is not, however, the numerical proportion of lasts that ought to be taken as a just criterion of the decline of our trade with Great Britain, but it is in particular the intrinsic value and the kind of wood now exported to your country which must be considered. In former times our most valuable timber and almost all our deals went exclusively to Great Britain. With the exception of a small quantity of deals shipped from Christiania, and merely a trifle from Dram and Schien, all our produce of this description now goes to France and the other countries, while our exportation to the United Kingdom is chiefly confined to firewood, rough timber for the use of miners, spars, &c., on which the duties in England are either pretty moderate, or subject to drawback. But it is evident that the value of these articles is but trifling, although they require a large amount of tonnage to carry them.

"It is, however, not so much the heavy rate in itself, as the present *scale* of the duty on deals in England, which operates so unfavourably upon our trade.*

"Norway deals seldom exceed eight or nine inches in breadth, and above nine inches they were never exported. The natural impediments offered by our rivers do not generally allow logs of greater length to be floated down than of twelve feet, the most common dimension.

"Since the establishment of a regular communication once a week by Hull steamers between that port and Christiansand, considerable quantities of colonial produce and of British manufactures are imported that way into this country, and it is hoped that the direct trade with England through that channel will increase, and supersede in some degree the indirect and costly traffic by way of Hamburg and Altona.

"I do not indeed know any countries in the world so well adapted for a commercial intercourse mutually beneficial to both parties as England and Norway. We are in want of the products of British industry, and many of the commodities which enter into her vast commerce. The distance between both countries is only, by steam-ships, two or three days' sail, and a common voyage in sailing vessels is generally made within the short space of a week. Notwithstanding these prominent advantages, England has been the first to throw us out of her market, thereby compelling us, much against our inclination, to look out for a connexion with France, who would admit the produce of our soil on more favourable conditions. France received the greater and more valuable part of our wood for her dockyards, and other purposes of building; but as we could make use only of very few articles the produce of her soil and industry, it became necessary to employ the agency of Hamburg for transacting our banking and insurance business, and for supplying the rest of our wants.

"Thus we have by degrees been thrown upon the continental markets for our supplies, and in lieu of the articles of British and Irish manufacture to the use of which we have been accustomed, we are obliged, by a spontaneous act of your own legislature, to use the linens, cottons, woollens, and the hardware of countries belonging to the 'German League,' and even the coffee and sugar we annually consume, and in a great measure the returns received by the Hanse Towns for *German* manufactures, consigned to the South American or West Indian markets.

"The port of Dram, before 1807, exported frequently upwards of 100 cargoes of wood to Ireland, now it rarely exports *three*, and this still depends upon the casualty of any of the few copper-mines in that country requiring a cargo or two of timber for debenture.

"The immediate consequence has been that Irish linen, which formerly was used in Norway in preference to any other, is now not imported at all."

Employment of British Capital in Norway.—"The only enterprises in Norway carried on exclusively with British capital, are the copper works at Alten Talvig, in the province of Finmarken, owned by British shareholders, and superintended by the British consul; and the saw-mills at Berregard, near Frederickstadt, on the river Glommon, the property of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., deputy-master of the Trinity House. British capital to some extent, though much less so than formerly, finds still some employment in the deal trade, by way of advances made by the London merchants."

* This unfair scale has been equitably altered in the New Tariff: but we admit that the duty on all foreign timber is still excessive.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.—NORWEGIAN MINERALS.

PRODUCE of the Iron Works in the Year 1792.

PLACES.	Unwrought Iron.	Bar Iron.	Cast Iron Wares.	Forged Iron.	Nails.
	sh.lbs.	sh.lbs.	sh.lbs.	sh.lbs.	Number and Quality.
Bolvig	3,192	2,843	647		
Barum	3,102	2,464	1474		
Dikkemark	1,379	872	215		
England	1,218	922	2		
Eidifôs	2,340	1,663	252		
Fossum	1,469	1,151	1152	59	
Froeland	2,302	1,436	1046	4	221,260 or 75 sh.lbs.
Ulefôss	2,990	2,480	932	29	14,550,003 to 4 in. long
Hassel	1,678	1,209	601		
Lessoe	.....	50			
Moss	2,201	959	491	.....	2,405,705
Mostmarken	1,034	190	232		
Nass	3,662	2,394	616		
Qudal	2,037	1,954	422	21	4,981,000
Total in 1791	28,607	20,591	8086	114	4,637,915
„ 1792	26,502	20,483	8586	1693	2,646,900

The quantity of refined copper which all the mines of Norway produced in the year 1791, was

At Roraas	2168	skippunds.
Lokken	190	„
Quikne	110	„
Selboo	352	„
Fredericksgave	350	„
Total	3170	„
And in 1792	2986	„

In all the mines, excepting Fredericksgave, the produce of which is not given up for that year.

PRODUCE from the different Foundries.

9,000 skippunds iron	at	£1	15 0
23,000 ditto in bars		2	10 0
2,400 ditto copper		16	5 0
2,200 per cent, cobalt		7	10 0
1,000 ditto zaffer		4	10 0
20,000 ditto silver		2	10 0
Total value of the above		£	182,250
Produce of corn		£	1,315,275
General produce of all the taxes of the country		£	550,000

SWEDISH TAXES.—In 1840, revenue to be equal to expenditure until meeting of the following diet: viz.—10,742,880 rix-dollars = £895,215 sterling.

Land tax and perpetual Revenues	4,566,380
Customs, taxes, &c., voted every diet	6,176,500
	10,742,880 rix-dollars.

Value of rix-dollar about 20*d.*; value of rix gold dollar about 13½*d.*; all divided into 48 schillings.

As the land and perpetual tax is merely an ancient right which the crown has to the soil, Sweden is the lightest taxed country in Europe.

Extract—There are no taxes at present levied in Sweden which can be considered as excise, unless the following may be such: viz.—

1st. The *sale excise* (salu excisen), which is paid for the privilege of selling, in the towns, bread, meat, and beer, amounting annually to 11,285 rix-dollars; from which tax those towns are exonerated where the sale of these articles is permitted to every one.

2d The *brandy distillery tax*, which is paid according to the space of the still, but *not* according to the quantity distilled, and

3d. The retail-sale-tax upon brandy.

These two taxes are estimated in the budget as yielding together 750,000 rix-dollars banco, but have in latter years not reached this amount, and in 1839, left a deficit of 246,000 rix-dollars.—*Stockholm, 18th of April*, 1842.

LIVE STOCK IN SWEDEN IN 1837.—Horses, 385,000; horned cattle, 1,657,976; sheep, 1,412,689; dogs, 513,692.

The live stock is generally inferior, except horses. The best horned cattle are those of Dalecarlia. Some Laplanders possess as many, it is said, as 1000 reindeer.

FISHERIES OF SWEDEN.—The herring fishery of the western coast of Sweden flourished, chiefly from their commencement on a large scale in 1740 to 1798. Since the beginning of the present century this fishery has been unimportant. The *stroemling* fishery of Ocland is carried on along the Eastern Coast and Gulf of Bothnia. The salmon fisheries are carried on in several rivers, chiefly those of Gefle, Hernosand, Norkoping, and Khlasley. The lobster fishery is to some extent followed at Gothenburg for the London market. Generally speaking the herring, stroemling, and salmon fisheries of Sweden supply little more than sufficient for home consumption.

WHALE-FISHERY.—An attempt has been made to revive this fishery by forming a company at Stockholm, but there does not appear the least chance of its succeeding.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FINMARK IN NORWAY.

LIST of articles of Russian produce admitted duty free into Finmark, and statement of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Russians trading to that province.

Articles admitted Duty Free.—Ravenduck, or coarse linens, sailcloth, sailtwine, tar, pitch, hemp, flax, rye, ryemeal, barley, oats, cordage, fishing-tackle of all kinds.

It may be argued, that these goods may be imported by any other nation, duty free; this is true, but no one can compete with the Russians from Archangel or the White Sea.

The following privileges are exclusive, and secured to them by the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty with Sweden:

ART. V. Russian vessels coming from the White Sea to ports in the province of Finmarken in Norway, shall be allowed as before to sell their goods on board, in towns, for the space of four weeks, not only to the inhabitants, but likewise to the Norwegian vessels; and in every other harbour, to Norwegian vessels for fourteen days.

Dry and salted fish imported into Archangel in Norwegian vessels can be sold on board, under the superintendence of the custom-house, after the cargo has been regularly entered, and the vessel has undergone the usual visitation. In the declaration the weight of the fish may be given in supposition, and without any bill of lading. The sale must take place under the immediate superintendence of a custom-house officer, who has to keep an accurate account of the quantity sold; on the whole being sold, the account is to be verified at the custom-house and the duty paid.

VI. The inhabitants of the parishes of Utsiock and Euare, in Russian Lapland, shall be allowed to trade in barter with Russian vessels, arriving from the White Sea to that part of the coast of Warangerfiord, formerly included in the joint or common territory, as likewise at the mouth of the Pasirg river, against corn, ryemeal, grits, peas, hemp, sailcloth, cordage, tar, tallow, candles, and salt, without payment of duty. The above privileges are indisputable, being secured by treaty.

They further proceed from one port to another on *payment of* ¼ *of the usual rate of pilotage. British vessels must pay the full rate.*

In order to appreciate fully the advantages which the Russians possess, by virtue of the stipulations, in the above treaty, which secures to them the privilege of trading direct with the inhabitants, and with all Norwegian vessels visiting Finmark, it will be merely necessary to state, that every other foreigner is excluded, and only permitted to trade direct with the privileged merchant, being subject to a severe penalty, in the event of his trading as the Russians do, direct with the fishermen and merchant vessels that visit Finmark for the express purpose of meeting the Russians.

Some idea can be formed of the extent of this intercourse, from the fact that no less than between 400 to 500 Russian vessels congregate in the harbours of Finmark during this period, when a very lively and lucrative intercourse is carried on.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE COAST OF NORWAY.—Steamboats are regularly established between Denmark and Norway, and the finance department of Norway have taken means to secure the regular transmission of the mails by steam-vessels. A steamboat traverses the coasts of Norway occasionally during summer as far as the North Cape.

PRICES of the principal Articles exported from Bergen, exclusive of Duties and Shipping Charges, during the Year 1843.

ARTICLES.	Norwegian Weight and Measures.	English Weight and Measures.	Prices in the Currency of Norway.	Prices in Sterling Money at 4 Sp. ds. 60 Sk. per £
AT BERGEN.			sp.ds. sk.	s. d.
Fish, dried or stockfish	100 lbs.	cwt.	3 40	14 10
—— salted or dried, or klipfish	do.	do.	3 6	13 7
—— herrings, spring	barrel	.....	3 0	13 4
—— ditto, summer	do.	.....	7 0	31 1
Oil, pale	do.	.....	15 0	66 8
—— brown	do.	.....	12 72	56 0
Skins, buck	100 lbs.	cwt.	10 0	44 5
—— goat	10 pieces	.....	3 0	13 4
—— calf	do.	.....	2 0	8 10

SECTION XIV.

SPAIN.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, PHYSICAL ASPECT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF SPAIN.

The situation of the kingdom of Spain is, in many respects, superior to that of France, Great Britain, or any other European nation. Extending north no farther than the latitude of 43 deg. 34 min., and south to 36 deg. 4 min. Its climate, tempered in winter by the waters of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, is preferable to that of Greece, Italy, or France. Yet it has been ravaged by the plague once in about every sixteen years; and not long since by the Asiatic cholera. The climate of the central *plateau*, and even of Madrid, is often uncertain and very cold. Separated from France by the Pyrenees, and traversed by lofty mountains, and difficult ravines and passes, it is naturally defended by formidable obstacles to invasion, and the most discouraging internal difficulties in the way of a hostile army. The extreme length of this kingdom is about 648 miles: its breadth about 553 miles.

The sea-coast of Spain, although less pierced with seaports than the shores of France, affords however great commercial facilities. The harbours, however, particularly those on the precipitous iron coast of Biscay, are generally intricate; and those on the western coast, and within the Mediterranean, from having sand-bars at the entrance, are mostly difficult of access. So are many of the active commercial seaports of France and England.

The rivers of Spain are numerous, watering the country in all directions; but they are generally rapid, and their navigation interrupted by rocks and cataracts. The navigation of the seaports, and the rivers, admits of great improvement by means of piers and canalization. In both less has been done than in any other country, save Portugal. The progress of canalization has been astonishingly

slow. Several canals have been commenced, and none, it may be said, finished —that began under the emperor Charles V., to improve the navigation of the Ebro, would, if completed, be of immense commercial usefulness.

The surface of Spain exhibits, generally, mountains, usually verdant, but with arid rocky exceptions; rich and broad valleys; rapid rivers, deep ravines and precipices; elevated table-lands, extensive swamps and marshes; vast pastures; few enclosures; occasionally luxuriant forests; and the picturesque beauty of the country is greatly defaced by the extensive destruction of timber trees. Some of the elevated table-lands are calcareous and steril. A great portion of the country is occupied by sheep pastures.

The most fertile parts are the valleys of the Sierra Morena, Alcarria, Guadalaxara, Toledo, the vega of Malaga, the country behind Cadiz, the valley of the Guadalquiver, various parts along the Ebro, and the valleys of Biscay and Navarra. In Andalusia and many other parts, irrigation is necessary to production. The soil, however, yields almost every known production; and there are vineyards in nearly all the provinces. Wheat, maize, rice, olives, hemp, flax, cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo and madder, are all raised, even with the most slovenly cultivation. The orange, the lime, the mulberry, the cork-tree, and many varieties of fruit and timber trees, all thrive in great perfection. The bees yield abundance of wax and honey; the sheep produce the finest wool, and the worm the best quality of silk. (See Agriculture of Spain hereafter.)

The mineral riches of Spain are very great; by many considered superior to those of any country in Europe. In gold, silver, and quicksilver they are so. They also yield salt, coal, iron, cobalt, loadstone, sulphur, arsenic, copperas, antimony, &c. in great plenty. (See Mines of Spain hereafter.)

Spain has but a few small islands along her coast; but possesses those of Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica, or the Balearic isles, the great and fertile islands of Cuba and Porto Rico in the west, and the Philippines in the East Indies.

Seaports.—The principal seaports are, in Biscay, Fontarabia, dry at low water, but susceptible of being made as good a harbour as Whitehaven; Passages, a deep, and, within, a very commodious and safe harbour, but its narrow entrance, which is a mere fissure in the precipitous cliff, is difficult to ascertain from the sea, and the generally heavy swell of the Bay of Biscay renders the approach dangerous; St. Sebastian, an intricate and small harbour; Bilboa, the commerce of which was formerly active, and still considerable, particularly in exporting wool and corn, is also an intricate port, on account of the sandbar, and can only be entered at or near high water—within it is deep and safe; Santander, an excellent and easily entered port, with rather a flourishing trade; Gijon, the entrance of which is narrow and dangerous, within it is deep and capacious; Ribadeo, for small vessels.

On the Atlantic are the ports of Ferrol, the best in the kingdom, but all ves-

sels may be said to be prohibited entering it, except ships of war; Corunna, a capacious deep port, but with an intricate entrance; Nova Santiago, a small harbour; Pontevedra, for small vessels; Vigo and Guardia.

On the south-east coast are Ayamonte, a safe port, but intricate; Moguer, a small harbour; St. Lucar, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver,—the entrance to which is dangerous, but it is much frequented as being the harbour of Seville and Cordova; Cadiz, the principal port for commerce in the kingdom, yet intricate, like Liverpool, from having sandbanks off its entrance; Tariffa, for small vessels, is an active fishing port. Within the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain has a good port sheltered by a mole at Algeciras.

On the Mediterranean coast the seaports are, Marbella, a small port; Malaga, a bar harbour, but commodious and safe, with an active trade in wine and raisins; Almeira, a safe capacious port, the bottom of a large bay; Almanacar, a small safe port; Carthagena, one of the best ports on the Mediterranean; Alicant, an active commercial port, but rather a roadstead than a harbour; Valentia, an intricate but much frequented port; Pensecola, Castillan, Gaudia, Denia, small fishing-harbours, and, except the first, little frequented by foreigners; Tarragona, a good port; Barcelona, an important commercial, deep, but not well sheltered port; Mataro, a deep, commodious harbour; and Rosas, a small safe harbour.

In the Balearic isles, Spain has the port of Palma, a tolerable harbour in Majorca; Port Mahon, in Minorca, a deep port, but of dangerous access; and Ivica, a commodious port.

In the West Indies, Spain has the port of Havannah, one of the best in the world: Santiago de Cuba, and Ciudad del Principa, both excellent harbours; St. Juan de Porto Rico, and several other good harbours, in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; besides those in the Canary and Philippine Isles.

It must appear, from the foregoing sketch, that Spain has all the natural elements of power: and it will appear, by comparing the brief view which we have given, in a former section of this work, of the natural resources of Holland, that the latter has, in proportion to even her present wealth, commerce, and naval power, the most limited natural advantages of any country in Europe. It will also appear that Holland, owing to a wiser government, and sounder commercial legislation, is in credit, naval and aggressive strength, a more powerful kingdom than Spain. The labouring population of Spain are, with the exception of *contrabandistas* and others, whom a vicious system has demoralized, an industrious and well-disposed people.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND STATISTICS OF SPAIN.

We find in the old historians, that during the time of the Visigoths and Moors, in 1380, the population was estimated as follows:

11,000,000 of inhabitants in the states of Castile.
7,700,000 in the states of Arragon.
3,000,000 in the kingdom of Grenade.
Total, 21,700,000—or 2000 inhabitants per square league.

The various returns on record, give the following results:

In 1618—9,000,000, according to Cevallos.
„ —7,500,000, „ Ustariez.
1700—8,000,000, at the death of Charles II.
1723—7,625,000, from official recensement.
1726—5,423,000, according to the quit-rent returns, ordered by Philip V., but exclusive of privileged orders.
1769—9,301,728, under Charles II., from a quit-rent return, comprehending all the classes of the population, with the Canary islands, and the presidencies of Africa.
1770—9,307,000, ditto.
1788—10,143,000; 10,409,879, with the Canary islands.
1803—10,351,000, without, from the general recensement.
1821—11,248,000, ditto.
1826—13,712,000, ditto.
1834—14,660,000, by estimate.

"If we adopt," observes M. Moreau de Jonnès, in his work on Spain, "with confidence, the corrections made by Ustariez of the population, as stated by Cevallos, and if we throw out the vague estimate of 8,000,000, attributed to the first year of the eighteenth century, we find that for 216 years the population of Spain has constantly increased—but by a singularly slow progression, the results of which are so meager, that, during more than 100 years, from 1618 to 1723, the number of inhabitants only increased from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000. It is only during the last twenty-five to thirty years that the population has rapidly augmented."

According to the same authority, the population of towns and villages have greatly decreased; a certain sign of decline, in the same ratio, of the industry and prosperity of the kingdom. He states that,

"The three-fourths of the villages only exist in name.
"The large and secondary towns have submitted to similar effects.
"Segovia in 1525, contained 5000 families, at present no more than 2000.
"Toledo had 200,000 inhabitants, at present no more than 25,000.
"Malaga has decreased from 80,000 to 50,000; and of the villages formerly in its vicinity 16 only remain.

" In the Bishopric of Salamanca, there were formerly 127 towns; of these 13 only exist, and the cornfields once so productive have all been long transferred into sheep pastures.

" In the 17th century, the population of Seville was equal at least to 300,000; 130,000 of which were employed in manufactures. Its present population is 96,000. Merida, in the room of 40,000, has now 5000 inhabitants. Medina-del-Campo, has only 6000 in place of 30,000; and Valentia, according to the authority of Escolano, had in 1600, 100,000 houses, and between 500,000 and 600,000 inhabitants.—Its present population amounts to 130,000.

" Before the conquest in 1487, Granada had 70,000 houses, and 400,000 inhabitants; 60,000 of whom were armed. It was defended by ramparts flanked by 1030 towers and two vast fortresses, each of which could receive in garrison 40,000 men. The kingdom of which it is the capital was only 30 leagues in breadth by 70 in length, but it contained 32 large cities and 97 towns, and 3,000,000 of inhabitants. The whole population at present does not exceed 83,000.

" The city of Cordova under the Moors, occupied nearly 8 leagues of the banks of the Guadalquiver, and contained 600 grand mosques, 3837 small mosques or chapels, 4300 minauts or towers, 900 public baths, 28 superbs, 80,455 shops, 213,070 dwelling-houses, 60,300 hotels or palaces."

The foregoing account may be exaggerated. According to it, Cordova was much larger than London is at present. All accounts however agree as to the magnificence and splendour of Cordova, and the extraordinarily rapid decline in the power and prosperity of Spain, after the expulsion of the Moors and the independence of the Netherlands. The last official census states that 1511 towns and villages were then totally uninhabited and abandoned.

GEOGRAPHICAL Position, Area, Population, &c., of Spain.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.	PROVINCES.	Superficies. English miles.	Superficies. French leagues.	Population. 1803*	Population. 1827†	Inhabitants to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Geographical position of chief town. N. lat.	Geographical position of chief town. E. lon.	Population, 1827.
New Castile	Madrid	1 330	110	228,520	297,812	224	Madrid	40.25	3. 33	201,000
	Toledo	8,863	734	370,641	485,203	54	Toledo	39.52	4. 11	15,000
	Guadalaxara	1,970	163	121,115	157,333	79	Guadalaxara	40.33	3. 22	7,000
	Cuenca	11,410	945	294,296	382,577	33	Cuenca	40. 6	2. 16	7,000
	La Mancha	7,620	631	205,548	257,210	33	Ciudad Real	39. 0	4. 3	10,000
Old Castile	Burgos	7,752	642	470,588	611,762	78	Burgos	42.25	3. 55	12,000
	Soria	4,118	341	198 107	267,537	65	Soria	41.42	2. 30	5,000
	Segovia	3,502	290	164,0 7	221,379	63	Segovia	41. 6	4. 10	12,000
	Avila	2,602	215	118,061	153,479	59	Avila	40.45	4. 45	4,000
Leon	Leon	5,943	493	239,812	311,755	52	Leon	42.45	5. 27	5,000
	Palencia	1 751	145	118,064	153,482	87	Palencia	42. 6	4. 35	10,000
	Toro	1,992	165	97,370	126,581	63	Toro	41.45	5. 37	9,000
	Valladolid	3,272	271	187,390	243,607	74	Valladolid	41.45	4. 35	32,000
	Zamora	1,606	133	71,401	92,821	57	Zamora	41.35	5. 45	7,000
	Salamanca	5,128	471	209,088	272,952	53	Salamanca	41.21	5. 40	14,000
Asturias	Asturias	3,725	308	304,238	404,505	121	Oviedo	43.24	5. 55	10,000
Gallicia	Gallicia	10,060	1,330	1,142,630	1,585,419	98	Santiago	43.24	8. 20	28,000
Estremadura	Estremadura	14,478	1,199	428,493	550,780	38	Badajoz	38.49	6. 47	12,000
Andalusia	Seville	9,080	752	746,221	970,087	106	Seville	37.24	5. 39	91,000
							Cadiz	..	..	70,000
	Cordova	4,202	348	252,028	327,256	77	Cordova	37.52	4. 46	46,000
	Jaen	3,230	268	206,807	276,005	85	Jaen	37.48	3. 51	18,000
	Granada	9,720	805	692,924	1,097,093	112	Granada	37.16	3. 46	80,000
	Sierra Morena	1,304	108	6,196	..	..	Carolina	38.30	3. 5	
Murcia	Murcia	7,957	659	383,226	493,192	61	Murcia	37.59	1. 5	35,000
Aragon	Arragon	14,882	1,232	657,376	856,219	57	Saragossa	41.38	1. 2	55,000
Valencia	Valencia	7,761	644	825,059	1,255,095	161	Valencia	39.29	0. 23	66 000
Catalonia	Catalonia	12,111	1,007	858,818	1,110,401	92	Barcelona	41.22	2.10E.	120,000
Navarre	Navarre	2,475	205	221,728	288,244	116	Pamplona	42.46	1. 42	15,000
Biscay	Biscay	1,280	106	111,430	144,875	113	Bilboa	43.14	2. 42	15,000
	Guipuscoa	628	52	104,491	135,838	216	St. Sebastian	43.19	1. 58	9,000
	Alava	1,093	90	67,543	92,807	84	Vittoria	42.55	2. 55	7,000
Balearic Isles	Mujorca and Cabrera	1,352	112	140,699	242,893	180	Palma	39.30	2. 25	30,000
	Minorca	242	20	30,999			Ciuda della	40. 5	3. 15	
	Ivica and Formen	181	15	15,290			Ivica	38.53	1.29E.	
	Total	176,627	15,055	10,351,075	13,053,959	78				

* Official census. † Cadastral census (official) as given by M. Moreau de Jonnes in his statistics for 1831.

STATEMENT of the Population of Towns and Country in 1826, from a Cadastral Return.

PROVINCES.	Inhabitants in the		TOTAL POPULATION.	Proportion of the Inhabitants of the Towns to the Total Population.
	Towns.	Country.		
Andalusia	608,000	935,000	1,543,000	2-5
Murcia	179,000	279,000	458,000	2-5
Balearic Isles	98,000	152,000	250,000	1-3
Malaga	300,000	808,000	1,108,000	2-7
Valencia	255,000	793,200	1,048,000	1-4
New Castile	301,000	1,314,000	1,615,000	1-4
Catalonia	219,000	906,000	1,125,000	1-5
Aragon	123,000	647,000	770,000	1-6
Biscay, Guipuscoa	45,000	300,000	345,000	1-7
Navarre	34,000	238,000	272,000	1-8
Estremadura	86,000	584,000	670,000	1-8
Leon	98,000	979,000	1,077,000	1-11
Old Castile	70,000	990,000	1,060,000	1-15
Gallicia	114,000	1,687,000	1,801,000	1-16
Asturias	22,000	398,000	420,000	1-19
Total	2,532,000	11,010,000	13,562,000	1-5
Ecclesiastics			150,000	
Total Population			13,712,000	inhabitants.

DIVISION of the Population according to the different Social Conditions in 1803.

		Inhabitants.	
Clergy of cathedrals and of parishes	86,546		
Officers of the Inquisition and of the crusade	8,659	203,298	1 in 50
Monks	69,664		
Nuns	38,429		
Nobles	.....	1,440,000	1 — 7
Civil and military employments	.....	343,047	1 — 30
Advocates, notaries, students	.....	199,566	1 — 50
Administration, army and navy	.....	590,000	1 — 18
Domestics	.....	840,276	1 — 12
Merchants	.....	103,017	1 — 100
Manufacturers	.....	119,250	1 — 90
Artisans	.....	812,967	1 — 12
Labourers	.....	2,721,291	1 — 4
Journeymen	.....	2,893,713	1 — 4
Total population	.....	10,268,000	

The foregoing returns and statements we consider as little more than very doubtful estimates. Mr. Mac Culloch allows 369,126 inhabitants to the province of Madrid, and only 276,952 to Toledo. The whole population of Spain he states at 12,168,774, which we consider as probably nearer the truth than that of nearly 14,000,000, as stated in the foregoing tables, and by M. Moreau de Jonnès. We can, however, give only such tables or estimates as exist,—and therefore do not vouch for their correctness.

The Cadastral Returns of the population for 1826 give the following results:

Householders, having the qualification of Electors.		Agricultural Population.		Merchants and Manufacturers.		Other Classes.	
Nobility, including men, women, and children	1,410,000	Agricultural proprietors	364,514	Wholesale merchants	6,824	Domestics (1 in 37 inhabitants)	276,000
		Farmers	527,423	Retail ditto	18,851	Vagabonds (1—70).	140,000
Citizens and farmers, &c.	1,560,000	Labourers	805,235	Manufacturers and labourers	489,493	Smugglers (1—100)	100,000
Heads of Families, viz.—		Proprietors of flocks and herds	25,530			Custom-house officers	40,000
Magistrates and advocates	5,883	Shepherds	113,628			Officers of the Inquisition	22,000
Notaries	9,083					Wandering beggars	36,000
Attorneys and other clerks of law courts	13,274					Convicts	2,000
Medical men	17,990						
Public functionaries and clerks	27,243						
Merchants	6,824						
Agricultural proprietors	364,514						
Heads of Families	451,310	Heads of families and others	1,836,320	Heads of families	515,168		
Women and children	1,128,275	Women and children	6,777,140	Women and children	1,803,088		
Citizens and householders	1,579,585	Total agricultural population	8,613,460	Total manufacturing population	2,318,256	All other classes, or 1 in 13 inhabitants	700,000

SUMMARY Recapitulation of the Area and Population of Spain and of the Spanish Colonies, in 1827.

KINGDOM AND COLONIES.	Square Miles.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
Spain in Europe (1827)	176,627	13,953,959	79
Philippine islands	.....	2,525,000	
Canary islands	7,451	210,000	28
Cuba	46,700	704,487	21
Porto-Rico		284,957	
Presidencies of Africa	36	4,000	111
Total	.....	17,682,403	

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SPAIN.

THE Kingdom of Spain consists of the ancient kingdoms of *Asturias* and *Leon*, *Aragon*, *Navarra*, *Gallicia*,* the countships of *Castile* and *Barcelona*, and the Moorish kingdoms of *Cordova*, *Granada*, and *Valentia*. In the fifteenth century all were united by marriage, conquest, and the expulsion of the Moors, under Ferdinand and Isabella, who transmitted the whole, undivided, to their

* Gallicia had only a separate king for a temporary period.

heir, Charles V., in whose reign Spain first lost her freedom. Aragon and Castile were not, however, united under the same laws; each retained its particular legislation, a great misfortune to both. The ancient Cortes were, politically speaking, annihilated by him, on their refusing the exorbitant supplies demanded to carry on his wars. He excluded the nobles and prelates of Castile from the Cortes, and admitted only Procuradores, or deputies from eighteen cities of that kingdom, to form a chamber; to be made subservient use of by him and succeeding monarchs. During, however, the dynasty of her Austrian kings, the several administrative divisions of Spain,—viz., the crowns of Aragon, and Castile, the Viceroyalty of Navarra, and the *Senoria* of Biscay, retained the form, at least, of their respective *Fueros*, or constitutions. Philip II. (1592) abolished the office of Supreme Judge (*Justiza*) of Aragon, in constitutional authority pre-eminent to the monarch.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, the first of the Bourbons, Philip V., abolished the *Fueros* and *Cortes* of Aragon, Catalonia, and Valentia, by a royal ordinance, or decree, which assumed, that, *the supreme authority lodged wholly in the King;* and further, that *they*, by siding with his competitor, the Arch-Duke of Austria, placed themselves in the condition of conquered rebels, who forfeited their former privileges. The administrative laws and customs of Castile were to be, consequently, extended over Aragon, Catalonia, and Valentia. The provinces of Biscay, however, during all the assumptions of the crown, maintained most of their privileges.

The government of Spain can scarcely be considered, ever since the paralyzation of her liberties under Charles V., and the establishment of absolute power under Philip V., less despotic than Russia and Turkey. The *Cortes* were only assembled at very long intervals, not for free deliberative purposes, but for mere form. The *Council of State* and the *Council of Castile*, being under the direction of, and the members appointed by, the king, formed no obstacle to the absolute will of the monarch.* The gold of South America purchased luxurious ease at home; the first offices in the state were sold to the highest bidder; industry and enterprise languished; commerce was destroyed by barbarous restrictions; the population decreased from idleness, and from the superstition and pride of the *Grandees* and even *Hidalgos*,† who preferred their junior sons being ecclesiastics or even monks, and imprisoning their daughters‡ in convents, rather than having either the one or the other engaged in indus-

* That terrible political engine, the Inquisition, under the mask of religion, rendered the executive government of Spain omnipotent within its jurisdiction. In respect to the lower classes, and rural population, they always, in their ignorance, enjoyed at least passive security.

† The hidalgos form a species of squirearchy, and claim noble alliance.

‡ Late authorities state that there is now a general detestation of monks; and, for a long time, a decided repugnance, on the part of parents, to immuring their daughters in convents.

trious, rational, and natural occupations; agriculture was neglected;* the national power sunk; Spain lost her rank among nations, and was finally subdued by Napoleon. The old dynasty was afterwards, by the assistance of England, re-established; but the South American Colonies revolted, and, in 1820, an abortive effort was attempted to restore the Cortes, with all the privileges of that once powerful assembly. With the aid of France, Ferdinand was enabled not only to put down the popular movement, but to re-establish a sway fully as absolute as was exercised by the most despotic of his predecessors.

The constitutional party, from 1820 to 1823, were carried forward, in their views of government, to an impracticable extreme. The elements of a durable constitution, such as they conceived, neither did nor does exist in any country, far less in Spain. The adoption of universal suffrage; only one legislative (representative) house, from which the nobles, clergy, and the wealthy and influential bodies were to be excluded; and rendering the veto of the monarch temporary, formed certainly a most visionary impracticable conception in a country where the mass of the people are illiterate, superstitious, and accustomed to reverence and obey their clergy, and to respect and depend on the higher ranks.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

On the death of Ferdinand VII. the liberal party attained the ascendancy so far, under the Queen Regent, as to restore the Cortes, with power limited, and not initiative, but not yet sufficiently defined.

By the Royal Decree, published on the 13th of April, 1834:—

"The General Cortes are to be composed of two Estementos, or estates; viz., the Proceres, or Peers, and the Procuradores, or Deputies, of the kingdom.

"The Proceres is to consist of the archbishops and bishops of Spain, the grandees of Spain, the titulos of Castile, of men illustrious by the employment they have held as ministers, ambassadors, generals, judges, &c., or by their previous services to their country; of landed proprietors and great merchants and manufacturers, who have an annual income of 70,000 reals, and who have been previously deputies of the kingdom; of public teachers and professors, and cultivators of science and literature, who have acquired celebrity, and possess an annual income of 70,000 reals, whether derivable from private property, or a salary paid by the state. The Proceres are not limited in number.

* In the Cortes of 1822, there were grandees and ecclesiastics among the most patriotic members.

The degradation, and, in fact, enslavement of the grandees of Spain, began when Philip the Second established *an Escorial Attendance*, at Madrid, as the metropolis, in the most inconvenient barren portion of the kingdom. By the forms of the court, the nobility of Spain have, ever since, been chained to Madrid, while their estates have been running waste, their means diminishing, their minds debased, and enslaved to the court, and the whole country declining in its agriculture and general industry. The object of the court has always been to maintain a broad separation between the nobility and the people. It was the conviction of the degrading subjection which retained them at Madrid, far from their estates, and in comparative poverty, that induced so many of the nobility to join the liberals of 1822. The corporations of the Great Orders of Knighthood, which have long enjoyed vast possessions and great privileges, consisted, usually, of the younger sons of the nobility. The grandees, who live on their estates, rank high in mind, character, and appearance above the courtiers.

"The Estate Procuradores is to be composed of persons freely chosen, according to the law of elections.

"To be eligible, a deputy must be a native of the kingdom, or the son of Spanish parents; thirty years old; have an annual income of 12,000 reals, and must be born in the province for which he is named, or must have resided in it at least two years previously to his election; he must also possess within the province, either in town or country, property, which shall produce half the income necessary to a deputy. No proprietors, whose estates are encumbered with mortgage, are eligible.

"The right of convoking, proroguing, and dissolving the Cortes, belongs exclusively to the sovereign.

"The Cortes shall not have the right of deliberating on any subject which shall not be expressly submitted to their examination in virtue of a royal decree."*

This constitutional form of government gave no satisfaction, and was replaced by that of 1837, which is considered as now in force.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY PROCLAIMED IN MADRID ON THE 16TH OF JUNE, 1837.

DONNA ISABELLA the Second, by the Grace of God and the Spanish Monarchy, Queen of Spain, and in her royal name, and during her minority, the queen dowager her mother, Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, regent of the empire, to all those to whom these presents may come. Be it known, that the Cortes-general have decreed and approved, and that We in due form have accepted the same as follows:—It being the will of the nation to revise, in virtue of its sovereignty, the political constitution promulgated in Cadiz on the 19th of March, 1812, the Cortes-general assembled for this purpose, decree and approve the following constitution of the monarchy of Spain.

ART. I. Spaniards are—1st. All persons born in the Spanish dominions.—2d. The children of Spaniards though born out of Spain.—3d. Strangers who have obtained letters of naturalization.—4th. Those persons who, without letters of naturalization, obtain a right of settlement in any part of the monarchy of Spain. The right of Spanish citizenship are forfeited by naturalization in a foreign country, and by accepting employment under any other government, without the permission of the sovereign of Spain.

II. All Spaniards may print and publish their thoughts freely, without a previous censorship, but subject to the laws. The determination of offences by the press belong exclusively to juries empannelled for that purpose.

III. Every Spaniard has the right of petitioning, in writing, to the Cortes and King, as the laws prescribe.

IV. The same code of laws shall govern in all parts of the monarchy, and in them shall be recognised by all Spaniards but one right in common trials of a civil or criminal nature.

V. All Spaniards are eligible to public offices, according to merit and capacity.

VI. Every Spaniard is obliged to defend the country with arms in his hands, whenever he may be called upon to do so by the law, and to contribute according to his abilities to the expenses of the state.

VII. No Spaniard can be detained, imprisoned, or taken from his family, nor his house entered, excepting in those cases and according to the forms determined by the laws.

VIII. If the security of the state require, in extraordinary circumstances, the temporary suspension, in whole or in part, of the Spanish monarchy, the provisions of the preceding articles are to be determined by the law.

IX. No Spaniard can be prosecuted or sentenced, except by a judge or competent tribunal, in conformity with laws enacted, anterior to the commission of the offence, and in the manner laid by them.

* This *proviso* destroyed the very spirit of legislation, and has already produced its evils and inconveniences.

X. The confiscation of property is abolished, and no Spaniard is to be deprived of his property, except in cases justified by public utility, and with a previous indemnification of losses sustained.

XI. The nation is obliged to maintain the public worship and minister of the catholic religion professed by the Spaniards.

OF THE CORTES.

XII. The power of enacting laws resides in the Cortes, in conjunction with the King.

XIII. The Cortes is composed of two co-legislative bodies, equal in powers—the Senate and Congress of Deputies.

OF THE SENATE.

XIV. The number of senators shall be equal to three-fifths of the whole number of the deputies.

XV. The senators are appointed by the king, from a triple list, proposed by the electors of each province who elect the deputies.

XVI. To each province belongs the right of proposing a number of senators, proportional to its population; but each is to return one senator at least.

XVII. To be a senator, it is necessary to be a Spaniard, to be forty years of age, and to be possessed of the income and other qualifications defined in the electoral law.

XVIII. All Spaniards possessed of these qualifications may be proposed, for the office of Senator, in any of the provinces of the monarchy.

XIX. Each time that there is a general election of deputies, whether in consequence of their term of office having expired, or of a seniority, to be renewed, those going out being re-eligible.

XX. The sons of the king and of the immediate heir to the throne, are senators of right at the age of twenty-five years.

OF THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES.

XXI. Each province shall appoint one deputy, at least, for every 50,000 souls of the population.

XXII. The deputies are elected by the direct method, and may be re-elected indefinitely.

XXIII. To be a deputy it is necessary to be a Spaniard, in the secular state, to have completed the twenty-fifth year, and to possess all the qualifications prescribed by the electoral law.

XXIV. Every Spaniard possessing these qualifications, may be named a deputy for any of the provinces.

XXV. The deputies shall be appointed for three years.

OF THE MEETING AND FACULTIES OF THE CORTES.

XXVI. The Cortes are to assemble each year. It is the right of the king to convoke them, to suspend and close their meetings, and dissolve the Cortes; but under the obligation, in the latter case, of convoking and reassembling another Cortes within the period of three months.

XXVII. If the king should omit to convoke the Cortes on the 1st of December in any one year, the Cortes are notwithstanding to assemble precisely on that day; and in case of the conclusion of the term of the congress holding office happening to occur in that year, a general election for the nomination of deputies is to commence on the first Sunday of the month of October.

XXVIII. On the demise of the Crown, or on the king being incapacitated to govern, through any cause, the extraordinary Cortes are immediately to assemble.

XXIX. Each of the co-legislative bodies is to form rules for its own internal regulation, and to scrutinize the legality of the election, and the qualifications of the individuals who compose them.

XXX. The congress of the deputies is to name its president, vice-president, and secretaries.

XXXI. In each legislature the king shall appoint, from amongst the members of the senate, the president and vice-president of that body, the latter appointing its own secretaries.

XXXII. The king shall open and conclude the sittings of the Cortes in person or by his ministers.

XXXIII. One of the legislative bodies cannot be convoked for business without the other being assembled at the same time, except in the case in which the senate sits in judgment on the king's ministers.

XXXIV. The legislative bodies are not to deliberate in conjunction, or in the presence of the king.

XXXV. The sessions of the senate and of the congress shall be public, and only in cases requiring reserve can private sitting be held.

XXXVI. The king and each of the co-legislative bodies possess the right of originating laws.

XXXVII. Laws relating to taxes and public credit shall be presented first to the congress of deputies; and if altered in the senate contrary to the form in which they have been approved by the congress, they are to receive the royal sanction in the form definitely decided on by the deputies.

XXXVIII. The resolutions of each of the legislative bodies, are to be determined by an absolute plurality of votes; but in the enactment of the laws, the presence of more than half the number of each of these bodies is necessary.

XXXIX. If one of the co-legislative bodies should reject any project of law submitted to them, or if the king should refuse it his sanction, such project of law is not to be submitted anew in that legislature.

XL. Besides the legislative powers which the Cortes exercise in conjunction with the king, the following faculties belong to them:—1st. To receive from the king, the immediate successor to the throne, from the regency or regent of the empire, the oath to observe the constitution and the laws. 2dly. To resolve any doubt that may arise of fact or of right with respect to the order of succession to the crown. 3dly. To elect the regent, or appoint the regency, of the empire, and to name the tutor of the sovereign while a minor, when the constitution deems it necessary. 4thly. To render effective the responsibility from the ministers of the crown, who are to be impeached by the deputies, and judged by the senators.

XLI. The senators and deputies are irresponsible and inviolable for opinions expressed and votes given by them, in the discharge of their duties.

XLII. Senators and deputies are not to be arrested or proceeded against during the session, without the permission of the legislative body to which they may belong, if not taken in the act of committing flagrant crime; but in this case, and in those in which they are prosecuted or arrested whilst the Cortes are closed, they are to give immediate information to their respective co-legislative bodies for their cognizance.

XLIII. Deputies and senators who receive from the government, or the royal family pension, employment which may not be an instance of promotion from a lower to a higher office of the same kind, commission with salary honours or titles, are subject to re-election.

OF THE KING.

XLIV. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable, and is not subject to responsibility. His ministers are responsible.

XLV. The power of executing the law resides in the king, and his authority extends to all matters which conduce to the preservation of public order in the interior, and to the security of the state abroad, in conformity with the provisions and constitution of the laws.

XLVI. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws.

XLVII. Besides the prerogatives granted to the crown by the constitution he possesses the following:

1. To issue decrees, regulations, and instructions, which may be conducive to the execution of the laws. 2. To provide that justice be promptly and efficiently dispensed throughout the kingdom. 3. To pardon criminals according to the provisions of the law. 4. To declare war and make peace, afterwards giving an account and documents to the Cortes. 5. To dispose of the military forces of the country, distributing them as may be most convenient. 6. To conduct diplomatic and commercial relations with other states. 7. To provide for the coinage of money, on which is to be impressed his bust and name. 8. To decree the application of the funds destined for each branch of the public administration. 9. To appoint public officers, and to confer honours and distinctions on all classes, in conformity with the law. 10. To name and dismiss his ministers without restriction.

XLVIII. The king is obliged to be authorized by law—1. To alienate, to grant, or to exchange any part of the Spanish territory. 2. To admit foreign troops into the kingdom. 3. For the ratification of treaties of offensive alliance, of special treaties, of commerce, and those which stipulate to give assistance to any foreign power. 4. To absent himself from the kingdom. 5. To contract matrimony, and to permit those who may be called to the throne to enter into that state. 6. To abdicate the throne in favour of his immediate successor.

XLIX. The income of the king and royal family is to be settled by the Cortes at the commencement of each reign.

OF THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN.

L. *Donna Isabel II. de Bourbon* is the legitimate Queen of Spain.

LI. The succession to the throne of Spain shall be in the regular order of primogeniture and representation, always preferring the ancient to the posterior line of succession; in the same line also preferring the nearer degree of kindred to the more remote, in the same degree the male to the female line of descent, and in the same sex the eldest to the younger branches of the family.

LII. The line of the descendants of Donna Isabel II. de Bourbon, becoming extinct, her sisters and her uncles by the father's side, male as well as female, and their legitimate descendants, shall succeed, if not excluded specially by the law.

LIII. If the lines of succession pointed out here become extinct the Cortes shall name the sovereign as may be best for the interests of the nation.

LIV. The Cortes shall exclude from the succession such persons as are incompetent to govern, or who have done any thing which should cause them to deserve forfeiting their rights to the throne.

LV. During the reign of a female, her husband is to take no part whatever in the government of the kingdom.

OF THE MINORITY OF THE SOVEREIGN AND OF THE REGENCY.

LVI. The sovereign is to be considered a minor, until he is fourteen years of age.

LVII. When the king is incapacitated from exercising his functions, or the crown is vacant in consequence of the minority of the immediate successor, the Cortes shall appoint a regency for the government of the kingdom, consisting of one, three, or five persons.

LVIII. Until the Cortes shall appoint the regency, the kingdom shall be governed provisionally by the father or mother of the king, and in their absence by a council of the ministers.

LIX. The regency shall exercise all the functions of royalty, in whose name shall be published all the acts of the government.

LX. The guardian of the king, while a minor, shall be the person appointed in the will of the deceased sovereign, always providing that such person be a Spaniard by birth; if the deceased king shall not have appointed such guardian of the successor, a minor, to the throne, then the father or mother living in a state of widowhood, shall be the guardian. In the absence thereof the Cortes shall appoint; but the offices of guardian and regent cannot be discharged by the same individual, except in the case of a father or mother.

OF THE MINISTERS.

LXI. All commands or dispositions issued by the sovereign, shall be signed by the respective ministers: and no public functionary is to execute such orders if not thus signed.

LXII. The ministers may be senators or deputies, and take part in the discussions of the two legislative bodies; but they are permitted to vote in that body only to which they belong.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

LXIII. To the tribunals and judges alone belong the power to apply the law in civil and criminal cases, and without exercising any other functions than those of judges and ministers of justice.

LXIV. The laws are to determine the nature of the tribunals and judgments which are to exist, the organization of each, its faculties, the mode of proceeding, and the qualifications of the officers belonging to them.

LXV. Judgment in criminal cases to be public, in the form prescribed by the laws.

LXVI. No magistrate or judge can be deposed, for a shorter or a longer period, except by a written sentence, nor suspended from the discharge of the duties of his office, except by a judicial act, or in consequence of the order of the king, after he, on sufficient grounds, commands him to be tried by a proper tribunal.

LXVII. Judges are personally responsible for all infractions of the law committed by them.

LXVIII. Justice is to be administered in the name of the king.

OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPUTATIONS AND CORPORATIONS.

LXIX. In each province there shall be a provincial deputation, composed of a number of persons specified by law, and appointed by the same electors, who return the deputies to Cortes.

LXX. For the internal government of towns a corporation shall exist in each, to be elected by the inhabitants, to whom this right pertains by law.

LXXI. The law shall determine the organization of duties of the provincial deputations and corporations.

OF TAXES.

LXXII. Each year the government shall submit an estimate of the expenses of the state for the following year, and a schedule of the contributions or means of raising them, and in like manner the accounts of the collection and disbursement of the public revenues for the examination and approval of the Cortes.

LXXIII. No tax or contribution to be imposed or levied which has not been authorized by the law of the cortes or other special authority.

LXXIV. A similar authorization is necessary to dispose of the property of the state, and for raising money by loans on the public credit.

LXXV. The public debt shall be under the special protection of the nation.

OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY FORCES.

LXXVI. The Cortes, at the proposition of the king, shall each year determine the number of the permanent military forces by sea and land.

LXXVII. In each province there shall be corps of national militia, whose organization and duties are to be defined by a particular law, and the king may, in case of necessity, dispose of these forces within their respective provinces, but not out of them, without the express authorization of the Cortes.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. The laws shall define the time and manner in which judgments by juries for every class of offences are to be established.

II. The provinces beyond the seas shall be governed by special laws.

The Council of Ministers, viz.—The Minister of State and the Interior, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice, Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Finances.

The Royal Council of Spain and the Indies.—Consisting of the President, who is Captain-general of the Army, and seven Presidents of Sections; viz., Foreign Affairs, Peace and Justice, War, Interior, Finances, the Indies, and the Marine.

The municipal administrations of all the towns were formerly free and elective, as they have continued to be in Biscay and Navarre. The heads of families elected the alcalde, or mayor, and the regidores, or aldermen. The alcalde, as president, and the regidores, form the town council, or ayuntamiento. The members were renewed or re-elected, from time to time, according to custom. The alcalde was officially a political as well as a judicial functionary. He received all orders from the government, and with the regidores assessed the people in their share of public contributions, or taxes, regulated the police, inspected the institutions, controlled the expenditure, and administered the communal revenues and property. The crown afterwards seized the right of appointing the alcalde and regidores; and finally sold those offices, which often, by purchase, became hereditary.

The villages and rural districts and communes have nearly all their ancient privileges, as the office of alcalde not being an object of much power or gain, remains elective.* From this circumstance, the Spanish peasant is, as is well known, a being much superior in spirit, character, and appearance to the common inhabitants of the towns. When the peasant is, by the lure of gain, tempted to become a contrabandist, he soon forgets his virtues. The former have known little of despotism. Their cura, or priest, is a sort of father and adviser in social, spiritual, and domestic matters among them; and their alcalde is one of themselves and of their own choice.

BISCAY AND NAVARRA.

The provinces of Biscay and Navarra, never yielded to the crown their old laws, customs, and fueros. The French system of centralization, which has been so long contended for in Madrid, has partially destroyed the liberties of these provinces.

Biscay, or properly speaking, Vizcaya, is the general name for the three Basque Provinces, Provincias Vascongadas; and occupies the north of Spain, from the Atlantic, along the shores of the Bay, to Navarra and the Pyrenees. Here the Vascuence, or Celtic dialect is still spoken. The land is better cultivated, the roads far better, the inns more comfortable than elsewhere in Spain, the country is studded with cottages and hamlets, and abounds with water-mills.

In 1372 a new charter, recapitulating all the fueros and laws of the country, was granted to the senorio of Biscay by the Senor Don Juan Nunez de Lara, who had previously agreed and swore to thirty-seven articles, regulating the administration of justice, and fixing the relation between the senor and the people. Charles V. conferred a general code for the Basque Provinces.

Every pueblo, village, or township, in Biscay had a vote, and sent apoderados, or deputies, to the juntas generales, or legislature, which assembled every two years, or oftener, round the tree of Guernica, near the village of the same name.

The corregidor, syndics, and permanent members take their places on a bench under the tree; the secretaries veritied the writs of each of the representatives; and then, after a short prayer they adjourn to a large hall in a neighbouring convent, in which are the portraits of the lords of Biscay, till its annexation to the crown of Castile. In the sacristy of the adjoining church are the archives. The juntas sit with open doors, and no one is refused admittance. The decorum of these assemblies, chiefly of rustics, is admirable. They enact laws for the order and welfare of the country; deliberate on all messages from the king; decide on the reply to be returned; examine the accounts, vote the supplies, and elect the officers of the state—namely, the two deputies, the regidores, and the syndics, who are generally from among the chief people of the country. The corregidor is appointed by

* The citizens of Madrid are admitted by all to be a wretched people in physical and moral character, while the inhabitants of the provinces are, generally, frank, obliging, and hospitable.

the king, and he and the two deputies and syndics constitute the permanent deputation, or the administrative and executive power, which resides at Bilbao, and forms a judicial court of appeal from the local magistrates. Each pueblo or village has its own alcalde or magistrate, appointed by the ayuntamiento, or municipal council of the place, which administers the revenues of the commune, and employs them for local purposes, laying afterwards the accounts before the corregidor or his lieutenant, on his annual visit round the country. The general accounts of the country are made out by the permanent deputation, which lays them before the next general junta examination.

The supreme tribunal is that of the Juez Mayor de Vizcaya, who is appointed by the king, and who, with his oidores or assistants, holds a distinct court in the chancellery of Valladolid, both for criminal and civil matters. The natives of the three Basque Provinces cannot be tried before any other court.

By their fueros the people are bound to pay no other taxes to the sovereign but those they paid to their former lords; viz., a small house-tax, a duty on iron wrought in the province, tithes upon certain lands,* and a tribute from the towns. No other taxes, such as excise, customs, stamps, licences, &c., exist in Biscay. *Foreign goods pay no duty on introduction*; for, except small fees levied by the consulate and municipality of Bilbao, there is no line of custom-houses between the Basque Provinces and the French frontiers; but the Spanish custom-house officers are stationed on the inner limit between the provinces and Castile. Biscay does not belong to any of the administrative intendencies into which Spain is divided for fiscal purposes. In cases of urgent request from the crown, the junta grants *donativos* for the service of the kingdom, the amount of which they raise by assessment among themselves. The Basque Provinces have their own militias, and they defend themselves, in case of war, against foreign invasion. No Spanish troops are, by law, allowed to be garrisoned in the country, and the provinces furnish no recruits to the royal army. Biscay has always supplied the Spanish navy with numerous volunteers, who were reckoned among the best seamen of Spain. In consequence of all this, there are no royal offices of administration in Biscay, except that of the couriers or mails.

In 1820 there was appointed a captain-general or military chief, residing at San Sebastian. His jurisdiction in military matters is considered to extend over all the Basque Provinces.

The government of Madrid has also endeavoured to extend its authority over all the affairs of these provinces, and to abridge their ancient privileges. These attempts at centralization formed a leading cause of their adherence to the cause of Don Carlos. The Basques, in fact, believed they were fighting for their liberties.

The sovereign bears the title of Senor, or Lord of Biscay; and the royal despatches forwarded to the states, are addressed "To my very noble and very loyal Senorio of Vizcaya."

Guipuzcoa and Alava are styled provincias, not senorio. They have each a similar junta, and very nearly the same fueros and liberties as Biscay.

Guipuzcoa is divided into universidades, townships, and alcaldias or villages, each of which sends a procurador to the annual junta. The junta appoints four general deputies, one of which holds the executive power for the year; but the four meet half-yearly, to deliberate on all general affairs. The king appoints a high official authority, with the title of corregidor, who presides over the junta, and forms the organ of communication between the crown and the local authorities.

The alcaldes are elected by the ayuntamiento, and judge cases in the first instance. Appeals may be made to the corregidor. The police is said to be superior to that of other parts of Spain, and crimes rare. The roads are maintained like those of Biscay and Alava, at the public expense.

Alava has one city (Vittoria), 72 towns and villages, and 134 townships. The whole province is divided into 6 quadrillas and 53 hermandades, each of which sends an apoderados (deputy) to the junta, which meets twice a year, and appoints an executive

* The clergy of Biscay have small incomes, the richest (the Abbot of Zenarroso) has not 200*l* per annum

apoderados general, for three years. He is military chief, superior justice, executes all the regulations of the junta, communicates with the crown, and presides without having a vote, over the junta.

Every community, or hermandad, elects its respective alcalde, for one year. Alava, by its charter, granted by Alonzo, in 1332,* cannot be taxed by the crown; they, however, are liable to the fine of about 1200*l.* per annum.

Navarra, less privileged than the Basque provinces, still retains her separate administration, and fueros. The Cortes, or legislative assembly, consists of 3 brazos (states)—viz., the nobles, clergy, and universidades (34) or municipalities.

The Cortes elect from the three estates a permanent deputation, to protect the general interests, maintain the observance of the laws, lay on, or remove taxes, &c.

The viceroy, who, on taking office, swears to maintain the privileges of Navarra, and convokes the Cortes, by custom, annually, but for several years past not so frequently.

The Consijo Real (Royal Supreme Court) sits at Pampeluna; its judges are appointed by the king.

The alcaldes ordinarios are appointed by the ayuntamientos; and the natives are not subject to appear before any tribunal out of Navarra.

Navarra does not pay the burdensome provincial taxes of Spain, but is subject to the rentas generales,—viz., customs, stamps, royal monopolies of gunpowder, salt, tobacco, &c., and also an annual amount, or fine, in lieu of the provincial taxes. From these the Basque provinces are free. The laws of Navarra are nearly similar to those of Aragon.

JUDICIARY AND LAWS OF SPAIN.

Supreme or Royal Courts, viz.—1. The Royal Chancery of Valladolid, which hears also appeals in civil and criminal matters, for final judgment from Biscay. 2. The Royal Chancery of Grenada. 3. The Royal Council of Castile; 4. Navarra, sits at Pampeluna. 5. The Royal Audiences of Gallicia, sit at Santiago; 6. Asturias, at Oviedo; 7. Estremadura, at Caceres; 8. Aragon, at Saragossa; 9. Valencia, at Valencia; 13. Catalonia, at Barcelona; 11. Majorca, at Palma; and 12. The Canaries, at Las Palmas.

There are under these judicial divisions 165 corregidorias, or seats of corregidorias (magistrates or judges); of which 126 appertains to Castile and 39 to Aragon. The alcaldes majors are subordinate to the corregidores; the regidores are aldermen, or members of the municipal councils. Alcaldes ordinarios, are the mayors of small towns and villages. The alguizil is a constable, bailiff, or huissier. The alguizil mayor is again a high officer, nearly corresponding with high sheriff in England, and at the royal audiences often a nobleman.

The laws and codes of Spain consist chiefly of —

1st. The Fuero Juzgo, chiefly an abridgment of the Theodosian code, originally promulgated by Alaric, who succeeded Euric, one of the Gothic conquerors of Spain, to which has, from time to time, been added numerous other laws.

2d. The Ley de las siete Partidas, is mostly formed of Roman, Gothic, and canon laws.

3d. Ordenamienta Real, is the law or code of Ferdinand and Isabella for Castile.

4th. The Fuero Real, or the Code of Aragon, is a compound of Roman and Gothic laws, compiled in 1248.

5th. The Novissima Recopilacion, or modern code, which enjoys almost supreme authority, consists of the occasional royal edicts.

The whole collection of laws, forms a vast incongruous body, admitting of every possible cause of delay in the administration of justice.

The Roman law is not allowed to be authority in Spain; and the old laws of Castile, except to the Justinian Pandects, as incompatible with liberty.

* Previous to the Charter of Alonzo, the Junta of Alava (*Confinan del Campo de Arriaya*) was composed of the nobles, *Ricos hombres* (gentry), and the clergy. Even the ladies had seats in the Junta. The Bishop of Calahorra presided.

Nearly all authorities agree in stating, that the administration of justice is tedious and corrupt. The mere forms of the courts resemble those of the English exchequer and chancery; but the laws are so contradictory and voluminous, as to allow the fullest scope to the chicanery of the *Escribano*, the functionary who acts the part of solicitor, notary, registrar, and attorney, and forms the only medium between the client and the advocate and judge. In civil cases, plaintiffs and defendants are usually ruined by the delay. In political cases, the prosecutions again are summary.

The judges, the bar, and Escribanos, are all, however, averse to reform:—the courts of Grenada, Valladolid, Barcelona, and Santiago, are said to be so corrupt, that their decisions are in most cases referred to the supreme court at Madrid. All the courts are quite independent of government, which should, as in England, be considered a great advantage to the people. The number of capital crimes, as stated by Dr. Faure and other authorities, appear incredible.

It is complained of that there is a dangerous preponderance of lawyers in the *Cortes*, as their practice in pleading gives them, as in France and England, advantages over those not habituated to public speaking.—See La Borde, Dr. Faure, Cook's Spain, Inglis, Joncevalles, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

SPANISH TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

SEVERAL treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation have been ratified between England and Spain. They are all still, *de jure*, in force, but *de facto*, are almost completely unobserved by the Spanish authorities.

The treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce, between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid, 13th (23d) May, 1667, consists of 50 articles, and contains several which stipulate for the security of the trade, persons, and property of the respective subjects of both countries. It confirms, also by article *Nine*, the cedulas of privileges granted by the King of Spain on the 19th of March and 26th of June, 1615, to the English residing at Cadiz, Sevilla, Malaga, and St. Lucar.

The treaty of the 8th (18th) of July, 1670, signed at Madrid, confirms all the clauses in full of the treaty of 1667, and contains further clauses and stipulations for commercial society. The two treaties signed at Utrecht, on the 13th of July, and 9th of December, 1713, between Great Britain, renew also the former treaties and cedulas. To these treaties, there is a *declaratory* article appended, signed by Queen Anne.

The treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid, 14th of December, 1715, confirms in full all the foregoing treaties and cedulas, excepting the 3d, 5th, and 8th articles of the treaty of Utrecht, which have been suspended by the declaration signed by Queen Anne.

The treaty between Great Britain, Spain, and France, signed at Seville, 9th

of November, 1729, contains, with its separate details, a further confirmation of all the foregoing treaties, &c., and some additional privileges.

The treaty, signed at Madrid, on the 5th of October, 1750, stipulated for equal duties to be paid by Spanish, and by British subjects in Spain.

By the definitive treaty of peace, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, signed at Paris, 10th of February, 1763, all previous treaties are confirmed.

The treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Versailles, 3d of September, 1783, confirms the foregoing treaties, and defines the privilege extended to British subjects of cutting logwood in Honduras.

The treaty between Great Britain, signed at London, the 14th of July, 1786, defines further the British privileges and limits in Honduras, and the evacuation of the Mosquito Shore by England. The convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed at the Escurial, the 28th of October, 1790, provides for the settlement of the boundaries between the British and Spanish dominions in America. This convention may be considered obsolete since the independence of the United States of North America.

By an additional article to the treaty of peace, signed at London, 14th of January, 1809, it is provided that mutual facilities be granted to the commerce of both countries. The additional articles to the treaty, signed at Madrid, 5th of July, 1814, stipulate that the commerce between Great Britain and Spain shall be admitted upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796, and rates and confirms all treaties which at that period subsisted between the two nations.

These numerous treaties are, *de jure*, as fully in force as any of those which we consider are to be most solemnly and rigidly observed, and as they are far too long to insert at full length, we have extracted from them all the articles, declarations, and cedulas, which provide for the commerce and navigation between the British and Spanish dominions; viz.,

TREATY of Peace and Friendship between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Madrid, 13th (23d) of May, 1667.*

(Translated from the Latin.)

I. First it is agreed and concluded, that from this day forward there shall be between the two crowns of Great Britain and Spain, a general, good, sincere, true, firm, and perfect amity, confederation, and peace, which shall endure for ever, and be observed inviolably, as well by land as by sea and fresh waters, and also between the lands, countries, kingdoms, dominions, and territories belonging unto, or under the obedience of either of them. And that their subjects, people, and inhabitants respectively, of what condition, degree, or quality soever, from henceforth, reciprocally, shall help, assist, and show to one another all manner of love, good offices, and friendship.

II. That neither of the said kings, nor their respective people, subjects, or inhabitants within their dominions upon any pretence may, in public or secret do, or procure to be

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

done, any thing against the other in any place by sea or land, nor in the ports or rivers of the one or the other, but shall treat one another with all love and friendship; and may, by water and by land, freely and securely pass into the contines, countries, lands, kingdoms, islands, dominions, cities, towns, villages, walled or without wall, fortified or unfortified, their havens and ports (where hitherto trade and commerce hath been accustomed), and there trade, buy and sell, as well of and to the inhabitants of the respective places, as those of their own nation, or any other nation that shall be or come there.

III. That the said Kings of Great Britain and Spain shall take care that their respective people and subjects from henceforward do abstain from all force, violence, or wrong; and if any injury shall be done by either of the said Kings, or by the people or subjects of either of them, to the people or subjects of the other, against the articles of this alliance, or against common right, there shall not therefore be given letters of reprisal, marque, or counter marque, by any of the confederates, until such time as justice is sought and followed in the ordinary course of law. But if justice be denied or delayed, then the king, whose people or inhabitants have received harm, shall ask it of the other, by whom (as is said) the justice shall have been denied or delayed, or of the commissioners that shall be by the one king or the other appointed to receive and hear such demands, to the end that all such differences may be compounded in friendship, or according to law. But if there should be yet a delay, or justice should not be done, nor satisfaction given within six months after having the same so demanded, then may be given letters of reprisal, marque, or counter-marque.

IV. That between the King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, and their respective people, subjects, and inhabitants, as well as upon sea as upon land, and fresh waters, in all and every their kingdoms, lands, countries, dominions, continues, territories, provinces, islands, plantations, cities, villages, towns, ports, rivers, creeks, bays, straits and currents, where hitherto trade and commerce hath been accustomed, there shall be free trade and commerce in such way and manner that without safeconduct, and without general or special particular licence, the people and subjects of each other may freely, as well by land as by sea and fresh waters, navigate and go into their said countries, kingdoms, dominions, and all the cities, ports, currents, bays, districts, and other places thereof, and may enter into any port with their ships laden or empty, carriage or carriages wherein to bring their merchandize, and there buy and sell what and how much they please, and also at just and reasonable rates provide themselves with provisions and other necessary things for their subsistence and voyage; and also may repair their ships and carriages, and from thence again freely depart with their ships, carriages, goods, merchandize and estate, and return to their own countries, or to such other places as they shall think fit without any molestation or impediment, so that they pay the duties and customs which shall be due, and saving to either side the laws and ordinances of their country.

V. Item. It is likewise agreed, that for the merchandizes which the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall buy in Spain, or other the kingdoms or dominions of the King of Spain, and shall carry in their own ships, or in ships hired or lent unto them, no new customs, tolls, tenths, subsidies, or other rights or duties whatsoever, shall be taken or increased, other than those which, in the like case, the natives themselves, and all other strangers are obliged to pay; and the subjects aforesaid buying, selling, and contracting for their merchandizes, as well in respect of the prices as of all duties to be paid, shall enjoy the same privileges which are allowed to the natural subjects of Spain, and may buy and lade their ships with such goods and merchandizes; which said ships being laden and customs paid for the goods, shall not be detained in port upon any pretence whatsoever, nor shall the laders, merchants, or factors, who bought and laded the goods aforesaid, be questioned after the departure of the said ships, for any matter or thing whatsoever concerning the same.

VI. And to the end that the officers and ministers of all cities, towns, and villages, belonging to either, may neither demand nor take from the respective merchants and people greater taxes, duties, stipends, recompenses, gifts, or any other charges, than what ought to be taken by virtue of this treaty, and that the said merchants and people may know and understand with certainty what is ordained in all things touching this; it is

agreed and concluded, that tables and lists shall be put up at the doors of the custom-houses and registries of all the cities, villages, and towns of, or appertaining to, one or the other king, where such rights and excises or customs are usually paid; in which, how much, and of what quality, such rights, customs, subsidies, and payments, either to the kings or any the aforesaid officers are allowed, shall be put down in writing, declaring as well the species of what is imported, as what is carried out. And if any officer, or any other in his name, upon any pretence whatsoever, in public or secret, directly or indirectly, shall ask or receive of any merchant or other person respectively, any sum of money or other thing, by the name of right, due, stipend, allowance, or recompense (though it be by the way of voluntary donative), more or otherwise than aforesaid, the said officer or his deputy being in such manner guilty, and convicted before a competent judge in the country where the crime is committed, shall be put in prison for three months, and shall pay thrice the value of the thing so received, of which the half shall be for the king of the country where the crime is committed, and the other half for the denunciator, for the which he may sue his right before any competent judge of the country where it shall happen.

VII. That it shall be lawful for the subjects of the King of Great Britain, to bring out, and carry into Spain, and all or any lands and dominions of the King of Spain (where heretofore they have used trade and commerce), and trade there with all kinds of merchandize, cloths, manufactures and things of the kingdom of Great Britain, and the manufactures, goods, fruits, and kinds of the islands, towns, and plantations to him appertaining, and what shall have been bought by English factors on this side, or farther on the other side of the Cape of *Buena Esperança*, without being enforced to declare to whom, or for what price they sell their said merchandize and provisions, or being molested for the errors of the masters of the ships, or others, in the entry of the goods, and at their pleasure to return again out of the dominions of the King of Spain, with all, or any goods, estates, and merchandize, to any of the territories, islands, dominions, and countries of the King of England, or to any other place, paying the rights and tributes mentioned in the antecedent chapters; and the rest of all their lading which is not brought to land, they may detain, keep and carry away in their said ship or ships, vessel or vessels, again, without paying any right or imposition whatsoever for it, as if therewith they had never been within any bay or port of the Catholic King. And all the goods, estates, merchandize, ships, or other vessels, with any things introduced into the dominions or places of the crown of Great Britain as prizes, and judged for such in the said dominions and places, shall be taken for goods and merchandize of Great Britain, comprehended so by the intention of this article.

VIII. That the subjects and vessels of the most Serene King of Great Britain may bring and carry to all and singular the dominions of the King of Spain, any fruits and commodities of the East Indies, it appearing by testimony of the Deputies of the East India Company in London, that they are of, or have come from the English conquests, plantations, or factories, with like privilege, and according to what is allowed to the subjects of the United Provinces by the Royal *Cedulas* of *Contratando*, bearing date the 27th of June and the 3d of July, 1663, and published on the 30th of June and 4th of July the same year. And for what may concern both the Indies, and any other parts whatsoever, the crown of Spain doth grant to the King of Great Britain and his subjects, all that is granted to the United States of the Low Countries and their subjects in their Treaty of Munster, 1648, point for point, in as full and ample manner as if the same were herein particularly inserted, the same rules being to be observed whereunto the subjects of the said United States are obliged, and mutual offices of friendship to be performed from one side to the other.

IX. That the subjects of the King of Great Britain, trading, buying, and selling in any of the kingdoms, governments, islands, ports, or territories of the said King of Spain, shall have, use, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities which the said king hath granted and confirmed to the English merchants that reside in Andalusia, by his royal *Cedulas* or orders, dated the 19th day of March, the 26th day of June, and the 9th day of November, 1645. His Catholic Majesty by these presents re-confirming the same as a part of this treaty between the two crowns. And to the end that it be manifest to all, it is consented, that the said schedules (as to the whole substance thereof) be passed and trans-

ferred to the body of the present articles, in the name and favour of all and singular the subjects of the King of Great Britain, residing and trading in any places whatsoever within his Catholic Majesty's dominions.

X. That the ships, or any other vessels that shall belong to the King of Great Britain, or his subjects, navigating into the King of Spain's dominions, or any of his ports, shall not be visited by the judges of contraband, or by any other officer or person, by his own, or by any other authority; nor shall any soldiers, armed men, or other officers or persons, be put on board any of the said ships or vessels; nor shall the officers of the custom-house of the one or the other party, search in any vessels or ships belonging to the people of the one or the other, which shall enter into their regions, dominions, or respective ports, until their said ships or vessels are unladen, or until they have carried on shore all the lading and merchandize which they declare they resolve to disembark in the said port; nor shall the captain, master, or any other of the company of the said ships be imprisoned, or they or their boats detained on shore: but in the interim, officers of the custom-house may be put on board the said vessels or ships, so they exceed not the number of three for each ship, to see that no goods or merchandize be landed out of the said ships or vessels, without paying such duties as by these articles either party is obliged to pay; which said officers are to be without any charge to the ship or ships, vessel or vessels, their commanders, mariners, company, merchants, factors, or proprietors. And when it happens that the master or owner of any ship shall declare the whole lading of his said ship is to be discharged in any port, the entry of the said lading shall be made in the custom-house after the usual manner; and if, after the entry made, any other goods be found in the said ship or ships, more than what are contained in the said entry, *eight working days shall be allowed them on which they may work (which shall be reckoned from the day they began to unlade) to the end that the concealed goods may be entered, and the confiscation of them prevented: and in case that in the time limited, the entry or manifestation of them shall not have been made, then such particular goods only, which shall be found, as aforesaid, though the unlading be not finished, shall be confiscated, and not any other; nor shall other trouble be given, or punishment inflicted on the merchant or owner of the ship; and when the ships or vessels are reladen, they may have freedom to go out again.**

XI. That the ship or ships appertaining to the one or the other king, or to their respective people and subjects, that shall enter into any ports, lands, or dominions of the one or the other, and shall discharge any part of their goods and merchandizes in any port or haven, being consigned with the rest to other places within or without the said dominions, *shall not be obliged to register or pay the rights of any other goods or merchandize, than of that which they shall unlade in the said port or haven*, nor be constrained to give bond for the goods they shall carry to other places, nor any other security if it be not in case of felony, debt, treason, or other capital crime.

XII. Whereas the one moiety of the custom of all foreign goods and merchandizes imported into England, is allowed and returned back to the importer, if the said goods be exported out of the said kingdom within twelve months after the first landing, upon oath made that they are the same goods which paid custom inwards, and that if they be not reshipped within the said twelve months, yet they may at all times be exported without paying any custom or duty outwards: it is therefore agreed, that if any the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall hereafter land any goods or merchandize, of what growth or nature soever they be, in any of the ports of his Catholic Majesty, *and having entered them, and paid the custom which by this treaty ought to be paid, and shall afterwards desire to transport them, or any part of them*, to any other place whatsoever, for a better market, *it shall and may be lawful for him or them so to do freely, without paying or being demanded any other custom or duty at all for the same*, he or they making oath, if required thereunto, that they are the same goods for which custom was paid at their landing: and in case that the subjects, people, and inhabitants of the dominions of either part shall unlade, or have in any city, town, or village respectively, any goods, merchan-

* All the stipulations printed in italics have, with many others, been completely violated by Spain since 1814, and especially during late years.

dizes, fruits, or estates, and have paid the customs due, according to what hath been declared, and after that, not being able to put them off, shall resolve to remit them to some other city, town, or village of the said dominions, they may not only do it without difficulty or impediment, and without paying other rights than what were due at their entry, but likewise the custom or rights shall not be paid again in any other part of the said dominions, bringing certificates from the officers of the custom-house, that they were paid before in the due form. And the chief farmers and commissioners of the King of Spain's rents in all places, or some other officer or officers to be appointed for that purpose, shall at all times permit and suffer the transportation of all such goods and merchandizes from place to place, and give sufficient certificate to the owners thereof, or their assigns, of their having paid their custom at their first landing, whereby they may be carried to and landed at any other port or place of the said jurisdiction, free from all duties or impediments whatsoever, as aforesaid, saving always the right of any third person.

XIII. That it shall be lawful for the ships belonging to the subjects of the one or the other king, to anchor in the roads or bays of either, without being constrained to enter into port; and in case they may be necessitated to enter thereinto, either by distress of weather, fear of enemies, pirates, or any other accident, in case the said ships be not bound to an enemy's port, and carrying thither contraband goods (wherein without some clear proof, they shall not be requested) it shall be lawful for the said subjects to return to sea freely when they please with their ships and goods, so as they do not break bulk, or expose any thing to sale; and that when they cast anchor, or enter the ports aforesaid, they be not molested or visited; and it shall suffice, that in this case they show their passports or sea-papers, which being seen by the respective officers of either king, the said ships shall return freely to sea without molestation.

XIV. And if any ship or ships belonging to the subjects and merchants of the one or the other, entering into bays or in the open sea, shall be encountered by the ships of the said kings, or of privateers their subjects; the said ships, to prevent all disorder, shall not come within cannon-shot, but shall send their long-boat or pinnace to the merchant-ship, and only two or three men on board, to whom the master or owner shall show his passports and sea-letters, according to the form which shall be inserted at the end of this treaty, whereby, not only the ship's lading, but the place to which she belongs, and as well the master and owner's name, as the name of the ship may appear; by which means the quality of the ship, and her master or owner will be sufficiently known, as also the commodities she carries, whether they be contraband or not; to the which passports and sea-letters entire faith and credit shall be given, so much the rather, for that as well on the part of the King of England, as of the King of Spain, some countersigns shall be given (if it shall be found necessary) whereby their authenticity may the better appear, and that they may not be in any wise falsified.

XV. If any prohibited merchandize or goods shall be exported from the kingdoms, dominions, and territories of either of the said kings, by the respective people or subjects of the one or the other, in such case the prohibited goods only shall be confiscated, and not the other goods; neither shall the delinquent incur any other punishment, except the said delinquent shall carry out from the respective kingdoms or dominions of the King of Great Britain, the proper coin, wool, or fullers'-earth of the said kingdom; or shall carry out of the respective kingdoms or dominions of the said King of Spain any gold or silver, wrought or unwrought; in either of which cases the laws of the respective countries are to take place.

XVI. That it shall be lawful for the people and subjects of both kings to have access to the respective ports of the one or the other, and there remain, and depart again with the same freedom, not only with their ships and other vessels for trade and commerce, but also with their other ships fitted for war, armed and disposed to resist and engage the enemy, and arriving by stress of weather to repair their ships or furnish themselves with provisions; so that entering willingly, they be not so numerous, that they give just occasion for suspicion; to which end they are not to exceed the number of eight, nor continue in their havens, nor about their ports, longer time than they shall have just cause, for the repair of their ships, to take in provisions, or other necessary things,

much less be the occasion of interrupting the free commerce, and coming in of other ships, of nations in amity with either king: and when an unusual number of men-of-war by accident shall come into any port, it shall not be lawful for them to come into the said ports or havens, not having first obtained permission of the king unto whom the said ports do belong, or the governors of the said ports, if they be not forced thereunto by stress of weather, or other necessity, to avoid the danger of the sea; and in such case they shall presently acquaint the governor or chief-magistrate of the place with the cause of their coming; nor shall they remain there any longer time than the said governor or magistrate shall think convenient, or do any act of hostility in such ports, that may prove of prejudice to the one or the other of the said kings.

XVII. That neither the said King of Great Britain, nor the King of Spain, by any mandate general, nor particular, nor for any cause whatsoever, shall embark or detain, hinder or take for his respective service, any merchant, master of ship, pilot or mariner, their ships, merchandise, cloths, or other goods belonging unto the one or the other, in their ports or waters, if it be not that either of the said kings, or the persons to whom the ships belong, be first advertised thereof, and do agree thereunto; provided that this shall not be construed to hinder or interrupt the ordinary course of justice and law in either country.

XVIII. That the merchants and subjects of the one and the other king, their factories and servants, as also their ships, masters or mariners, may, as well going as coming, upon sea and other waters, as in the havens and ports of the one and the other respectively, carry and use all kind of arms, defensive and offensive, without being obliged to register them, as also upon land to carry and use them for their defence, according to the custom of the place.

XIX. That the captains, officers, and mariners of the ships belonging to the people and subjects of either party, may not commence an action, nor hinder or bring trouble upon their own ships, their captains, officers, or mariners, in the respective kingdoms, dominions, lands, countries, or places of the other, for their wages or salaries, or under any other pretence. Nor may they put themselves, or be received, by what pretext or colour soever, into the service or protection of the King of England, or King of Spain, or their arms; but if any controversy happen between merchants and masters of ships, or between masters and mariners, the composing thereof shall be left to the consul of the nation, but after such manner as he who shall not submit to the arbitrement, may appeal to the ordinary justice of the place where he is subject.

XX. Declares void the restrictions imposed on English trade to the *Low Countries*.

XXI. The subjects and inhabitants of the kingdoms and dominions of the most serene Kings of Great Britain and Spain respectively, shall with all security and liberty sail to and traffic in all the kingdoms, estates, or countries, which are or shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality, with one or the other.

XXII. And they shall not be disturbed or disquieted in that liberty by the ships or subjects of the said kings respectively, by reason of the hostilities which are or may be hereafter between either of the said kings, and the aforesaid kingdoms, countries, and states, or any of them, which shall be in friendship or neutrality with the other.

XXIII. And in case that within the said ships respectively be found, by the above-said means, any merchandize hereunder mentioned, being of contraband and prohibited, they shall be taken out and confiscated, before the admiralty or other competent judges; but for this reason the ship, and the other free and allowed commodities which shall be found therein, shall in nowise be either seized or confiscated.

XXIV. Moreover, for better prevention of the differences which might arise touching the meaning of forbidden merchandize and of contraband; it is declared and agreed, that under this name shall be comprehended all firearms, as ordnance, muskets, mortar-pieces, petards, bombs, granadoes, fire-crancels, fireballs, musket-rests, bandeliers, gunpowder, match, saltpetre, and bullets; likewise under the name of forbidden merchandize are understood all other arms, as pikes, swords, pots, helmets, backs and breasts, halberds javelins, and such like armour; under this name is likewise forbidden the transportation of soldiers, horses, their harnesses, cases of pistols, holsters, belts, and other furniture, formed and composed for the use of war.

XXV. Likewise, to prevent all manner of dispute and contention, it is agreed, that

under the name of forbidden merchandize and of contraband, shall not be comprehended wheat, rye, barley, or other grains, or pulse, salt, wine, oil, and generally whatsoever belongs to the sustaining and nourishing of life, but they shall remain free, as likewise all other merchandizes not comprehended in the preceding article; and the transportation of them shall be free and permitted, although it be to the towns and places of enemies, unless such towns and places be besieged and blocked up, or surrounded.

XXVI. It is also agreed, that whatsoever shall be found laden by the subjects or inhabitants of the kingdoms and dominions of either of the said Kings of England and Spain, aboard the ships of the enemies of the other, though it be not forbidden merchandize, shall be confiscated, with all things else which shall be found within the said ships, without exception or reserve.

XXVII. That the consul which hereafter shall reside in any of the dominions of the King of Spain, for the help and protection of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall be named by the King of Great Britain; and he so named shall have and exercise the same power and authority in the execution of his charge, as any other consul hath formerly had in the dominions of the said King of Spain; and in like manner the Spanish consul residing in England, shall enjoy as much authority as the consuls of any other nation have hitherto enjoyed in that kingdom.

XXVIII. And that the laws of commerce that are obtained by peace may not remain unfruitful, as would fall out if the subjects of the King of Great Britain, when they go to, come from, or remain in, the dominions or lordships of the King of Spain, by reason of their commerce or other business, should be molested for case of conscience; therefore that the commerce be secure, and without danger, as well upon land as at sea, the said King of Spain shall provide, that the subjects of the said King of Great Britain *shall not be aggrieved contrary to the laws of commerce*, and that *none of them shall be molested or disturbed for their conscience*, so long as they give no public scandal or offence; and the said King of Great Britain shall likewise provide, for the same reasons, that the subjects of the King of Spain shall not be molested or disturbed for their conscience against the laws of commerce, so long as they give no public scandal or offence.

XXIX. That the people and subjects respectively of one kingdom, in the dominions, territories, regions, or colonies of the other, shall not be compelled to sell their merchandize for brass-metal coin, or exchange them for other coin or things, against their will; or having sold them, to receive the payment in other species than what they bargained for, notwithstanding any law or other custom contrary to this article.

XXX. That the merchants of both nations, and their factors, servants, and families, commissioners, or others by them employed, as also masters of ships, pilots, and mariners, may remain freely and securely in the said dominions, kingdoms, and territories of either of the said kings, and also in their ports and rivers; and the people and subjects of the one king may have, and with all freedom and security enjoy, in all the lands and dominions whatsoever of the other, their proper houses to live in, their warehouses and magazines for their goods and merchandize, which they shall possess during the time for which they shall have taken, hired, and agreed for them, without any impediment.

XXXI. The inhabitants and subjects of the said confederate kings, in all the lands and places under the obedience of the one or the other, shall use and employ those advocates, proctors, scriveners, agents, and solicitors, whom they think fit, the which shall be left to their choice, and consented to by the ordinary judges, as often as there shall be occasion; and they shall not be constrained to show their books and papers of account to any person, if it be not to give evidence for the avoiding lawsuits and controversies; neither shall they be embarked, detained, or taken out of their hands, upon any pretence whatsoever. And it shall be permitted to the people and subjects of either king, in the respective places where they shall reside, to keep their books of account, traffic, and correspondence, in what language they please, in English, Spanish, Dutch, or any other, the which shall not be molested, or subject to any inquisition. And whatsoever else hath been granted by either party, concerning this particular, to any other nation, shall be understood likewise to be granted here.

XXXII. That in case the estate of any person or persons shall be sequestered or seized on by any court of justice or tribunal whatsoever, within the kingdoms and dominions of

either party, and any estate or debt happen to lie in the hands of the delinquents belonging *bonâ fide* to the people and subjects of the other, the said estate or debts shall not be confiscated by any of the said tribunals, but shall be restored to the true owners in specie, if they yet remain, and if not, the value of them (according to the contract and agreement which was made between the parties) shall be restored within three months after the said sequestration.

XXXIII. That the goods and estates of the people and subjects of the one king, that shall die in the countries, lands, and dominions of the other, shall be preserved for the lawful heirs and successors of the deceased; the right of any third person always reserved.

XXXIV. That the goods and estates of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, that shall die without making a will in the dominions of the King of Spain, shall be put into inventory, with their papers, writings, and books of account, by the consul or other public minister of the King of Great Britain, and deposited in the hands of two or three merchants, that shall be named by the said consul or public minister, to be kept for the proprietors and creditors; and neither the crusada, nor any other judicatory whatsoever, shall intermeddle therein; which also in the like case shall be observed in England, towards the subjects of the King of Spain.

XXXV. That a decent and convenient burial-place shall be granted and appointed to bury the bodies of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, who shall die within the dominions of the King of Spain.

XXXVI. If it shall happen hereafter that any difference fall out (which God forbid) between the King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, whereby the mutual commerce and good correspondence may be endangered, the respective subjects and people of each party shall have notice thereof given them in time, that is to say, the space of six months, to transport their merchandize and effects, without giving them in that time any molestation or trouble, or retaining or embarking their goods or persons.

XXXVII. All goods and rights concealed or embarked, moveables, immovables, rents, deeds, debts, credits, and the like, which have not, with a formal notice of the cause, and by a legal condemnation, according to the ordinary justice, been brought into the royal exchequer at the time of concluding this treaty, shall remain at the full and free disposal of the proprietors, their heirs, or of those who shall have their right, with all the fruits, rents, and emoluments thereof, and neither those who have concealed the said goods, nor their heirs, shall be molested for this cause by the exchequers respectively; but the proprietors, their heirs, or those who shall have their right, shall have for the said goods and rights their action at law, as for their own proper goods and estate.

XXXVIII. It is agreed and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the King of Spain, *shall have and enjoy in the respective lands, seas, ports, havens, roads, and territories of the one or the other, and in all places whatsoever, the same privileges, securities, liberties, and immunities, whether they concern their persons or trade, with all the beneficial clauses and circumstances which have been granted, or shall be hereafter granted by either of the said kings, to the most Christian King, the States-general of the United Provinces, the Hanse Towns, or any other kingdom or state whatsoever, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the same were particularly mentioned and inserted in this treaty.*

XXXIX. In case any difference or dispute shall happen on either side concerning these Articles of Trade and Commerce, by either the officers of the admiralty or other person whatsoever, in the one or the other kingdom, the complaint being presented by the party concerned to their majesties, or to any of their council, their said majesties shall cause the damages forthwith to be repaired, and all things, as they are above agreed, to be duly executed; and in case that in progress of time any frauds or inconveniences be discovered in the navigation and commerce between both kingdoms, against which sufficient prevention hath not been made in these articles, other provisions may be hereafter mutually agreed on, as shall be judged convenient, the present treaty remaining still in force and vigour.

XL. It is likewise accorded and concluded, that the most serene and renowned Kings of Great Britain and Spain *shall sincerely and faithfully observe and keep, and procure to be observed and kept, by their subjects and inhabitants respectively, all and singular the capitulations in this present treaty agreed and concluded, neither shall they directly*

or indirectly infringe the same, or consent that the same shall be infringed by any of their subjects or inhabitants. And they shall ratify and confirm all and singular the Conventions before recorded by letters patent reciprocally, in sufficient, full, and effectual form, and the same so formed and made, shall interchangeably deliver, or cause to be delivered faithfully and really, within four months after the date of these presents; and they shall then, as soon as conveniently may be, cause this present Treaty of Peace and Amity to be published in all places, and in the manner accustomed.

Form of Letters which ought to be given by the Towns and Seaports, to the Ships and Vessels setting sail from thence, referred to in Article XIV.

To all unto whom these presents shall come. We, the Governors, Consuls, or Chief Magistrate, or Commissioners of the Customs, of the city, town, or province of N., do testify and make known, that N.N., master of the ship N., hath before us, under solemn oath, declared, that the ship N., of tons (more or less), of which he is at present Master, doth belong to the inhabitants of N., in the dominions of the Most Serene King of Great Britain. And We, desiring that the said Master may be assisted in his voyage and business, do entreat all persons in general and particular, who shall meet him, and those of all places where the said Master shall come with the said ship and her merchandize, that they would admit him favourably, treat him kindly, and receive the said ship into their ports, bays, havens, rivers, and dominions, permitting her quietly to sail, pass, frequent, and negotiate there, or in any other places, as shall seem good to the said Master, paying still the toll and customs which of right shall be due. Which we will acknowledge gratefully upon the like occasions. In witness whereof, We have signed these presents, and sealed them with the seal of our town.

Cedula of Privileges granted by his Majesty to the English, which reside in Sevilla, San Lucar, Cadiz, and Malaga, referred to in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1667.

Forasmuch as on the part of you Richard Anthony, consul of the English nation, by you, and in the name of the vassals of the King of Great Britain, information hath been given to me, that by means of the peace, which between this and that kingdom is settled, those which do reside and commerce in Andalusia, principally in the city of Sevilla, San Lucar, Cadiz, and Malaga, humbly entreat me that I would be pleased to confirm to you the privileges, exemptions and liberties which appertain to you, as well by the articles of the said peace, as by the confirmations of them, and other favours and indultos, which the king my lord and father (now in glory) granted you, and all others whatsoever, that have been granted by my crowns of these my kingdoms of Castile and of Portugal, commanding that they be observed and accomplished in all, and through all, without any limitation, and that they may be of more force, to grant them anew, with the qualities, amplifications, conditions, and declarations, which may be most convenient for you, imposing punishments upon whom shall contradict them, and not observe them; and that it may be known what they are, that there be given copies of them, of what favour I have granted them, having a due regard to the aforesaid, and because that for the occasions which I have of wars, you have offered to assist me with 2500 ducats of silver, paying 1000 down, and the other 1500 remaining, in the month of April, of this present year, for which Don Francisco Moreno, with the intervention of Don Antonia de Campo-Redondo y Rio, knight of the Order of St. James, of my Privy Council, and of my Exchequer, in your name and by virtue of your power, passed a writing or obligation in form, before John Cortez de la Cruz, my notary, I have thought fit, and by these presents, of my own proper motive, certain knowledge, and royal and absolute power, which in this part I will use, and do use as king and natural lord, not acknowledging any superior in temporals, I confirm and approve the said privileges of exemptions, and liberties, which appertain to you, as well by the articles of the said peace, as by the confirmations of them, and the rest of the favours, indultos, which the king my lord and father granted you, and any others whatsoever, which have been

granted by my crowns of Castile and Portugal, to the said vassals in all, and through all, as therein, and in every thing, and in part thereof is specified, contained, and declared, that they may be firm, stable, and valid to you, and be observed to you, kept and fulfilled, because that my intention and deliberate will is, that all those of the said nation may enjoy, and do enjoy them without any limitation, with condition, that during the time they shall reside in Andalusia, the said English may not be put upon any office, or in any public post, nor made guardians, trustees, nor collectors, although they may be of the duties of Alcavalas, and Millones, or other duties which relate to my royal treasury; nor shall they demand from you loans, or donatives, nor oblige you to farm any rents, nor take your horses or slaves.

And to do you further favour in conformity of what is capitulated in the said peace, I will and permit that you may, and do trade and commerce freely, and sell your merchandizes and goods, and buy those of my kingdoms, and carry them thence, observing what is ordained by the laws and decrees that treat thereof, paying into my royal treasury the duties that ought to be paid, prohibiting as I do prohibit, and command that they do not take from you by force any merchandizes, as wheat or barley, although it be for despatch of my armadas, fleets, or galleons, neither for the Assentistas nor Estanqueros; and the said privileges shall be as to wheat and barley, according to the tax; and as to other things and merchandizes as you shall covenant and agree for, without taking them from you till they have paid you for them, and that they shall not, upon the account aforesaid, give you any manner of trouble and vexation.

And because that many of your trade in bringing to the ports of Andalusia, city of Sevilla, and other parts, a great quantity of bacallao and other kinds of fish, dry and salted, which being the most necessary provisions that can be, and creates you a great deal of cost and trouble, I will and command that you enjoy the *custom of the city of Sevilla, in which it is ordered that those which arrive with any fish, dry and salted, there may not be imposed any rate, but that they sell at the price they will, without that it be necessary that they manifest it more than to the ministers which recover my royal revenues; and that if the ships in which they bring the said bacallao be great, that they cannot come up the river, and shall unload them in barks, the judge of the admiralty or any other may not put in the said barks any guards at the cost of the owners of them.* In like sort I command that in case it appears that the said fish is rotten, and cannot be spent, it be burnt or cast into the sea, without that by reason thereof there may be made any process against the owners, or persons that sold it, or be imprisoned or informed against.

And because that the administrator of the *Almoxarifazgos*, and divers other duties, which are recovered on goods and merchandizes, have been used upon information given, to seize the person they suspect, which to men of trade occasions much discredit, costs, and vexations: my will is, and I command, that upon the said informations they only proceed against the merchandizes, and not against the persons, permitting them, as I do permit them, that they may make and do make their defences against the said vexations.

And whereas, according to one article of the said peace, which treats in matter of religion, notwithstanding that in some lawsuit it hath been endeavoured that they declare whether they be Roman Catholics, or not, excusing, giving credit to the oath *which they make, as being parties, or as witnesses, I command therefore, that in those matters they shall not meddle with the natives of the said kingdom:* but that the said condition be fully observed, without making them any such questions, and to the oath you shall tender them in court, the same faith and credit shall be given, as if they were natural Spaniards, without that upon this account they are molested or troubled, or receive any grievance.

And by reason that for justification of some causes the judges and justices pretend that the merchants should exhibit their books of trade, and thereupon they receive vexation and trouble, I command and will, that the books of the merchants of the said nation be not taken from them, but that they produce them in their own houses, to take out the article which shall be appointed, without demanding others; nor may be taken from them any other papers, upon punishment of him that shall contravene herein, to be chastised according to law.

And because likewise the merchants enter their goods in the custom-house of the city of Sevilla, of all the duties, which, because they are many, are made upon one sheet of paper, and firmed and signed by all the officers, and remain in possession of the ware-housekeeper of the custom-house, that by virtue thereof he may deliver such goods as go in bales, packs, trunks, and chests; and after they have taken them out, and put them in their houses, and warehouses, the head-waiter of the custom-house, and the officers of the half per cent shall not search your houses, nor goods, causing you trouble and vexation, asking of you the despatches, it being manifest that you cannot have them, having left them in the power of the said head-waiter. *I prohibit therefore and command, that the houses of the said merchants shall not be visited, nor be asked of them the despatches of their goods, which doth not remain in their custody; so that this is to be understood, and is understood of the houses which are within the walls of the said city.* And that it may be known, those who are of the said nation, let copies be given of the said privileges and exemptions which concern you, and were granted you as well by the articles of the said peace, as in any other manner whatsoever; and for the execution and accomplishing of all the aforesaid; I command those of my privy council, and the rest of my counsellors, juntas, and tribunals of my court, and the president and justices of my courts, as also the judges and justices of the peace belonging to my house, court, and chancery, and the regent, and judges of my court de grados, in the city of Sevilla, and the chief magistrate of the court thereof, and all mayors, governors, magistrates, and other inferior officers, as well of the said cities of Sevilla, Cadiz, and Malaga, and San Lucar de Barrameda, as of all other cities, towns, and places, of these my kingdoms, and dominions, and judges, and justices thereof, of whatever quality and condition they may be, to whom principally or accidentally it shall concern in any manner whatsoever, the accomplishing of all that is contained in this my letter; that as soon as they shall have been required herewith, or with a copy thereof, signed by a public notary (to which shall be given as much credit as to the original), each one for that part which shall concern him, observe and accomplish, cause to be observed and accomplished, in all, and through all, as is contained therein, without that in the whole, or in part, there be put any impediment, or other doubt or difficulty that shall oppose or contravene its tenour and form, nor consent, or allow that it be interpreted, limited, or suspended in whole or in part, contrary to the cedulas, provisions, or other orders for observance thereof, in that part which shall relate to each of you, and that they provide and give the necessary orders for the greater security of the favour, which by this my letter I grant you; and that at all times this favour may be certain and secure to you, that you may have a judge conservator for Andalusia, principally for the said cities of Sevilla, Malaga, Cadiz, and San Lucar de Barrameda, to whom I shall give sufficient commission for the preservation and accomplishing of the said privileges, liberties, and exemptions (which may oblige and compel all and every person whatsoever, of whatsoever condition or quality soever they be) as shall concern the said nation, as well in those in which they shall be defendants, as in those in which they shall be plaintiffs, although the person which shall sue them, and of whom they shall be sued, may have any other special judges whatsoever, as well by covenant or contract which they may have made, as by the pre-eminences or immunities which they may have, because that of the said causes only the said judge conservator may take cognizance, and no other judge or tribunal whatsoever, although it be for any excess or notorious crimes, or in any other manner and form whatsoever; and of that which shall be so determined by him, they may appeal to my council and not to any other tribunal; and because that my will is, that each judge conservator in his time may have jurisdiction and special commission to protect and defend you in all that is contained in this my letter, and that all of it may be observed and accomplished in the form that it is offered to you, I have thought fit to give charge, as by these presents I give them charge of the protection and defence thereof, and command them, that they see this my letter, and the qualities, and conditions, and pre-eminences, and amplifications, contained therein, and cause all of it to be observed and accomplished, in the form accordingly, and in the manner that is contained therein, and declared, without consenting or allowing that in whole or in part, they may put, or do put any doubt or difficulty therein; and before the said judge conservator, and not before any other special judge, the first motion shall pass, and be followed in all causes and lawsuits for what relates thereunto, and cause

the same to be executed, and a chastisement of the disobedient; for such is my will, and that the cognizance and determination of all that is contained in this special letter, shall concern them, and doth concern them, that they proceed against those that shall be guilty, executing on them such penalties as the law requires, reserving, as I do reserve to my council, the appeals, which by their acts and sentences they shall interpose, and not for any other tribunal, without that any of the rest of my councils, tribunals, courts, or chanceries, or any other judges or justices of these my kingdoms and dominions of whatsoever quality they be, may intermeddle, or do intermeddle therein, neither in the practice nor exercise of the special jurisdiction, which by this my cedula I grant them, be it by way of excess, appeal, or any other recourse whatsoever; to whom and to each of them I inhibit, and hold for inhibited their cognizance, and declare them for judges incompetent thereof, for the whole, and in each thing, and part thereof, granting them as full and complete power, and most ample commission as in law is required, and is necessary, with their incidences, dependencies, annexities, and connexities; and that after them the said English nation of the said city of Sevilla, may name in the said commission one of the judges of the said court, whom the said nation shall think fit; and I command the president, and those of my privy council, that presenting before them his name in case the said commission be vacant by promotion or vacation, or in any other manner, they shall be despatched by him that shall be named, in the form accordingly, and as by this my letter is ordained: and for the better performance hereof for time to come, I grant them power, licence, and authority, that they may substitute, and do substitute this commission for matters, and lawsuits, which shall offer in the said cities of Cadiz, and Malaga, and San Lucar de Barrameda, in the person which by you shall be proposed to them, that they may examine matters and bring them to conclusion, and remit them the lawsuits and causes you shall have, to determine them in the form they shall think fit, and see convenient, for the security of what is contained in this my letter; and I encharge the Most Serene Prince, Don Balthasar Carlos, my very dear and beloved son, and command the infantes, prelates, dukes, marquesses, counts, barons, knights, esquires, governors of castles, fo[illegible]sses, and plains, and those of my council, president, and judges of my courts, officers of my house, and court, and chancery, and all mayors, governors, deputy-governors, justices of the peace, and other whatsoever justices and judges of my kingdoms and dominions, that they observe to you and accomplish, and cause to be observed and accomplished this my letter and favour, which I do grant you, and against the tenour and form thereof, not to go, nor act now, nor at any time, nor by any manner, perpetually for ever, nor consent, or allow that they be limited to you, or suspended in whole, or in part, all its contents, whatsoever laws, or orders of these my kingdoms, and dominions, ordinances, style, use, and custom of the said cities of Sevilla, Cadiz, Malaga and San Lucar, and all others, which they have, or may have, to the contrary notwithstanding, for as much as doth concern these presents, accounting it to be here inserted and incorporated, as if it had been word for word; and of this my letter Geronimo de Canencia, my chief treasurer and accountant, and my secretary de la Media Anata, is to take cognizance, to whose charge is committed the account of the said duty; and I declare, that of this favour, you have paid the duty of Media Anata, which imports 35,000,155 maravedis in silver, which you are to pay every fifteen years perpetually; and that being complied with, you shall not have the power to use this favour without that it first appears that you have satisfied this duty, and also that you pay the judge conservator you shall name the salary which he shall enjoy by the said occupation, which is to be manifested by certificates from the office of this duty.

Given in Zaragoza, the 19th day of March, in the year 1645.

SECOND CEDULA, amplifying and confirming the Privileges granted to the English Nation.

THE KING.

To Doctor Don Francisco de Madrano, Judge of my Court of Degrees of the City of Sevilla. Know ye, that by one of my letters and decrees of the 19th of March, of this present year, I did grant to Richard Anthony, Consul of the English nation, and to the sub-

jects of the Kingdom of England, which reside and trade in Andalusia, principally in this city, and in that of Cadiz, and in that of San Lucar de Barrameda, the privileges, exemptions and licences, which appertain to them, as well by the articles of the peace, as by the confirmation, and other favours and indultos, which the king my lord and father (now in glory) granted them, and with the other qualities, conditions, pre-eminences, and amplifications in the said decree declared, for having offered to serve me with 2500 ducats of silver, according as more largely thereby doth appear, to which I refer myself; and one of the conditions which I did grant them was, that I would name and allow them a judge conservator for Andalusia, principally for the said two cities, and San Lucar de Barrameda, to whom should be given sufficient commission for the observance and accomplishment of the said privileges, liberties, and exemptions, who should take cognizance of all causes, both civil and criminal, which should be brought against them, in which they were made defendants, that before him should come all lawsuits, and causes whatsoever, which should concern the said English, or any other persons whatsoever, of whatsoever quality they may be, as well those in which they shall be defendants, as in those in which they shall be plaintiffs, although the persons that shall sue them may have special judges, as well by agreement or contract, which they may have made, by the pre-eminence or immunity which they may have, because of the said causes, only shall take special cognizance the said judge conservator, and no other judge, or tribunal, although it may be by way of excess, or in any other manner or form whatsoever, and that for the causes and suits that shall offer in the said cities of Cadiz and Malaga, and San Lucar, may be substituted their commission in the persons which by the said nation shall be proposed, that he may bring things to a conclusion, and that they be remitted to him to determine; and of that which the said judge shall so determine, they may appeal to my council, and not to any other tribunal, and that the time you shall act in the said court, you shall be esteemed as such, and in your absence, and after you, he whom the said nation, in the said city of Sevilla shall appoint; and because that my will is, that all this be observed and accomplished in the form as is expressed, I have thought fit to give charge to you, and by this present to give you charge of the protection and defence hereof, and command you that you see the said decree and the conditions, pre-eminences, and amplifications therein contained, and all of it be observed and accomplished in form, accordingly, and after the manner that in the said decree, and in this my cedula is declared, without consenting or allowing that in the whole or in part, may put or be put any doubt or difficulty; and before you, and not before any other judge, at the first instance shall be brought and followed, all causes and lawsuits which thereupon, or any other thing or part thereof, shall be made, and cause cognizance to be taken of all causes civil and criminal, in which they shall be prosecuted or against them shall be attempted; and before you shall be brought whatsoever lawsuits and causes which shall concern the said English, between whatsoever persons of whatsoever quality they may be, and the execution and chastisement of those that shall disobey; because that my will is, that the cognizance and determination of all that is contained in the said provision, and in this my cedula of amplification, specially shall and do concern you, proceeding fully against those that shall be guilty, executing upon them the punishments you shall find by justice due to them, without that of the tribunals, courts of chancery, or any other judges or justices of my kingdoms and dominions of Castile, of whatsoever quality they may be, may intermeddle or do intermeddle herein, neither in the use nor exercise of the special jurisdiction in the said first instance, which by this my cedula I grant you, be it by way of excess, appeal, or any other recourse or manner; to whom, and to each of you, I inhibit, and hold for inhibited their cognizance, declaring you for judges incompetent thereof, as for the whole, and every thing, and part thereof; and I grant you the most full and complete power, and most ample commission, as by law is required and necessary, with their incidences, dependencies, annexities, and connexities; and that after you, the said English nation of the said city of Sevilla, may have power to name in the said commission one of the judges of this court, whom the said nation shall think fit; and I command those of my privy council, that presenting before them his name, he said commission being vacant by promotion or otherwise, him who shall be named shall have his despatches in due form, according as in this my cedula is ordained: and that it may the better be accomplished all that is contained in the said decree, and in this my cedula, I grant you

licence, power, and authority, that you may substitute, and do substitute this commission for matters and lawsuits that shall offer in the said cities of Cadiz, Malaga, and San Lucar, in the person that by the said nation shall be proposed to you, that he may conclude matters, you remitting to him the termination thereof in the form you shall think fit, such as may be for the security of the said decree, and that all may be observed in the form, which by it is ordained and commanded, any laws and pragmaticas of my said kingdoms and dominions, ordonnances, style, use and custom, or any thing whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding: all which, and for as much as relates to these presents, I dispense with, abrogate, and derogate, make void and annul, count for nothing and of no value and force, and that these presents remain in full force and vigour for the future. Done in Zaragoza, the 26th of June, in the year 1645.—I, THE KING.

Don Philip, by the grace of God, King of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, &c.

Forasmuch as by my letter and decree of the 19th of March of this present year, I did grant to you, the subjects of the King of Great Britain, who reside in Andalusia, a confirmation and approbation of the privileges, cedulas, and franchises which were granted you by the crowns of Castile and Portugal, and commanded that they should be kept, and observed to you the said articles of peace, made between my crowns and that of England, and that by my other cedula of the 26th of June of the same year, you may name a judge conservator, that shall take cognizance of all your causes, civil and criminal, as well in those in which you shall be plaintiffs, as in those in which you shall be defendants, with other conditions, amplifications, and pre-eminences, in the said decree and cedula contained, referring myself to the tenour thereof.

And now on your part, relation having been made to me, that having presented the last cedula in the assembly of the court of degrees of the city of Sevilla, a copy thereof was ordered to be given to Don Juan de Villalva, my fiscal of the said court, who kept it in his possession from the fifteenth of July, without having answered it till now, which hath hindered and deprived you of the benefit and performance of the said decree and cedula, to your great prejudice and detriment, although by what is ordained thereby, the judge conservator ought to take cognizance of all causes, civil and criminal, as well being plaintiffs and defendants, with any person whatsoever you shall trade with, your intent being only to enjoy the said privileges and judge conservator, when there should be any lawsuits between those of your nation, whether you be plaintiffs or defendants, and whether the causes be civil, or whether they be criminal, and when the suits shall be with Spaniards, or with other persons of different nations, the conservator is to take cognizance so far only of the causes in which you shall be civilly or criminally prosecuted as defendants, and not in which you shall be plaintiffs, humbly entreating me, that whereas in this particular you have waved and desisted from the said privilege before Alonso de Alarcon, that I would be pleased to declare it with the conditions, amplifications, and pre-eminences, as may be most convenient for you, and shall be most necessary for the greater force of what is insisted, of what my pleasure shall be; and because that for the service of the wars, you have offered to assist me with 1500 ducats in silver, payable at certain prefixed days, I have thought fit, and by these presents I will and declare, that when the suits shall be between those of your nation, whether you be plaintiffs or defendants, or the causes shall be civil or criminal, you shall enjoy the said privilege and its conditions: and when the said suits shall be with Spaniards, or with other persons of divers nations, that the judge conservator shall take cognizance, and do take cognizance only of the causes in which you shall be civilly or criminally defendants, and not when you shall be plaintiffs.

And because that the duties of excise of millones which are imposed on bacallao dry and fresh, pilchards, herrings, and salmon, and other kinds of fish, fresh and salted, it was ordered that it should be recovered of those which consume it; and by reason the farmers of these duties, and judges which take cognizance of these causes, do occasion you great grievances, and oblige you to pay two hundred maravedis for each quintal of baccalao, and accordingly on other sorts as are permitted, and upon the arrival of the ships at the ports of Malaga, Cadiz, and San Lucar, they oblige you to declare the quantity of fish you bring, charging you by the great for the whole, obliging you to the payment thereof, as

money due to me, and oblige you to the payment thereof in four months of what it amounts to, which is unjust, because that those who buy these kinds are clergymen, friars, monks, and other persons which have privileges and habits, mayors, aldermen, and common-councilmen: for which cause the farmers of these duties will not recover them of such, but recover them of you for the whole, without considering the quantity they steal from you, that which is rotten, and what you spend in your own families; and if you insist on the recovery thereof of such persons, they treat you ill and do not pay you: *therefore I will and command, that this duty be recovered of the buyers and consumers, and that the farmers put a person for their account, that may recover the same, as is done in the revenues of Alcavala and Almoxarifazgo*, with this condition, that you be obliged, as I oblige you, that you shall register all the said kinds of fish aforesaid, as you are obliged to do, according to the general despatches, without that this may be in any manner avoided.

And because from the visits which the farmers of duties make you, there results a great deal of trouble, I will and command, that in the cities of Malaga, San Lucar, and Cadiz, be observed to you, *and kept the privilege, that they may not examine the merchandizes which are in your houses, according to what is ordered and commanded by the said decree of the 19th of March of this present year, being the same which is granted to* those who reside in the city of Sevilla: and likewise I command that the said search may not be made by any farmer, if in the custom-house you have paid all the duties, and that this be observed to you and accomplished invioably.

And because that all ships that come to these my said kingdoms, from those of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the ministers of the contrabands, and of the Almoxarifazgo upon searching them, as they enter the ports, cause great vexations and trouble to the masters of them, and shut up the holes and hatches of the said ships, *deferring the visiting them eight or fifteen days, putting waiters aboard at the cost of the masters, who will have to maintain them, and make them presents*, I command the said ministers, as well of the contraband, as those of Almoxarifazgo, and every of them, that within three days they shall and do make the said visit, without putting waiters aboard them, or taking any duties by reason thereof, and if they shall put them, it shall be at the cost of the chief Almoxarifazgo and the admiralty, since you owe nothing: and when there shall come into the said ports of Malaga, Cadiz, and San Lucar, any ship with provisions, or merchandizes, neither at the time of the visit, and of the unloading, nor at any other, as aforesaid, I order that the judges and officers of the contraband, nor admiralty, nor any others, may not *put or do put in them waiters at the cost of the masters or owners, nor do give you any trouble, either the one or the other upon that account, according to what is ordered in the fourth article of the institution of the said admiralty, by which it is expressed relating thereunto, for the satisfaction of the waiters and other officers, in the eighth article of the peace, in which it is ordered, that the vassals of the one king in the territory of the other, shall be treated as the natives themselves, in whose ships never are put waiters at the cost of the masters or owners thereof.*

And because also that the officers of the contraband in the said ports, as soon as the ships cast anchor, demand of the masters their manifest, and if they do not find it in the merchandizes that come consigned to you, they give you trouble, although you have the bills of lading that the masters have signed for them, to deliver them according to their consignment, in which you receive a great deal of damage, because that the best instrument you can have is the bills of lading, because that by them, you may oblige them by justice to deliver you your goods, and if the masters by neglect or malice, do not write them in the said manifest, it is not just that they execute the punishment upon the owners of the goods, but upon the masters and ships, and in so doing the manifest shall be always justifiable. Wherefore it is my will, and I declare, that the masters do comply with exhibiting their manifest, within three days after their arrival in the said ports, and I command, that by reason hereof, the owner of the goods, showing the bill of lading, you may not give him any trouble or molestation whatsoever.

And because likewise the judges for exportation, and other officers, cause you much trouble and vexation if they find in the ship any money, and it being necessary that the masters have a sum according to the tonnage, to buy sails, cables, anchors, and other necessary stores, I give licence and permission, that having first made a register as is usual,

every ship may have three pieces of eight for every ton, for the said purpose, and not for any other, without therefore that upon that account they be put to any trouble.

And because that also they of the excise office of the said city of Sevilla, occasion you trouble, vexation, and lawsuits, saying, that there is an order that you shall manifest the butter, leather, and other merchandizes and provisions, and that you declare the price you sell them at, and to what persons, by which means it is two years since, that you have not brought any butter to the said city, and the order doth not relate to the strangers that bring these goods and provisions by sea, but only with the retailers that go to buy them in the ports and bring them to the said city to gain by them, I declare, that you have no obligation to make the said manifest and declaration, nor can they be obliged thereby to make them, nor to make a process against you, and if they do, I command that they be remitted to the judge conservator to determine them.

And because that many times you have taken leases of the houses in which you live and keep your merchandizes, and while you are in them, persons of great authority take them from you before your lease is expired, because they be large and stand where trade is, and oblige you to remove the goods, whereby they are damaged and stolen from you, I will and command, that during the time of your lease, the said houses may not be taken from you by any person, although he may be a judge, and have a particular privilege.

And that all this may be certain and secure, I command the regent, and judges of my court of degrees of the city of Sevilla, and the judges of the courts thereof, and my governor of the said city and his deputy, and the other judges and justices thereof, and of others whatsoever cities, villages, and places of my kingdoms and dominions of my crown of Castile, to whom principally or accidentally shall concern what is here contained, that all causes which shall be depending, in which you shall be defendants, being of the qualities in this my letter contained, that they may provide and give order, that they may be remitted presently to the judge conservator, as I have named you, in the posture they shall be, though they may have been begun before or after my said decree of the 19th of March, of this present year, together with the said decrees and cedulas notwithstanding it having been ordered by my said court of degrees, to give a copy thereof to my said judges, without making therein any excuse, reply, doubt, or any difficulty whatsoever; and I command, that they do not intermeddle, nor may intermeddle in any thing concerning what is contained in the said decree, and cedulas, and in this my letter, but that they observe and fulfil, and cause to be observed and fulfilled, and executed in all, and through all, as therein is contained, and that each of you, in that part which shall concern him, do cause them to be put in true and due execution effectually, so as in all respects it may be complied with, without that it be necessary to have further recourse to me hereupon, whatsoever laws and pragmaticks of these my kingdoms and dominions, ordinances, styles, use, and custom, which they have or might have, to the contrary notwithstanding; with which, forasmuch as relates to these presents, I dispense, abrogate and derogate, make void and null, and give for no value and effect, these presents remaining in full force and vigour for the future, and of this my letter, the clerks of my royal treasury are to take notice; and I declare, that for this grant you have paid the duty of the Media anata. Given in Valencia, the 9th day of November, 1645.

I. THE KING.

TREATY between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Madrid, the 8th (18th) day of July, 1670.*

(Translation from the Latin.)

Extracts.—I. First, it is agreed between the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries, Sir William Godolphin and the Earl of Peñaranda, in the names of the most serene kings respectively, their masters, that the articles of peace and alliance made between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, in Madrid, on the 13th (23d) of May, 1667, or any

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

clause thereof, shall in no manner be deemed or understood to be taken away or abrogated by this present treaty; but that the same shall remain perpetually in their ancient force, stability, and vigour, so far forth as they are not contrary or repugnant to this present convention and articles, or to any thing therein contained.

II. That there be a universal peace, true and sincere amity, in America, as in the other parts of the world, between the most serene kings of Great Britain and Spain, their heirs and successors, and between the kingdoms, states, plantations, colonies, forts, cities, islands, and dominions, without any distinction of place belonging unto either of them, and between the people and inhabitants under their respective obedience, which shall endure from this day for ever, and be observed inviolably, as well by land as by sea and fresh waters, so as to promote each the welfare and advantage of the other, and favour and assist one another with mutual love; and that everywhere, as well in those remote countries as in these which are nearer, the faithful offices of good neighbourhood and friendship may be exercised and increased between them.

X. It is also agreed, that in case the subjects and inhabitants of either of the confederates with their shipping (whether public and of war, or private and of merchants) be forced at any time through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates and enemies, or other inconvenience whatsoever, for the seeking of shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, creeks, bays, havens, roads, shores, and ports belonging to the other in America, they shall be received and treated there with all humanity and kindness, and enjoy all friendly protection and help, and it shall be lawful for them to refresh and provide themselves, at reasonable and the usual rates, with victuals and all things needful, either for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships, and convenience of their voyage; and they shall in no manner be detained or hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but shall remove and depart, when and whither they please, without any let or impediment.

XI. Likewise, if any ships belonging to either confederate, their people and subjects, shall, within the coasts or dominions of the other, stick upon the sands, or be wrecked (which God forbid), or suffer any damage, the persons shipwrecked and cast on the shore shall in no sort be kept prisoners, but, on the contrary, all friendly assistance and relief shall be administered to their distress, and letters of safeconduct given them for their free and quiet passage thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

XII. But when it shall happen, that the ships of either (as is above mentioned) through danger of the sea, or other urgent cause, be driven into the ports and havens of the other, if they be three or four together, and may give just ground of suspicion, they shall immediately upon their arrival acquaint the governor or chief magistrate of the place with the cause of their coming, and shall stay no longer than the said governor or chief magistrate will permit, and shall be requisite for the furnishing themselves with victuals, and reparation of their ships: and they shall always take care not to carry out of their ships any goods or packs, exposing them to sale, neither shall they receive any merchandize on board, nor do any thing contrary to this treaty.

XIV. No private injury shall in any sort weaken this treaty, nor beget hatred or dissensions between the foresaid nations, but every one shall answer for his own proper fact, and be prosecuted thereupon; neither shall one man satisfy for the offence of another by reprisals, or other such like odious proceedings, unless justice be denied or unreasonably delayed, in which case it shall be lawful for that king, whose subject hath suffered the loss and injury, to take any course according to the rules and method of the law of nations, until reparation be made to the sufferer.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Utrecht, 2d (13th) July, 1713.*

(Translation from the Latin.)

Extracts.—VIII. That there be a free use of navigation and commerce between the sub-

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

jects of each kingdom, as it was heretofore, in time of peace, and before the declaration of this late war, in the reign of Charles the Second (of glorious memory), Catholic King of Spain according to the treaties of friendship, confederation, and commerce, which were formerly made between both nations, according to ancient customs, letters patent, cedulas, and other particular acts; and also according to the treaty or treaties of commerce which are now, or will forthwith be made at Madrid. And whereas, among other conditions of the general peace, it is by common consent established as a chief and fundamental rule, that the exercise of navigation and commerce to the Spanish West Indies should remain in the same state it was in the time of the aforesaid King Charles the Second; that therefore this rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable faith, and in a manner never to be broken, and thereby all causes of distrust and suspicion concerning that matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no licence, nor any permission at all, shall at any time be given, either to the French, or to any nation whatever, in any name, or under any pretence, directly or indirectly, to sail, to traffic in, or introduce negroes, goods, merchandizes, or any things whatsoever, into the dominions subject to the crown of Spain in America, except what may be agreed by the treaty or treaties of commerce above said (and the rights and privileges granted in a certain convention, commonly called el Assiento de Negros, whereof mention is made in the 12th Article; except also whatsoever the said Catholic King, or his heirs or successors, shall promise by any contract or contracts for the introduction of negroes into the Spanish West Indies, to be made after that the convention or the Assiento de Negros abovementioned shall be determined).

IX. It is further agreed and concluded as a general rule, that all and singular the subjects of each kingdom shall in all countries and places on both sides have and *enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, as to all duties, impositions, or customs whatsoever, relating to persons, goods, and merchandizes, ships, freight, seamen, navigation, and commerce; and shall have the like favour in all things, as the subjects of France, or any other foreign nation, the most favoured, have, possess, and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess, or enjoy.*

X. The Catholic King does hereby, for himself, his heirs and successors, yield to the crown of Great Britain the full and entire propriety of the Town and Castle of Gibraltar, together with the port, fortifications, and forts thereunto belonging; and he gives up the said propriety to be held and enjoyed absolutely with all manner of right for ever, without any exception or impediment whatsoever. But that abuses and frauds may be avoided by importing any kinds of goods, the Catholic King will, and takes it to be understood, that the abovenamed propriety be yielded to Great Britain without any territorial jurisdiction, and without any open communication by land with the country round about. Yet whereas the communication by sea with the coast of Spain may not at all times be safe or open, and thereby it may happen that the garrison, and other inhabitants of Gibraltar may be brought to great straits; and as it is the intention of the Catholic King, only that fraudulent importations of goods should, as is above said, be hindered by an inland communication, it is therefore provided that in such cases it may be lawful to purchase, for ready money, in the neighbouring territories of Spain, provisions, and other things necessary for the use of the garrison, the inhabitants, and the ships which lie in the harbour. But if any goods be found imported by Gibraltar, either by way of barter for purchasing provisions, or under any other pretence, the same shall be confiscated, and complaint being made thereof, those persons who have acted contrary to the faith of this treaty, shall be severely punished. And her Britannic Majesty, at the request of the Catholic King, does consent and agree, that no leave shall be given under any pretence whatsoever, either to Jews or Moors, to reside or have their dwellings in the said town of Gibraltar; and that no refuge or shelter shall be allowed to any Moorish ships of war in the harbour of the said town, whereby the communication between Spain and Ceuta may be obstructed, or the coasts of Spain be infested by the excursions of the Moors. But whereas treaties of friendship, and a liberty and intercourse of commerce are between the British and certain territories situate on the coast of Africa, it is always to be understood, that the British subjects cannot refuse the Moors and their ships entry into the port of Gibraltar, purely upon the account of merchandizing. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain does further promise, that the free exercise of their religion shall be indulged to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the aforesaid town.

And in case it shall hereafter seem meet to the crown of Great Britain to grant, sell, or by any means to alienate therefrom the propriety of the said town of Gibraltar, it is hereby agreed and concluded, that the preference of having the same shall always be given to the crown of Spain before any others.

XV. Their royal majesties on both parts renew and confirm all treaties of peace, friendship, confederation, and commerce, made heretofore, and concluded between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and the said treaties are hereby renewed and confirmed in as full and ample manner, as if they were now particularly here inserted: that is to say, as far as they are not found to be contrary to the treaties of peace and commerce which were the last made and signed. [*And especially by this treaty those agreements, treaties, and conventions, are confirmed and strengthened, which relate as well to the exercise of commerce and navigation in Europe, and elsewhere, as to the introduction of negroes into the Spanish West Indies, and which either are already made, or will forthwith be made between both nations at Madrid.*] And whereas it is insisted on the part of Spain, that certain rights of fishing at the island of Newfoundland belong to the Guipuscoans, or other subjects of the Catholic King, her Britannic Majesty consents and agrees, that all such privileges as the Guipuscoans and other people of Spain are able to make claim to by right, shall be allowed and preserved to them.

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Utrecht, 28th November (9th December), 1713.*

(Translation from the Latin.)

Art. I. The treaty of peace, commerce, and alliance, concluded at Madrid, between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, the 13th day of May, 1667, is ratified and confirmed by this treaty, and for the greater strengthening and confirmation of the same, it has been thought proper to insert it word for word in this place, together with the royal *cedulas*, or ordinations annexed to it, as follows:

Their royal majesties do mutually promise, that they will faithfully perform and fulfil all and every one of the articles of the foregoing treaty, and all privileges, concessions, agreements, or other advantages whatsoever, arising to the subjects on either side, which are contained in them, or in the annexed schedules; and that they will at all times cause the same to be performed and fulfilled by their ministers, officers, or other subjects, so that the subjects on each side may enjoy the full effect of all and every one of them (those only excepted, concerning which something else should be established in the following articles, to the mutual satisfaction of each party), and of all those likewise which are contained in the following articles. Moreover, the treaty of 1670, made between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, for preventing all differences, restraining depredations, and establishing peace between the said crowns in America, is again ratified and confirmed, [without any prejudice however to any contract, or other privilege or leave granted by his Catholic Majesty to the Queen of Great Britain or her subjects, in the late treaty of peace, or in the contract of Assiento,] as likewise without prejudice to any liberty or power, which the subjects of Great Britain enjoyed before, either through right, sufferance, or indulgence.

II. The subjects of their majesties, trading respectively in the dominions of their said *majesties, shall not be bound to pay greater duties, or other imposts whatsoever, for their imports or exports, than shall be exacted of, and paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation; and if it shall happen in time to come, that any diminution of duties, or other advantages shall be granted by either side, to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same.* And as it has been agreed, as is above mentioned, concerning the rates of duties, so it is ordained as a general rule between their majesties, that all and every one of their subjects shall, in all lands and places subject to the command of their respective majesties, *use and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, concerning all imposts or*

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783

duties whatsoever, which relate to persons, wares, merchandize, ships, freighting, mariners, navigation, and commerce, and enjoy the same favour in all things (as well in the courts of justice, as in all those things which relate to trade, or any other trade whatsoever), *as the most favoured nation uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy for the future, as is explained more at large in the 38th article of the treaty of* 1667, *which is specially inserted in the foregoing article.*

IV. The Catholic King consents and promises, that for the future it shall always be lawful for the subjects of Great Britain, living in the provinces of Biscaya and Guipuscoa, to hire houses or warehouses fit for the preservation of their merchandize, and his majesty will, by renewing his orders to that purpose, take effectual care that it shall be in their power to do this in the like manner, and with the same privileges, with which the said British subjects, by virtue of the aforesaid treaty of 1667, or of any diploma or ordinance, granted by their catholic majesties, did enjoy, or ought to have enjoyed, that liberty in Andalusia, or in any other ports or places of Spain whatsoever. The subjects of Spain shall enjoy the same liberty in any ports and places of Great Britain, with all the privileges belonging to them by the aforesaid treaty.

VI. And as the subjects of their majesties are to enjoy on both sides an entire, secure, and unmolested use and liberty of navigation and commerce, as long as the peace and friendship entered into by their majesties and their crowns shall continue, so likewise their majesties have provided that the said subjects shall not be deprived of that security for any little difference which may possibly arise, but that they shall, on the contrary, enjoy all the benefits of peace until war be declared between the two crowns.

IX. His Catholic Majesty promises, that those merchandizes which are not particularly mentioned in the catalogue of rates, which is to be made according to the third article of this treaty, shall be charged with the same duties in proportion to their value, and no greater than those which are laid upon merchandizes named in the said catalogue of rates. And if any difference arises between the farmers of the custom-houses, or commissaries, and any merchant, concerning the value of any wares, it shall be in the choice of the merchant to sell his wares to the farmer or commissary at the price the farmer of the custom-house valued them at (which price shall be immediately paid in ready money, the duties only deducted), or else to give part of his merchandizes at the rate set upon them, as hath been mentioned, to the farmer or commissary instead of the duty, and retain the rest.

X. It is agreed, that in case the British subjects shall bring any wares from any part of the coasts of Africa into Spain, and the same shall be admitted to pay the duties, those being duly paid, the said wares shall not afterwards be charged either by the captains-general of the coasts, or commanders of the harbours, or any body else, with any other duties, under what name or title soever, excepting such as are payable in general, for all wares of the same sort, at the time of their sale.

XI. *The masters of merchant ships who shall enter into any port of Spain with their ships, shall be obliged, within twenty-four hours after their arrival, to deliver two declarations or inventories of their wares, or of that part of them which they are to unlade there;* viz., one declaration to the farmer of the custom-houses or commissary, and another to the judge of the contraband; nor shall they open the hatches of their ships till they either have searchers with them, or have leave given them by the farmer of the custom-houses to do it. No wares shall be unladen with any other view than that of being immediately carried to the custom-houses, according to a permission which shall be given in writing for that end. It shall not be lawful, however, for any of the judges of contraband, or other officers of the custom-houses, under any pretence whatsoever, to open any bags, chests, hogsheads, or other covers of any wares whatsoever, belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, while they are carrying to the custom-house and before they are brought thither, and the proprietor of them, or his factor, is also come, who may discharge the duties and take the goods into his own custody. But the said judges of contraband, or their deputies, may be present when the wares are taken out of the ships, and also when they are declared and laid open in the custom-house, and if there be suspicion of deceit, as that it is designed to lay open one merchandize instead of another, it shall be lawful for him to open all the bags, chests, and hogsheads, so this be done in the custom-house and no other place, and in the presence of the merchant or his factor, and not otherwise. But

when the goods have been exposed and carried away from the custom-house, and the chests, hogsheads, or other covers containing them, have been marked with the sign or seal of the proper officer, no judge of the contraband, or other officer, shall presume to open them again, or to hinder them from being carried to the merchant's house. Neither shall it be lawful for them, under any pretence whatsoever, to hinder the said goods from being carried from one house or warehouse to another, within the walls or compass of the said city or place, provided that be done between the hours of eight in the morning and five in the evening, and previous notice be given to the farmers of the rights "de Alcavalos and Cientos," of the intent with which those goods are removed, to wit, whether it be that they should be sold, that in that case those duties, if not paid before, may be paid there or at the place of sale; or if they are not to be sold, then a certificate may be given, after the usual manner, to the merchant. Furthermore, it shall be lawful to carry wares from any port or place, within the king of Spain's dominions to any other port or place either by sea or land, under such conditions as are expressed in the 5th article of this treaty.

XII. *The duties upon merchandize brought into the Canary Islands, exported from thence by British subjects, shall not be greater than those if it were paid in the reign of the late King Charles the Second, or such as that become payable by the new books of rates.*

XIV. His Catholic Majesty gives leave to the subjects of Great Britain to settle themselves, and dwell in the town called St. Ander, upon the terms that are expressed in the 9th and 30th articles of the treaty of 1667.

XVI. *If any minister or other subject of her Majesty of Great Britain, or of his Catholic Majesty, shall violate this treaty or any Article of it, he shall be responsible for all the damage occasioned by it, and if he be placed in any public office, he shall, besides making satisfaction to the injured party (as is aforesaid), be deprived of his office also.*

XVII. The subjects of Great Britain having brought by sea from any other port in Spain, wine, brandy, oil, soap, dried grapes, or other merchandizes, and producing certificates that the duties were paid at the place whence they set sail, shall be suffered to put the same into their ships lying at Cadiz, or there to remove them from one ship to another (with the consent of the inspectors of the maritime affairs, and in the presence of them, or their deputies, if they have a mind to be there, and at a seasonable time, to be appointed by the said inspectors within four-and-twenty hours, in order to prevent all frauds whatsoever), and to carry away from thence, with this liberty, that they shall not pay the duty called Houdeaxe, or any other of entrance or going out.

DECLARATION BY QUEEN ANNE.

"We having seen and considered the above-written treaty, have approved, ratified, and confirmed the same, as we do by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, approve, ratify, and confirm it, excepting only three articles thereof: viz., the 3d, 5th, and 8th, concluded at Utrecht, which are to be observed and understood in the manner and form following; viz.,"—the articles which she proposed substituting for those articles. These from their great length we do not insert, as they do not appear to have ever been ratified by Spain. They insisted chiefly that a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on imports by British subjects, should be levied in lieu of all others.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

His Catholic Majesty consents, that it shall at all times hereafter be lawful for the British subjects, who shall live in the Canary Islands, for the sake of their trade, to nominate some one person, being a subject of Spain, who shall execute the office of judge conservator there, and shall at the first instance take cognizance of all causes relating to the commerce of the British subjects; and his Royal Majesty promises, that he will grant commissions to such judge conservator, so named, together with the same authority, and all the privileges which the judges conservators have formerly enjoyed in Andalusia. And if the British subjects shall desire to have more judges of that sort there, or to change those that are appointed every three years, it shall be allowed and granted them. His Catholic Majesty consents likewise, that appeals from the sentences of the said judge conservator shall be brought before the tribunal at the Council of War at Madrid, and nowhere else.

TREATY of Commerce between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Madrid, the 3d (14th) of December, 1715.*

(Translation.)

Whereas, since the treaties of peace and commerce, lately concluded at Utrecht, on the 13th of July, and 9th of December, 1713, between his Catholic Majesty and her late Majesty the Queen of Great Britain (of glorious memory), some differences remained about commerce, and the course thereof; their Catholic and Britannic Majesties, being inclined to maintain and cultivate a firm and inviolable peace and friendship, have (for attaining so good an end) by the two ministers reciprocally and in due form authorized for this purpose, caused the following Articles to be concluded and signed:

I. The British subjects shall not be obliged to pay higher or other duties for goods which they shall bring in or carry out of the several ports of his Catholic Majesty, than those which they paid for the same goods in the time of King Charles II., settled by cedulas and ordinances of the said king or his predecessors; and though the favour or allowance called *pie del fardo*, be not founded on any royal ordinance, yet his Catholic Majesty declares, wills, and ordains, that it shall be observed now and for the future, as an inviolable law, which duties shall be demanded and collected, now and for the future, with the same advantages and favours to the said subjects.

II. His Catholic Majesty confirms the treaty made by the British merchants with the magistrates of St. Ander, in the year 1700.†

III. His Catholic Majesty allows the said subjects to gather salt in the Island of Tortudos, they having enjoyed that permission in the time of King Charles the Second without interruption.

IV. *The said subjects shall not anywhere pay higher or other duties than those which his Catholic Majesty's subjects pay in the same place.*

V. *The said subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last war, by virtue of the royal cedulas or ordinances, and by the articles of the treaty of peace and commerce, made at Madrid, in* 1667, *which is fully confirmed here*; and the said subjects shall be used in Spain in the same manner as the most favoured nation, and consequently all nations shall pay the same duties on wool and other merchandize which shall be brought into or carried out of these kingdoms by land, as the said subjects pay on the same goods which they shall import or export by sea; and all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, which shall be granted or permitted to any nation whatever, shall likewise be granted and permitted to the said subjects; the same shall be granted, observed, and permitted to the subjects of Spain in the kingdoms of his Britannic Majesty.

VI. And as there may have been innovations in commerce, his Catholic Majesty promises to use all possible endeavours on his part for abolishing them; and for the future will, by all sorts of means, cause them to be forborne. In the like manner, his Britannic Majesty promises to use all possible endeavours for abolishing all innovations on his part, and for the future will, by all sorts of means, cause them to be forborne.

VII. The treaty of commerce, made at Utrecht, on the 9th of December, 1713, shall remain in force, those articles excepted which shall appear to be contrary to what is concluded and signed this day, which shall be abolished and of no force, *and especially the three articles* (3, 5, and 8) *commonly called explanatory.*

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

† This treaty extended to British merchants all the privileges of the treaty of 1667, and of the two *cedulas* annexed, and every privilege enjoyed by the townspeople of St. Ander, in the way of trade; besides appropriating lands for building, &c., to them.

Treaty between Great Britain and Spain (and France). Signed at Seville, the 9th of November, 1729.*

(Translation.)

Extract.—IV. It having been agreed by the preliminary articles, that the commerce of the English and French nations, as well in Europe as in the Indies, should be re-established on the foot of the treaties and conventions antecedent to the year 1725, and particularly that the commerce of the English nation in America should be exercised as heretofore; it is agreed by the present article, that all necessary orders shall be despatched on both sides without any delay, if they have not been sent already, as well for the execution of the said treaties of commerce, as for supplying what may be wanting for the entire re-establishment of commerce on the foot of the said treaties and conventions.

Done at Seville, the 9th of November, 1729.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

(Translation.)

Extract.—I. Although, conformably to the preliminary articles, it is said in the fourth article of the treaty signed this day, that the commerce of the English nation in America should be re-established on the foot of the treaties and conventions antecedent to the year 1725; however, for the greater exactness, it is further declared by the present article, between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, which shall have the same force, and be under the same guaranty as the treaty signed this day, that under that general denomination are comprehended the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce concluded at Utrecht, the 13th of July, and 9th of December, in the year 1713, in which are comprised the Treaty of 1667, made at Madrid, and the Cedulas therein mentioned, the latter treaty made at Madrid, the 14th of December, 1715, &c. &c.; all which treaties mentioned in this article, with their declarations, shall from this day (even during the examinations by the Commissaries) be and remain in their force, virtue, and full vigour; for in the observation of which his Catholic Majesty shall cause to be despatched forthwith, if they have not been despatched, the necessary orders and cedulas to his viceroys, governors, and other ministers, to whom it shall appertain, as well in Europe as in the Indies, to the end that without any delay or interruption they may cause them to be observed and fulfilled.

In like manner, his Britannic Majesty promises and engages to publish the necessary orders, if any be wanting, for re-establishing the commerce of the subjects of Spain in all the countries under his dominion, on the foot specified by the said treaties, and for causing them to be exactly observed and fulfilled.

Done at Seville, the 9th of November, 1729.

Treaty between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Madrid, the 5th of October, 1750.†

(Translation.)

Extract.—IV. His Catholic Majesty consents hereby that the British subjects be not obliged to pay higher or other duties, nor upon any other estimate of the merchandizes that they import to, or export from, the several ports belonging to his Catholic Majesty, than those they have paid for the said merchandizes in the reign of Charles II., King of Spain; which were regulated by the schedules and ordinances of the said king, or by those of his predecessors. And though the *pie del fardo* (regulation of the duties, &c.) is not grounded upon any royal ordinance, his Catholic Majesty, this notwithstanding, does hereby declare, and it is his pleasure to order, that the same be observed at present and for the future, as an inviolable law; and that all manner of duties shall be demanded and re-

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

† *Ibid.*

ceived at present and henceforward in the same advantageous and favourable manner as granted to the said subjects.

V. His Catholic Majesty does hereby allow and permit the said subjects to take and gather salt in the Island of Fortudos, without any hindrance, and in the manner as they have done it during the reign of the said Charles II.

VI. *His Catholic Majesty consents by these, that the said subjects shall not pay in any part whatever, higher or other imposts than those that his Catholic Majesty's subjects do pay in the same place.*

VII. His Catholic Majesty does hereby allow and consent that the said British subjects shall enjoy all those rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, which they did *enjoy before the last war, by virtue and in consequence of the schedules or the royal ordinances that were made thereupon, and agreeable to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce that has been made at Madrid, in the year* 1667; and that the said subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as those of the most favoured nation; and that, consequently, no nation whatever shall pay less duties for the woods and other merchandizes that are brought or carried away by them from the kingdoms of Spain by land, than the said subjects shall pay for the same merchandizes that they shall import or export by sea; and that all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, that are or shall be granted or allowed to any other nation shall be likewise granted and allowed to the said British subjects, and his Britannic Majesty does hereby consent that the same be granted and allowed to the subjects of Spain in his Britannic Majesty's kingdoms.

Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and Spain (and France). Signed at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.*

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

Extract.—II. The Treaties of Westphalia, of 1648; those of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, of 1667, and 1670; the Treaties of Peace of Nimeguen, of 1678 and 1679; of Ryswick, of 1697; those of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; the Treaty of the Triple Alliance of the Hague, of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London, of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna, of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; and that of Madrid, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the Treaties between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February, 1668, of the 6th of February, 1715, and of the 12th of February, 1761; and that of the 11th of April, 1713, between France and Portugal, with the guarantees of Great Britain; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; *and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general, which subsisted between the High Contracting Parties before the war, as if they were inserted here word for word, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future, in their whole tenour, and religiously executed on all sides, in all their points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty, notwithstanding all that may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the High Contracting Parties.* And all the said parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the present treaty.

XVII. His Britannic Majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects shall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the present treaty: and his Catholic Majesty shall not permit his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their workmen, to be disturbed, or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in the said places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood: and for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and maga-

* Renewed by Article II. of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

zines which are necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects: and his Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of those advantages and powers on the Spanish coasts and territories, as above stipulated, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

XVIII. His Catholic Majesty desists, as well for himself as for his successors, from all pretension, which he may have formed, in favour of the Guipuscoans, and other his subjects, to the right of fishing in the neighbourhood of the island of Newfoundland.

Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.*

(Translation.)

Extract.—II. The Treaties of Westphalia, of 1684; those of Madrid, of 1667 and of 1670; those of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht, of 1713; that of Baden, of 1714; of Madrid, of 1715; of Seville, of 1729; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748; the Treaty of Madrid, of 1750; and the Definitive Treaty of Paris, of 1763; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; and for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed, in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the High Contracting Parties before the war, *and particularly all those which are specified and renewed in the aforesaid Definitive Treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenour, and religiously executed by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.*

VI. The intention of the two High Contracting Parties being to prevent, as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for dyeing, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretence, upon the Spanish continent, it is expressly agreed, that his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in the district lying between the rivers Wallis or Bellize, and Rio-Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet which runs into the land and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio-Nuevo, or New River; so that the line of separation shall pass straight across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio-Nuevo, or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio-Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio-Nuevo and Rio-Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio-Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio-Hondo, and from thence descending by Rio-Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the plenipotentiaries of the two crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters, and labourers, may not trespass from an uncertainty of the boundaries. The respective commissaries shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannic Majesty's subjects, employed in the felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholic Majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore all the English who may be dispersed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, or in any of the islands whatsoever, dependent on the aforesaid Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of eighteen months,

* Confirmed by the 1st Additional Article to the Treaty of 5th July, 1814.

to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose orders shall be issued on the part of his Britannic Majesty; and on that of his Catholic Majesty, his governors shall be ordered to grant to the English, dispersed, every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, or for their retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortifications should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannic Majesty shall cause them all to be demolished, and he will order his subjects not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants, who shall settle there for the cutting of logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery for their subsistence, on the coasts of the district above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account; provided they do not establish themselves in any manner on the said islands.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two High Contracting Parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1784.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

British Declaration.—The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Spanish Counter-Declaration.—The Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding treaties of commerce. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic Majesty *is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned treaties;* he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages, expressed in the old treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be named to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Catholic Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which have presided over the discussion of all the other points included in the definitive treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Convention between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at London, the 14th of July, 1786.*

(Translation.)

Extract.—I. His Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the other colonists who have hitherto enjoyed the protection of England, shall evacuate the country of the Mosquitos, as well as the continent in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception, situated beyond the line hereinafter described, as what ought to be the frontier of the extent of territory granted by his Catholic Majesty to the English, for the uses specified in the 3d article of the present Convention, and in addition to the country already granted to them in virtue of the stipulations agreed upon by the commissaries of the two crowns, in 1783.

II. The Catholic King, to prove, on his side, to the King of Great Britain, the sincerity of his sentiments of friendship towards his said Majesty and the British nation, will grant to the English more extensive limits than those specified in the last treaty of peace: and the said limits of the lands added by the present convention shall for the future be understood in the manner following:

The English line, beginning from the sea, shall take the centre of the river Sibun or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; from thence it shall cross in a straight line the intermediate land, till it intersects the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line shall descend to the point where it will meet the line already settled and marked out by the commissaries of the two crowns in 1783; which limits, following the continuation of the said line, shall be observed as formerly stipulated by the definitive treaty.

III. Although no other advantages have hitherto been in question, except that of cutting wood for dyeing, yet his Catholic Majesty, as a greater proof of his disposition to oblige the King of Great Britain, will grant to the English the liberty of cutting all other wood, without even excepting mahogany, as well as gathering all the fruits, or produce of the earth, purely natural and uncultivated, which may, besides being carried away in their natural state, become an object of utility or of commerce, whether for food or for manufactures; but it is expressly agreed that this stipulation is never to be used as a pretext for establishing in that country any plantation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, or other like articles; or any fabric or manufacture by means of mills or other machines whatsoever, (this restriction however does not regard the use of saw mills, for cutting or otherwise preparing the wood,) since all the lands in question being indisputably acknowledged to belong of right to the crown of Spain, no settlements of that kind, or the population which would follow, could be allowed. The English shall be permitted to transport and convey all such wood, and other produce of the place, in its natural and uncultivated state, down the rivers to the sea, but without ever going beyond the limits which are prescribed to them by the stipulations above granted, and without thereby taking an opportunity of ascending the said rivers, beyond their bounds, into the countries belonging to Spain.

IV. The English shall be permitted to occupy the small island known by the names of Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina, in consideration of the circumstance of that part of the coasts opposite to the said island being looked upon as subject to dangerous disorders; but this permission is only to be made use of for purposes of real utility: and as great abuses, no less contrary to the intentions of the British government, than to the essential interest of Spain, might arise from this permission, it is here stipulated, as an indispensable condition, that no fortification, or work of defence whatever, shall at any time be erected there, nor any body of troops posted, nor any piece of artillery kept there: and in order to verify with good faith the accomplishment of this condition *sine quâ non* (which might be infringed by individuals, without the knowledge of the British government), a Spanish officer or commissary, accompanied by an English commissary or officer, duly authorized, shall be admitted, twice a year, to examine into the real situation of things.

V. The English nation shall enjoy the liberty of refitting their merchant-ships in the southern triangle, included between the point of Cayo Casina, and the cluster of small

* Confirmed by the 1st Additional Article to the Treaty of 5th July, 1814.

islands, which are situated opposite that part of the coast occupied by the cutters, at the distance of eight leagues from the river Wallis, seven from Cayo Casina, and three from the river Sibun, a place which has always been found well adapted to that purpose. For which end, the edifices and storehouses, absolutely necessary for that service, shall be allowed to be built; but in this concession is also included the express condition of not erecting fortifications there at any time, or stationing troops, or constructing any military works; and in like manner it shall not be permitted to station any ships of war there, or to construct an arsenal, or other building, the object of which might be the formation of a naval establishment.

VI. It is also stipulated, that the English may freely and peaceably catch fish on the coast of the country assigned to them by the last treaty of peace, as also of that which is added to them by the present convention; but without going beyond their boundaries, and confining themselves within the distance specified in the preceding article.

VII. All the restrictions specified in the last treaty of 1783, for the entire preservation of the right of the Spanish sovereignty over the country, in which is granted to the English only the privilege of making use of the wood of the different kinds, the fruits and other produce, in their natural state, are here confirmed; and the same restrictions shall also be observed with respect to the new grant. In consequence, the inhabitants of those countries shall employ themselves simply in the cutting and transporting of the said wood, and in the gathering and transporting of the fruits, without meditating any more extensive settlements, or the formation of any system of government, either military or civil, further than such regulation as their Britannic and Catholic Majesties may hereafter judge proper to establish, for maintaining peace and good order amongst their respective subjects.

VIII. As it is generally allowed that the woods and forests are preserved, and even multiply, by regular and methodical cuttings, the English shall observe this maxim, as far as possible; but if, notwithstanding all their precautions, it should happen in course of time that they were in want of dyeing-wood, or mahogany, with which the Spanish possessions might be provided, the Spanish government shall make no difficulty to furnish a supply to the English at a fair and reasonable price.

IX. Every possible precaution shall be observed to prevent smuggling; and the English shall take care to conform to the regulations which the Spanish government shall think proper to establish amongst their own subjects, in all communications which they may have with the latter; on condition nevertheless that the English shall be left in the peaceable enjoyment of the several advantages inserted in their favour in the last treaty, or stipulated by the present convention.

XI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, in order to remove every kind of doubt with regard to the true construction of the present convention, think it necessary to declare that the conditions of the said convention ought to be observed according to their sincere intention to ensure and improve the harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist at present between their said Majesties.

In this view his Britannic Majesty engages to give the most positive orders for the evacuation of the countries above mentioned, by all his subjects of whatever denomination; but if, contrary to such declaration, there should still remain any persons so daring as to presume, by retiring into the interior country, to endeavour to obstruct the entire evacuation already agreed upon, his Britannic Majesty, so far from affording them the least succour, or even protection, will disavow them in the most solemn manner, as he will equally do those who may hereafter attempt to settle upon the territory belonging to the Spanish dominion.

CONVENTION between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at the Escurial, the 28th of October, 1790.*

(Translation, as laid before Parliament.)

Extract.—Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, being desirous of terminating, by a

* Confirmed by the 1st Additional Article to the Treaty of 5th July, 1814.

speedy and solid agreement, the differences which have lately arisen between the two crowns, have judged that the best way of attaining this salutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, setting aside all retrospective discussion of the rights and pretensions of the two parties, should fix their respective situation for the future on a basis conformable to their true interests, as well as to the mutual desire with which their said Majesties are animated, of establishing with each other, in every thing and in all places, the most perfect friendship, harmony, and good correspondence. The other articles of this relate solely to the settlement of fishing boundaries in America.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Peace with Spain. Signed at London, the 14th of January, 1809.

The present circumstances not admitting of the regular negotiation of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, the High Contracting Parties mutually engage to proceed to such negotiation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do; affording, in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility.

London, 21st March, 1809.

Extract from Treaty between Great Britain and Spain. Signed at Madrid, the 5th of July, 1814.

III. It having been agreed by the treaty signed at London on the 14th day of January, 1809, to proceed to the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, as soon as it should be practicable so to do, and the two High Contracting Parties desiring mutually to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, promise to proceed without delay to the formation of a definitive arrangement of commerce.

IV. In the event of the commerce of the Spanish American possessions being opened to foreign nations, his Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favoured nations.

Additional Articles. Signed at Madrid, the 28th of August, 1814.

I. It is agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce, Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the treaties of commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations, being hereby ratified and confirmed.

II. His Catholic Majesty, concurring in the fullest manner in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, will take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments. His Catholic Majesty promises, moreover, to prohibit his subjects from engaging in the slave trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions, excepting those appertaining to Spain, and to prevent likewise, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of his Britannic Majesty or of any other state or power.

Decree of the King of Spain, regulating the Trade of Foreigners with his Dominions in America.

I. A direct commerce shall be maintained in my American dominions with foreigners, subjects of the powers, the allies, and friends of Spain: and the merchant vessels of those powers shall be admitted to traffic in those ports in the same manner as in those of my dominions in Europe.

II. A decree of law shall be issued to regulate this commerce, and to determine the ports which shall be open, as well in the Gulf of Mexico, and the islands, as in the Pacific Ocean. There shall be established custom-houses, where duties on importation and exportation shall be imposed, on the footing of equality, upon the trade of the subjects of the said powers.

III. There shall, in like manner, be determined by regulations on this matter, what advantages, preferences, and franchises, shall be granted to Spanish trade, navigation, agriculture, and industry.

IV. Until the two preceding articles can receive their perfect execution, no alteration shall be introduced in the actual state of the said commerce, and it shall be assimilated in other respects as much as possible with what is practised in the Island of Cuba.

At the Palace, the 9th of February, 1824. FERDINAND.

Royal Order, addressed to the General Direction of the Revenue, for permitting, for a time, the Commerce to America, under Foreign Flags.

(Translation.)

The King, our lord, finding it necessary to protect and extend the reciprocal commerce of America with the mother country, by means of measures conformable to the present situation of mercantile relations, and of navigation, by giving to the latter due uniformity and generality; with the view of consulting the interests of the royal treasury, as well as of commerce and industry, has been pleased, after hearing the opinion of his council of ministers, to order that, until this subject can be regulated after a more mature deliberation, the following regulations shall be observed:

I. Spaniards having occasion to trade to the dominions of America from the ports of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, in foreign vessels of friendly and allied powers, shall be allowed so to do, without the necessity of previously obtaining the royal permission.

II. Foreign vessels, of the above description, when sailing from the Spanish ports of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, for the Spanish dominions of America, with a cargo of commodities, the products and effects wholly of the kingdom, with the intention of bringing back those of the colonies, shall pay the export duties to the Indies for articles so laden, and 4 per cent for the permission granted to the flag. Flour shall continue to be excepted in return cargoes.

III. On the entrance, directly into Spanish ports, of vessels returning with the cargoes specified in the preceding article, they shall pay for the goods composing them, the duties of the tariff of free commerce (with the modifications which they shall have received, and the alteration directed by the royal order of February 1, 1825, in respect to coffee and sugar), and 8 per cent for the permission granted to the flag. But if they touch at any foreign port, they shall pay 12 per cent for such permission, unless it can be satisfactorily established, that they were forced to put into a foreign port, and that the cargo was neither unloaded nor transhipped.

IV. Foreign vessels of the above description, sailing from Spanish ports for the Spanish dominions of America, with half, or a third part of a cargo of commodities, the products and effects of the kingdom, and the remainder of foreign goods, shall pay—1st, the duties levied on national goods exported to the Indies; 2d, the 2 per cent transit duty for foreign goods, without any other duty on account of their being foreign; 3d, 8 per cent for the permission granted to the flag.

V. On the entrance direct into the Spanish ports, of vessels returning with the cargo specified in the preceding article, they shall pay for the goods composing those cargoes, the

duties of the tariff for free commerce, and 10 per cent for permission granted to the flag. But if they touch at a foreign port, they shall pay 16 per cent additional for the permission granted to the flag, unless it be fully proved that the arrival was forced, and that the cargo was neither unloaded nor transhipped.

VI. Should his Majesty think proper to rescind or alter the present provisions, the merchants will be duly informed thereof.

VII. The regulation for free commerce, the general instruction of the revenue department, issued in 1816, and the other resolutions relative to the commerce of America, are suspended, in whatever shall be at variance with the contents of the preceding articles.

By the royal order, &c.—Palace, 9th February, 1827.

British Order in Council, granting to Spanish Vessels certain Privileges of Trading with the British Possessions Abroad. 28th April, 1828.

Declares, that whereas the conditions mentioned and referred to in the act of parliament, 6 Geo. IV., c. 114, and acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 56, have not in all respects been fulfilled by the government of his Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and therefore the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of navigation to foreign ships, cannot lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the ships of Spain, unless his Majesty, by his order in council, shall grant the whole or any of such privileges to such Spanish ships.

And whereas his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant the privileges aforesaid, in certain cases, to ships of the dominions of his Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, his Majesty doth therefore, by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said recited acts of parliament, declare and grant, that it shall and may be lawful for Spanish ships to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the colonies and foreign plantations of his Most Catholic Majesty, goods, the produce of those colonies and possessions, and to export goods from such British possessions abroad, to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

Extract from Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Signed at Madrid, 23d September, 1817.

I. His Catholic Majesty engages that the slave trade shall be abolished throughout the entire dominions of Spain, on the 30th day of May, 1820; and that, from and after that period, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Spain, to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of five months from the said date of the 30th of May, 1820, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out lawfully, previously to the said 30th of May.

II. It is hereby agreed that, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Spain to purchase slaves or to carry on the slave trade, on any part of the coast of Africa to the north of the Equator, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of six months, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out from Spanish ports for the said coast, previously to the exchange of the said ratifications.

III. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay in London on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of 400,000*l.*, to such person as his Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

IV. The said sum of 400,000*l.* is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

V. One of the objects of this treaty, on the part of the two governments, being mu-

tually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave trade, the two High Contracting Parties declare, that they consider as illicit, any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances:

1st. Either by British ships and under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever.

2d. By Spanish ships upon any part of the coast of Africa, north of the Equator, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; provided, however, that six months shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, conformably to the tenour of the second article of this treaty.

3d. Either by Spanish ships and under the Spanish flag, or for the account of Spanish subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever, after the 30th of May, 1820, when the traffic in slaves on the part of Spain is to cease entirely; provided always that five months shall be allowed for the completion of voyages commenced in due time conformably to the first article of this treaty.

A further treaty for abolishing the slave trade and regulating the mixed commission at Cuba has been negotiated, similar to slave-trade treaties with France and other countries; but in defiance of all these, the trade in slaves from Africa to Cuba still continues to a horrible extent.

CHAPTER V.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION AND MANUFACTURES OF SPAIN.

THE commercial legislation of Spain has been, and continues to be, one of the most pernicious and restrictive of all the systems of trading exclusion. While that most despotic of governments possessed an empire in America to interchange commodities with, her code of trading laws was, comparatively speaking, not altogether so ruinous to her finances and credit, as it has, generally with other measures, proved, since that period, disastrous to her general interests, and so discreditable to her national dignity and moral character, during the last thirty years.

From the time the inquisition, and other tyrannical inventions of the court and church, drove the industrious Moors from Spain, human ingenuity, absolutism, and power, could not possibly have contrived and enforced measures more efficiently calculated to retard the improvement and prosperity of the kingdom, than those of the government, coupled with the authority of the church.

Spain occupies a surface nearly one-half greater than all the British Isles, with a soil capable of yielding nearly double the value of agricultural produce. Spain is eleven times as large as Holland; the latter has no minerals, little land for other purposes than for grazing and for buildings,—no timber,—and a climate the character of which is humid and, for a part of the year, severely cold. If Spain and Holland were left to themselves in the event of a warlike contention, which of the nations would be the most likely to overcome the other? At present, opinion would decide in favour of Holland.

The example of these two nations is an elucidation of the power or weakness

of countries, in consequence of the wisdom and industry, or the folly and negligence of man, in opposition to natural advantages or obstructions. Holland has thriven and attained power, under a system of commercial freedom. Spain has sunk to the lowest point of European degradation, under the most restrictive, and prohibitive customs laws.

The proud system of Spanish legislation was based on possessing and securing within herself all kinds of luxury, wealth, and power. First, by prohibiting the entrance of commodities from any country except her colonial empire; and secondly, by forcing the latter to consume no manufactured articles except those of Spain, with the specious view that all the precious metals would necessarily be sent to the mother-country, where they would be forced to remain, if no foreign commodities were admitted. But in defiance of this system the precious metals were drained off to foreign countries, both from her colonies and from Spain, nearly as rapidly as they were robbed from the natives of Mexico and Peru, or drawn from the mines by the millions of American and African slaves who have been exterminated under the cruel labour to which they were doomed.

British colonists had no sooner settled in North America, than they commenced a very lucrative contraband trade to the Spanish settlements in Cuba and South America. It soon became a trade of prodigious value and clear gain, in exchanging all sorts of English manufactures for the precious metals; the latter were remitted chiefly to England, and partly retained as a circulating medium in the colonies. The Spanish monarchy, to prevent this trade, stationed a fleet of *guarda-costas* along the shores, and their indiscriminate interruption and seizure of all British vessels, met with in those seas, caused the war of 1739 between England and Spain. Afterwards, although England had no interest, but quite the contrary, to break up this commerce, she was induced by Spain to order the British cruisers to seize all British vessels found near the coasts of the Spanish colonies; and the former having acted as if they received their orders from Spain, effectually put down the trade, until it was, after the independence of America, resumed with as great activity as before, by the citizens of the United States.

Spain was, during the whole period, filled with contraband merchandize by way of the Basque Provinces—by smuggling through Portugal and over the Pyrenees—by way of the Mediterranean, and afterwards, and up to the present day, with great activity, by the way of Gibraltar.

Mr. Mark, late British consul at Malaga, who has given us some of the best information relative to the trade of Spain, makes the following remarks:

"Secrecy is in the very nature of the contraband trade. While the smuggling system continues, the government must either be winking at it, or be blinded to its consequences, as it is carried on by a complete system of telegraphing: lines of communication are kept up, by which every shop, every warehouse, every public office, every functionary, is a link; even the women are great smugglers."

Smuggling is so completely organized, that there are estimated to be 100,000

armed men engaged in it; and in all, it is estimated that more than 300,000 grown up persons have scarcely any other occupation but the contraband trade. The cotton manufacturers themselves, and several members of the Cortes are represented as being the most actively engaged in this demoralizing traffic.*

M. Marliani, one of the most high-minded and patriotic senators of Spain, in his valuable work on the prohibitive system,† ably exposes its ruinous consequences in his statement relative to the cotton manufactures of Barcelona. A report on those cotton manufactures was officially drawn up two or three years ago, by Don Estevan de Sairo. This report was, soon after its appearance, generally suspected as having been designedly prepared incorrect, in order to show that the cotton manufactures were of much greater importance than they are now well known to be. M. Marliani says,

"The work of M. Sairo would furnish sufficient details of the state of the manufacture in Catalonia, if the correctness of that report were not impugned by respectable persons. The revising committee of the government, in their report, presented on the 8th of August, 1840, evince their want of confidence in the returns made by the Catalonian manufacturers, denying at every step facts and calculations in M. Sairo's report. The committee manifest equal distrust of the labours of a similar report, drawn up by M. Magin Corminas, in the year 1836. When a committee of this kind, composed of respectable and enlightened persons, thus without reserve express, in an official document, their want of confidence in the representatives of the parties interested, it is impossible not to participate in like distrust. In the pamphlet entitled 'The Cotton Manufactures and Workmen of Catalonia,' Don Ramon de la Sagra demonstrates by figures that the extent of the introduction of raw cotton into Catalonia is out of proportion with the number of spindles said to be employed in spinning in that province; and that if the alleged number were correct, they ought to consume 20,000,000 *pounds of raw cotton per annum; Whereas the average importation of material, taken from the year* 1834 *to* 1840, *does not rise to more than* 9,909,261 *pounds for the use of the manufactories of this article, and to* 12,703,233 *pounds, if the last three years be taken to furnish the averages, in which the quantity imported is made to rise from* 8,328,791, *to the extraordinary amount of* 18,409,407, *but a great part of which*

* De la Influencia del Sistema Prohibitivo en la Agricultura, Commercio, y Rentas Publicas: por Don Manuel de Marliani, Senador por las Islas Baliares.—Influence of the Prohibitory System upon Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Public Revenue: By Manuel de Marliani, senator for the Balearic Islands.—Madrid, 1842.

† M. Marliani gives the following information on smuggling:—"Don Juan Prim, inspector of the *Carabineras*, gave information to the government, and the direction of Customs at Madrid, on the 22d of November, 1841, that he attempted to make a seizure of the smuggled goods in the town of Estepona, in the province of Malaga, where he was aware a large quantity of smuggled goods existed, he entered the town with a force of carbineers and troops of the line. On entering he ordered the suspected depot of goods to be surrounded, and gave notice to the second alcalde of the town to attend to assist him in the search. In some time the second alcalde presented himself, and at the instance of M. Prim dispersed some groups of the inhabitants who had assumed a hostile attitude. In a few minutes after, and just as some shots were fired, the first alcalde of the town appeared, and stated that the whole population was in a state of complete excitement, and that he could not answer for the consequences; whereupon he resigned his authority. While this was passing, about 200 men, well armed, took up a position upon a neighbouring eminence and assumed a hostile attitude. At the same time a carbineer, severely wounded from the discharge of a blunderbuss, was brought up, so that there was nothing left for M. Prim but to withdraw his force immediately out of the town, leaving the smugglers and their goods to themselves, since neither the alcaldes nor national guards of the town, though demanded in the name of the law, of the regent, and the nation," would aid M. Prim's force. He enumerates places in Murcia, Valladolid, &c., where the whole population, including the parish curates, were engaged in smuggling.

is known to lie unused in the stores. Deducting 10 per cent loss in carding, 11,432,910 pounds only would be left for the use of the manufactories. If the number of spindles said to be employed were really correct, there would be, according to the calculation of Don Ramon de la Sagra, a deficiency to the amount of 7,649,914 pounds computed in spun yarn, or of 8,287,895 pounds of raw material necessary for the manufactories in the state in which they are represented to exist; and even supposing that all that was introduced in 1840 was really spun and manufactured, there would be still a deficit for the due supply of the alleged number of spindles, to the amount of 2,581,721 pounds of raw material.

"It is impossible to depend upon the reports of the persons employed for the purpose, or the returns of the manufacturers themselves. The commissioner appointed is either interested in the monopoly of the Catalans, or is immediately bought up, and a false report is given in. No people have shown greater cleverness and perseverance than the Catalans have in support of this monopoly. Their purses are ever open to gain over the press, to seduce deputies, and pay commissioners to mislead government and the public; and if all this be not sufficient, they are ever ready to threaten the alternative of rebellion."

M. Marliani illustrates the comparatively slow progress of the cotton manufacture of Catalonia, by the following fact:

"Since the year 1769, when the cotton manufacture commenced in Catalonia, the trade enjoyed a complete monopoly, not only in Spain, but also in her colonies. To this protection were added the fostering and united efforts of private individuals. In 1780 a society for the encouragement of the cotton manufacture was established in Barcelona. Well, what has been the result? Let us take the unerring test of figures for our guide. Let us take the medium importation of raw cotton, from 1834 to 1840 inclusive (although the latter year presents an inadmissible augmentation), and we shall have an average amount of 9,909,261 pounds of raw cotton. This quantity is little more than half that imported by the English in the year 1784. The 16,000,000 pounds imported that year by the English, was less than the third part imported by the same people in 1790, which amounted in all to 31,000,000 pounds, and the sixth part of that imported in the year 1800, which was 56,010,732 pounds; it is less than the seventh part of the importations in 1810, which amounted to 72,000,000 pounds; it is less than the fifteenth part of the quantity imported into the same country in 1820, which sum amounted to 150,672,655 pounds; it is less than the twenty-sixth part of the British importations in 1830, which amounted that year to 263,961,452 pounds; and finally it is less than one-sixtieth part of the British importations of raw cotton in 1840, which amounted to 592,504,000 pounds.

"Has the prohibitory system really afforded any protection to the Catalonian manufactures? Most certainly not; and the proofs are at hand. On opening the commercial tables or returns of the trade of France, published by the government, the first country to which the French manufacturers of cotton appear to have exported their goods is Spain; and to what amount? In 1833 the value of all the French imports amounted to 2,254,360*l.* sterling approximately; and of this amount there came to Spain 573,640*l.* worth of cotton goods, that is about the fourth part of the exportations of France. In 1839 the value of the cotton goods introduced from France into Spain amounted to 936,378*l.* sterling. And lastly, in 1840, they arose to 1,333,248*l.* sterling. Taking the value of the whole cotton exports of France at 4,340,000*l.* sterling, it follows that a third part of the cotton exported by France found its way by contraband into Spain. Just in proportion as the Catalans boast of the increase of their manufactures have French cottons entered the country without paying a fraction to the treasury."

M. Marliani next proceeds to calculate the value and quantity of British cotton goods introduced into Spain. The tables published (of exports) by the British Government give no idea of the contraband trade in English cottons in the Peninsula. Spain, though not appearing in the government returns of exports as a great consumer of British cottons, is notwithstanding much more than she seems, inasmuch as a large portion of the cotton goods sent annually to Gibraltar find their way into Spain by contraband. M. Marliani makes the following calculation of the quantity of British manufactured cottons introduced into Spain:

	£
" Imported direct to Spain	34,687
To Gibraltar	608,581
Portugal 731,573*l.*, of which three-fourths find their way to Spain	540,000
Total	1,183,268

" Again, Great Britain imports annually into Italy to the amount of 2,005,785*l.* in cotton goods, 50,000*l.* worth of which it is not too much to assume go into Spain through the ports of Leghorn and Genoa. Adding together, then, these several items of cotton goods introduced from France and England into Spain by contraband, we arrive at the following startling result:

FRANCE.—Cotton goods imported into Spain, according to the *French* government returns	1,331,608
ENGLAND.—Cotton goods through Spanish ports	34,637
Through Gibraltar	608,581
,, Portugal	540,000
,, Leghorn, Genoa, &c.	500,000
Total	£3,014,826

This is M. Marliani's calculation; a moderate one, and founded upon sufficiently authentic official and private data. Other writers calculate the amount of contraband cottons in Spain much higher. M. Prebrer calculates the amount at 5,850,000*l.* M. Marliani adheres to the calculation of 3,400,000*l.* sterling value annually. M. Marliani includes only articles of contraband cottons. From 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds weight of tobacco are yearly imported into Gibraltar, the greater part of which is there sold to smugglers, to be illicitly introduced by them into Spain. In the official returns of France, on the other hand, about 40,000*l.* worth of tobacco is set down as sent into Spain; flour, corn, and dressed skins, to the amount of about 50,000*l.*

The legal exports of cotton manufactures from France, and illicitly passed into Spain, in 1841 and 1842, greatly exceed the amount in 1840; and in 1843 it may be estimated that at least one-third more will be smuggled. The same system of contraband has always prevailed in Spain, and from the same causes.—See Townshend's Account of Spain, 1787, and Inglis, 1830.

The Manufactures of Spain have certainly not thriven under the prohibitory system, as M. Marliani clearly shows. A German writes in 1841, from Madrid to the editor of the *Prussian State Gazette*,

" The import of foreign manufactured goods has been hitherto strictly prohibited in Spain; the question for the decision of the Cortes is simply, under what conditions their import shall now be permitted.

" It is well known that the cotton manufacture of Spain for the last 20 years has been a matter of very minor importance. Lately, however, in spite of desolating civil wars, it has recovered in an extraordinary degree, and at the present moment it is on the increase.

" The seat of this branch of industry is confined to Catalonia, to a small part of Valencia, and the Balearic Islands.

" It is perfectly notorious that the Catalonian manufactories cannot supply more than two-thirds (one-third ?) of the quantity required for consumption in Spain; nevertheless they maintain that a protective duty of 80 to 85 per cent is absolutely necessary to enable them to exist, if the import of foreign cotton goods is to be permitted.

" In the mean time, they consider that people should pay a high price for their common home-made goods, and that the foreign article, though infinitely better and cheaper, should be excluded from their market. And this is put forth in the face of proof that the whole of Spain is deluged with English and French cotton goods.

"From goods so imported, the Spanish treasury does not derive one farthing benefit. The whole of the income which Spain, notwithstanding her enormous duties, obtains from her customs, does not exceed annually 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 reals; whilst her comparatively insignificant neighbour, Portugal, receives 72,000,000 from the same source. On the whole, it is reckoned that the prohibitive system of Spain costs her yearly more than 360,000,000 reals (4,000,000*l.* sterling), which is, in fact, so much bounty paid to the Catalonian, but lost to the country generally.

"It is, however, but natural that these should uphold the maintenance of the present system. On the other hand, the inhabitants of that part of Spain who would benefit the most by the free importation of foreign goods, have used every means in their power to break down the monopoly by which they conceive themselves injured. Frequently since the death of Ferdinand VII., popular commotions have broken out in the south of Spain, and invariably on such occasions the principal demand by the junta was for the free import of English cotton goods at a moderate duty.

"In this consists mainly the difference between the Catalonians and themselves, and hence arise those constant bickerings between them and the Andalusian landed interest, which render the settlement of this question so very desirable and necessary.

"Andalusia, as it is well known, exports the greater portion of her wine to England; at the present moment this is subject to so high an import duty there, that little profit is to be obtained from it by the Spanish wine-grower. The Andalusians entertain the hope that England will, in the event of her cotton goods being permitted to enter Spain, lower her high duties upon wine.

"In the mean while, the government says to the Catalonian manufacturers, the smuggling occasioned by your monopoly amounts yearly to 360,000,000 reals. If we allow the import of cotton goods at 25 per cent, we shall obtain 90,000,000 duty, and have besides the prospect of a favourable market for our wine, fruit, and other southern produce. Renounce, therefore, your monopoly, and learn to supply your goods at such a price as that, under the protection of a moderate duty, you may have no need to fear the freedom of import.

"On the other hand, the Catalonians answer, a protective duty of 20 to 25 per cent will not diminish smuggling, which affords a profit of 60 per cent. Generally our industry supplies annually 30,000,000 to the exchequer, and the south takes from us about 60,000,000; from Andalusia we take 16,000,000 in oil, and large quantities of other goods: and for wool alone we pay Seville no less than 20,000,000. It is true our goods are dear, but they cost us dear. The interest of capital with us is from 6 to 12 per cent; in England it is only from 2 to 2½ per cent. The price of coal is four times higher here than in England. The necessary machinery is 70 per cent dearer here than in England, and 20 per cent higher than in France. But the hardest of all is, that we cannot use such machines as we require, as the workmen oppose us, and the government affords us little protection from their insolence, but rather supports them in it. Since 1835 the large manufactory of Benaplata, in Barcelona, which worked with modern machinery, under the management of foreigners, has been burnt by the workmen, and since that time the manufacturers have been compelled to use exclusively the old looms; so that at the present moment, out of a number of 28,204 looms, there are now only 231 modern machines in use."

This is all a fallacy; the turbulence of the stupid workmen excepted. The principal manufacturers of Barcelona maintain their cotton fabrics, far more for the purpose of a mask, to import by contraband, and sell as their own, the manufactures of France and England; and the whole capital invested in the cotton factories of Spain is said to be over-rated at 200,000*l.*, and the actual number of persons employed to be under 60,000; although the reports published by government augment the number to about 100,000 persons.

Spain may be considered the very paradise of bold smugglers. The mountain passes and the headlands and inlets of a vast extent of sea-coast, cannot

possibly be guarded by the weak, ill-paid customs officers of Spain; even when if the latter were sincerely aided by the military. Mr. Henderson, in a recent pamphlet on the tariff duties of Spain, very truly observes;

"Thus there are large towns, and entire districts that live by this illicit trade: from whose bosom spring the banditti that infest the roads of Spain. Their fatigues and habits predispose thousands of Contradistas, naturally robust and valiant, to the exercise of war at any moment, from whatever cause it arises: constituting the focus of those guerilla outbreaks, that incessantly shake the nation and the throne.

"This consideration is sufficient, in itself, to induce the government to exert all its powers to put an end to a system, that likewise convulses all the elements of society, of industry, and of revenue.

"One hundred thousand armed men, engaged in the contraband trade, upon a principle of perfect organization, defy the inert and timid measures of 15,000 douaniers, paid to afford an illusory protection to the manufacturers, and their 50,000 workmen.

"Independently of these formidable hordes of smugglers, there is not a doubt that the higher classes and public employés are engaged, and participate in the profits of the well-organized insurance companies, established for the purpose of smuggling goods into Spain.

"A royal decree of 1827, estimates that 5000 families engaged solely in the tobacco contraband, are annually ruined; and it may be fairly estimated, therefore, that at least, on an average, 3000 families pursuing the illicit trade, are involved in ruin, and many condemned to punishment.

"Looking then at the fatal effects of prohibitions, we may arrive at a fair calculation of the immense annual sacrifice which they inflict upon Spain.

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The 100,000 men engaged in illicit trade, might in useful labour be worth to the country 2*s.* per day each, allowing 300 days to work, equal to	3,000,000
3000 families ruined, estimated at 50*l.* each, annually	150,000
2000 processes cost 20*l.* each, annually	40,000
15,000 custom-house officers at 2*s.* per day, which they might produce in labour	450,000
The annual cost of this force, and vessels employed	500,000
Loss to the people by the prohibition of iron	500,000
Loss to the people on Cotton and other goods, say 30 per cent on 8,000,000*l.*	2,400,000
Loss to the public revenue, duty not received on iron, if allowed, would be 1,000,000*l.* at 30 per cent	300,000
Loss to the public revenue, duty not received on other illicit goods 7,000,000*l.* (including consumo duty) at 25 per cent	1,750,000
Total loss	£9,090,000

The manufactures of Spain, though described as in a state of great prosperity and perfection in the 14th and 15th centuries, never have been, according to the best authorities (Capmany, among others), in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the abundance of minerals, and of wool and silk. Restrictions under the worst of governments, the most haughty of grandees, and the most darkly cruel, intolerant of churches, have been the cause of the backward state of manufactures, as well as of agriculture and of all branches of industry in Spain. Exclusive of the cotton manufactures of Catalonia, there are some silk fabrics at Barcelona, Valencia, and a few other towns, and a few common woollens and linens, in various provinces: all produced at high prices. Soap is generally made for home use. Some hardwares are made in the towns, especially in Astu-

rias, and the iron of Biscay is of good quality. (See Mines of Spain hereafter.) Its cost is, however, very high. There are numerous common tanneries in the north provinces; fire-arms and swords are also made in several towns. The government monopolizes the manufacture of brass cannon, saltpetre, gunpowder, tobacco, porcelain, looking-glasses, and tapestry: all these monopolies are carried on at a loss. There are common brandy distilleries; and the wines of Spain (which see hereafter), are among the most advanced branches of industry. Cordage is made of esparto rush in several places. In Aragon there are a few declining silk manufactories, at Saragossa, &c., and also some common woollens, linens, paper hats, earthenware, and articles of leather. Segovia and some other places, as Castile, have some woollen manufactories, but they have also declined; and the other fabrics of Castile, such as silk stockings, gloves, glass, and coarse linens, are unimportant. Canvass, cordage, and hats are made at Comino, where there is a royal cigar monopoly. In Gallicia there are made a few coarse linens and woollens. In Granada there are also made a few coarse woven goods, paper, &c. In Leon and Valencia, common hardwares, woollens, and linens are made for their own use by the townspeople and peasantry. If we include the whole manufacturing industry of Spain, and compare its value with the evils which the laws for its assumed protection have inflicted on the country, it sinks far below contemptibility in its amount. The greater part of what is evil in the character of the labouring classes, may be traced, closely or remotely, to the contraband trade, as well as to the corruption and tyranny of a government at all times the worst in Europe.

The following view of Spain, at the close of the last century, was written during the reign of the late king, Ferdinand VII. It will further exemplify the causes of Spanish misrule and weakness.

"Exclusive of about a fourth of the population, composed of persons living on their property without doing any thing, Spain, according to the census of 1797, contained 100,000 individuals existing as smugglers, robbers, pirates, and assassins escaped from prisons or garrisons; about 40,000 officers appointed to capture these, and having an understanding with them; nearly, 300,000 servants, of whom more than 100,000 were unemployed and left to their shifts; 60,000 students, most of whom begged, or rather extorted charity at night, on the pretence of buying books: and if to this melancholy list we add 100,000 beggars, fed by 60,000 monks at the doors of their convents, we shall find, that, at the period referred to, there existed in Spain nearly 600,000 persons who were of no use whatever in agriculture or the mechanical arts, and who were only calculated to prove dangerous to society. Lastly, having made these and other necessary deductions, we find that there then remained 964,571 day-labourers, 917,197 peasants, 310,739 artisans and manufacturers, and 34,339 merchants, to sustain by their productive exertions 11,000,000 of inhabitants. These results which, *mutatis mutandis*, are as applicable at the present day as at the time when they were deducted, exhibit a state of society so radically corrupt and debased, as to render all hopes of its regeneration very nearly desperate."

So extraordinary is the condition, thus described, of Spain, that it could only have been the result of the tyranny and darkness of the Government and of the Church for more than five centuries. How could we therefore expect the sudden regeneration of a nation constituted of such rotten elements?

CHAPTER VI.

SPANISH TARIFF OF CUSTOMS AND CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

SPAIN, exclusive of her numerous prohibitions, has imposed high discriminating duties of from 50 to 100 per cent, for more than two centuries, on such foreign ships and cargoes as have been admitted into Spanish ports.

The tariff, which was in force until the 1st of November, 1841, is divided into fifteen classes; viz.,

1. Grain, provisions, fish of all kinds, wines, oils, and some small articles, as starch, roots, straw; of these, 72 articles are entirely prohibited, including corn and seeds, and food, and all kinds of salted and pickled fish of whatever kind (except stockfish and Newfoundland codfish at high discriminating duties).

2. Animals of all kinds—importation prohibited, and exportation subject to high duties, except on Merino sheep, black cattle, and horses, which are prohibited.

3. Drugs, herbs, roots, barks, seeds, &c., for dyeing, painting, and other uses; wax, tallow, pitch, &c., exhibit a list amounting to upwards of 400 articles, out of which number there are nearly 100 *total prohibitions.*

4. Includes hides and skins of common description, dressed and undressed tanned, &c., fine peltry of all kinds, either in the hair, dressed, and tanned, and all articles made of the above. These articles amount to about 80 in number, out of which there are 64 *prohibitions.*

5. Manufactures of flax, hemp, cotton, and wool, of all kinds, containing about 90 articles, out of which there are 42 *prohibitions,* and those admitted are of very little value.

6. Wool and hair manufactured, including goats'-hair, bristles, horse-hair, feathers, and human hair; consists of about 77 articles, and contains 63 *prohibitions.*

7. Comprises manufactures of silk only, or of silk mixed with wool, gold, or silver, and is, with but two exceptions (these are, *silk twist*, or *Turin hair*, and *raw* or *spun silk of all sorts,*) *entirely prohibitory.*

8. Includes cabinet ware, furniture, and other utensils of wood, horn, shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, &c., or of ornaments made thereof; and in this class are also comprised the *original* raw materials, in all about 80 articles, with 39 *prohibitions.*

9. Instruments and machines of all kinds—nearly all of a prohibitory character.

10. Toys and jewellery of all kinds, open or in boxes. This is a most ex-

tensive class, it contains nearly 300 distinct articles, out of which there are but 23 *prohibitions*; but the duties are enormous.

11. Paper of all kinds and qualities *entirely prohibited.*

12. Includes all manufactures of crystals and glass, of stone and minerals, and of porcelain and earthenware; contains about 90 articles, of which 13 only are *entirely* prohibited: the duties are also enormous.

13. Comprises metals, wrought, unwrought, or manufactured, and contains nearly the same number of articles as the preceding class, out of which there appear to be about 35 *prohibitions*; and the duties on the others all excessive, with the exception of tools, &c.

14. Contains all descriptions of the precious metals, gold and silver, in bullion, or wrought in jewellery, &c.; amounts to 72 articles, with but three *total* prohibitions.

15. Includes common timber, for naval, house, and other purposes, fine wood for cabinet work, and dyeing woods, &c., nearly 50 *descriptions*, and *no prohibitions*, although cork in boards, or prepared for bottles, and tanning barks of all kinds included under this class, *are strictly prohibited.*

The exceptions to the prohibitions are chiefly on raw materials and instruments which are considered necessary for Spanish manufactures. Butter, cider in bottles, tea, oil of turpentine, whale oil or blubber, cod oil. Pepper, buckram, and certain linens and friezes, and a very few other articles, are admitted at duties in the first instance, exclusive of local taxes, of 25 per cent.

Hogs'-lard, linseed-oil, spectacles, telescopes, fish-hooks, buttons, chains, needles, brushes, carpenters and most other kinds of tools, knives, forks, and spoons (of metal), buckles, and a few other articles were by this tariff admitted at duties of 30 per cent.

There were also to be added the various local duties as *arbitrios*, taxes on *sales*, and *re-sales*, and gate dues, or consumption duty of from one-third to one-half of the tariff duties.

The new tariff which came in force on the 1st of November, 1841, is more liberal in regard to various raw materials, but imposes additional duties on importations in foreign vessels, and the consequence has been, *that fish exported from Newfoundland, and goods from England to Spain, are now carried nearly altogether by Spanish vessels to the exclusion of British vessels, in direct violation of the existing treaties between both countries.*

This tariff is divided into 5 parts; viz., 1, Articles prohibited; 2, Articles imported from foreign countries; 3, Articles imported from America; 4, Articles imported from Asia; 5, Articles exported from Spain.

SPANISH TARIFF, PROMULGATED ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1841, AND NOW IN FORCE.

THE importation, into Spain, of the following articles is prohibited; viz.,

Cotton manufactures of all kinds; barilla; brushes for horses; brandy; spirits of wine (alcohol); ornamental furniture and ornaments, whether of metal or wood, or set with precious stones, or mock jewels, and all objects necessary in the celebration of the Roman Catholic worship.

Firearms of all kinds; jet; quicksilver; sulphur; sword-canes and air-guns; buttons, and dies for Spanish coins; ships and vessels under 400 tons; corn and grain; horses, mares, and mules.

Cacao from foreign European countries, by land or sea.

Stockings of all kinds; bell metal; carcasses and shells; small carts for children; and wheelbarrows; charts published for the use of the Spanish admiralty, &c., reprinted in foreign countries; cinnabar; mattrasses; cork; squares and rules of all sorts, stamped or not; hides and skins, salted or dried; epaulets, and gold and silver tassels for military uniforms; chocolate; waste silk; figures and dolls dressed, or statues, or busts of marble, stone, china, or wood; buckram; writing-desks, of ordinary metal, or plated or gilt; bast, or feather-grass (*esparto*), wrought; looking-glasses, the plate being upwards of one fourth of their height; tin and pewter wares in whatever form, plain or japanned, and tin or iron plates, of all kinds; bands, rollers, and fillets; artificial fruits and flowers; flasks; caps of all kinds; madder, ground or unground; gloves, and mittens of all kinds; iron, wrought; blades for swords, daggers, knives, &c.; soap, hard or soft; cages for birds; sealing-wax; wool; books; woods, manufactured and ornamented, also instruments of wood; furniture, and any description of wooden manufactures; smallwares (*manufacturas de pasamanería*), of all kinds, such as bands, tapes, network, &c.; saddlery and harness of all kinds; marble, or alabaster, wrought and polished, in pieces or blocks; coarse fringe stuffs (*nearruga*); stockings and socks of all kinds; playing-cards, books, and works in the Spanish language; gold and silver, wrought in any shape not permitted by law; paintings and designs for fans; bread of all kinds of flour; paper of other descriptions than those named in the tariff; pastes, such as macaroni, semolina, &c.; combs; furs; parchment; fish of all kinds, whether fresh, salted, or dried, except codfish and stockfish (*bacalao*); stone (*piedra infernal*), stones; viz., fire stone, grind and whet stones, rough stone, or stone hewn for building. Articles of ornament for ordinary use, containing effigies, or pictures of the saints; stereotype plates (called *clichés*); lead in bars, or with or without mixture of tin; feathers for head-dresses, and plumes for all other purposes; gunpowder; powder for cataplasms; powder, or fine sand for cards; fishing nets; wearing apparel of all descriptions, excepting that worn, or brought by travellers as personal luggage; rosaries; salt, common, and saltpetre; hats of all kinds; tobacco; cards or plates, having coats of arms engraven thereon; wheat, barley, rye, pulse, peas, beans, maize, and all kinds of grain and flour; candles, wax, and tallow; national decorations and badges, crosses, and orders; window glass, common, and hollow glass, covered or not covered with wicker work; gypsum, in stone or powder, and plaster of Paris; sieves, and screens of all kinds.

Among the above list of general prohibitions, there are several, but not important exceptions, in the tariff of articles imported from foreign countries, which extends in consequence of its numerous repetitions to 1326 articles, exclusive of articles imported from America and Asia.

In order to simplify the numerous repetitions and lengthy arrangement of this tedious tariff, we have arranged the articles so as to present them in conformity to the class to which they belong.

SPANISH TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES.	Number, Weight, or Measure, (Spanish).	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per-centage Rate of Import Duty by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
		reals vellon	£ s. d.			
LINEN MANUFACTURES.—(*Tejedos.*)						
—— Class I.—Plain, unbleached, or partly, or wholly bleached, and handkerchiefs of thread of the same, entirely white, or with a stripe of one colour at the edge, but all having a white ground; viz.,						
—— ditto of, and under 11 threads	quintal	1,405	15 5 5	25 per cent	one-third	one-third
—— ditto from 11 to 26 ditto	do.	3,816	39 15 0	20 do.	do.	do.
—— from 26 to 30 ditto and above ditto..	do.	20,960	216 13 4	15 do.	do.	do.
—— Class II.—Plain, dyed, striped or printed, and handkerchiefs of the same texture, of fine thread, dyed; viz.,						
—— ditto of and under 11 threads	do.	1,424	14 15 10	25 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto from 11 to 26 ditto.....	do.	4,289	44 13 6	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto from 26 to 30 ditto and above ditto	do.	22,023	229 8 1	15 do.	do.	do.
—— Class III.—Checkered, with or without patterns, but being entirely white; viz.,						
—— ditto without distinction as to threads, but being 1 vara in width....	do.	2,330	24 3 5	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto ditto above 1 vara in width....	do.	2,730	28 8 9	15 do.	do.	do.
—— Class IV.—Table linen, damask or figured in any manner, and of all widths	do.	4,830	47 3 9	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto other kinds, with or without coloured borders, and of all widths..	do.	2,670	27 16 3	15 do.	do.	do.
—— Class V.—Lace and net, plain, made in frames, or by bobbins, of all qualities and widths, including veils mantillas, handkerchiefs, and similar articles; viz.,						
—— ditto plain	ounce	100	1 0 10	10 do.	one-fourth	one-half
—— ditto ditto mixed with gold or silver, pure, or false	do.	150	1 11 3	10 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto frame, or bobbin made.....	do.	200	2 1 8	10 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto ditto mixed with fine gold or silver.....	do.	300	3 2 6	10 do.	do.	do.
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, Class I.—Plain or worked, striped, or stamped, of all qualities and colours, up to 2 varas in width, and of all denominations, with exception of those hereafter specified; viz.,						
—— ditto and under ½ of a vara in width.	vara	5	0 2 0	20 do.	one-third	one-third
—— ditto above ½ and up to 1 vara ditto..	do.	10	0 2 1	25 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto above 1 vara and up to 1½ ditto..	do.	12	0 2 6	30 do.	one-half	one-fourth
—— ditto above 1½ do. and up to 1½ ditto.	do.	16	0 3 4	30 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto above 1½ do. and up to 2 varas ditto	do.	20	0 4 1	30 do.	do.	do.
—— Class II.—Serges, plain, or worked, striped or stamped, of all qualities and colours being under 2 varas in width, and of all denominations, with exception of those hereafter specified; viz.,						
—— ditto of and under ½ of a vara in width	do.	10	0 2 1	25 do.	one-third	one-third
—— ditto above ½ and up to 1 vara ditto..	do.	12	0 2 6			
—— ditto above 1 vara and up to 1½ ditto.	do.	16	0 3 4			
—— ditto above 1½ do. and up 1½ ditto ...	do.	25	0 5 2½			
—— ditto above 1½ and up to 2 varas ditto	do.	30	0 6 3			
—— Class III.—Double cloths, plain, worked, striped, or stamped, of all qualities and colours, as kerseymeres, fine druggets, beavers, &c. fit for trowsers, stuffs, of all denominations—						
—— ditto of 3½-4 of a breadth	do.	30	0 6 3	20 do.	do.	do.

(continued)

WOVEN MANUFACTURES.	Number, Weight, or Measure, (Spanish).	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.			Per centage, Rate of Import Duty by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
		reals vellon.	£	s.	d.			
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—*continued.*								
— Class IV.—Other cloths, and vicunas of all colours and classes, including the double cloths in the foregoing class, of whatever denomination,								
— ditto, above 3¼-4 and up to 7-4 of a breadth	vara	100	1	0	10	30 per cent	one-half	one-fourth
— Class V.—Coatings and baizes, druggets, milled flannels, ratteens, and strong cloth such as *Barracans*, waterproof cloths, &c., others of a similar description;								
— ditto, of 7-4 of a breadth	do.	40	0	8	2	25 do.	one-third	one-third
— Class VI.—Figured or variegated, mixed with silk or other materials, except cotton, generally used for vests, and cloth commonly called moharr, (pelo de cabra,) either plain, worked, figured, or stamped of all qualities and colours;								
— ditto, of 3¼-4 of a breadth	do.	20	0	4	1	20 do.	do.	do.
— Class VII.—Plushes, friezes, shags, carpets, rugs, &c. of wool, or of wool mixed with other materials, except cotton, of all qualities and colours, whether plain, worked, frizzled, or stamped, and other similar cloths.								
— of ¾ of a breadth	do.	20	0	4	1	20 do.	do.	do.
— above ¾ do. and up to 1 vara in breadth	do.	30	0	6	3	20 do.	do.	do.
— Class VIII.—Handkerchiefs and large shawls, of wool, or of wool mixed with other materials, except cotton, of all qualities, dimensions, and colours, whether plain, worked, variegated, or stamped; —								
— handkerchiefs of 1 vara in breadth	each	12½	0	2	.	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1 do. and up to 1½ do.	do.	20	0	4	1	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1½ do. and up to 1¾ do.	do.	35	0	7	3½	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1¾ do. and up to 2 do.	do.	55	0	11	5½	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, of 1 do.	do.	30	0	6	3	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1 do. and up to 1½ do.	do.	50	0	10	5	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1½ do. and up to 1¾ do.	do.	170	1	5	0	20 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, above 1¾ do. and up to 2 do.	do.	160	1	13	4	20 do.	do.	do.
— Large shawls of merino or cashmere "*capuchas*," manufactured in Europe, of from 3 to 4 varas in length, and from 1½ to 2 varas in breadth, with plain or frame embroidered grounds, woven or knitted borders, and with or without fringes.	do.	240	2	10	0	25 do.	do.	do.
— the like articles, manufactured in Asia, and of similar dimensions to the foregoing	do.	ad valorem		....		20 do.	do.	do.
SILK MANUFACTURES, Class I.—In pieces and handkerchiefs, plain; viz., Plain cloth like serge, and shallon of all qualities, widths, and colours, and of whatever denomination	lb	240	2	12	1	15 do.	do.	do.
— the same in handkerchiefs, tippets, shawls, and veils, with or without fringes	do.	240	2	12	1	20 do.	do.	do.
— handkerchiefs of raw silk, of 1 vara and 5 inches printed, are, however, not included in the foregoing classification, but pay singly	each	20	0	4	1	15 do.	do.	do.
— Class II.—Textures striped, worked, variegated, or embroidered in frames, and not by hand, of all qualities, widths and colours, and of whatever denomination, including stamped silk of all kinds	lb.	360	3	2	6	15 do.	do.	do.
— the same in handkerchiefs, tippets, shawls and veils, with or without fringes	do.	300	3	2	6	20 do.	do	do
— Class III.—Textures of clear silk, plain, worked, or open worked (*calados*) or stamped of all qualities, widths and colours, as crapes, gauzes, and other transparent materials, except tulles and blondes	do.	340	3	10	4	20 do.	do.	do.

(CONTINUED)

WOVEN MANUFACTURES.	Number, Weight, or Measure, (Spanish).	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per centage, Rate of Import Duty by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
SILK MANUFACTURES.—*continued*		reals vellon	£ s. d.			
—— the same in handkerchiefs, tippets, shawls and veils, without or without fringes	lb.	340	3 10 4	25 per cent	one-third	one-third
—— Class IV.—Velvets and plushes of silk, plain or worked, uncut or stamped, of all qualities, widths, and colours, including materials with raised patterns of velvet or plush	do.	300	3 2 6	20 do.	do.	do.
—— the same in handkerchiefs, tippets, shawls, and veils, with or without fringes	do.	300	3 2 6	25 do.	do.	do.
—— Class V.—Tulles of silk, points (*puntas*) of blonde, blondes and blondines, of silk, plain, worked or open worked, of all qualities, widths, and colours, made in the frame	do.	300	3 2 6	20 do.	do.	do.
—— the same, embroidered in the frame, or with bobbins, of all qualities, widths and colours, including veils and mantillas, and similar articles....	do.	700	7 5 10	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ribbons of silk, plush or velvet, plain, or worked, variegated, uncut or stamped, made in the frame, of all qualities, widths, and colours, with or without edgings (*puntillas*), woven or imitated.....	do.	140	1 17 6	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ribbons of silk, of a transparent texture, plain or worked, variegated or stamped, made in the frame—as gauze, crape, tulle, and similar materials, of all qualities, widths and colours, with or without edgings, woven or imitated	do	250	2 13 1	15 do.	do.	do.
—— silk hose of all sizes, qualities, and colours, plain, or worked, embroidered or open worked, and socks.....	do.	250	2 12 1	20 do.	do.	do.
—— Class VI.—Handkerchiefs and shawls of silk and worsted; viz., handkerchiefs and shawls of silk and worsted, with silk nap or floss, plain or stamped, of all qualities and sizes, with or without fringes	do.	132	1 7 6	15 do	do	do.
—— handkerchiefs of floss or nap silk, called Cashmere and Lyons tissue, with plain grounds and borders embroidered in the frame and not by hand, also figured (*alhombrados*), or embroidered, in the frame and not by hand, with or without fringes, or woven or imitated borders, of all qualities and sizes, and whether mixed or not with wool	do.	114	1 3 9	15 do.	do.	do.
—— large shawls of floss or nap silk, or of Cashmere or Lyons tissue, or serge (called *de Capucha*), from 3 to 4 varas in length, and from 1½ to 2 varas in breadth, with plain grounds, figured or embroidered in the frame and not by hand, with or without, woven or imitated, fringes or borders, and whether mixed or not with wool.	do.	190	1 19 7	15 do.	do.	do.

The foregoing articles are arranged, as above, separately in the new Spanish Tariff,—and the following articles in a general tabular and alphabetical form. The fixed values, in all, are considered as generally higher than the real values.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per Centage rate of Import Duty by National Vessels	Additional Rate of Import Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
Acids; viz., boracic, oxalic, sulphuric, and tartaric	lb.	reals vellon from 14 to 30	from 2s. 11d to 10s. 5d.	15 per cent	one-third	one-third
Agaric, white	No.	10	0 2 1	15	do.	do.
Anchors, iron, with the cables and chains attached and fitted to them	quintal	60	0 12 1	15	do.	do.
Animals, living, as oxen, bulls, cows, horses, sheep, goats, &c.	each	various rates	various rates	15	do.	do.
—— horses and mares, passing through, and across the frontier of Spain	....	....	free	free	nil	nil
Annotto, in roots or stalks	quintal	300	5 4 2	5 per cent	one-fourth	two-thirds
—— extract of	lb.	10	0 2 1	15	one-third	one-third
Baskets and waiters of metal, painted, varnished, or japanned; also snuffer trays, stands for bottles and glasses, &c.	do.	16	0 3 4	15	do.	do.
—— of wood or cardboard, painted or varnished	do.	10	0 2 1	15	do.	do.
Beads and bugles of glass, of all qualities and colours	do.	3	0 0 7½	15	do.	do.
Beer, in bottles, including the duty on bottles	arroba	200	2 11 2	15	one-third	one-third
—— in casks	do.	100	1 9 2	15	do.	do.
Butter	do.	1	0 0 10	15	one-half	one-fourth
Buttons, of horn, bone, wood, or metal, without shanks, for trousers, &c.	the gross	12	0 2 6	15	one-third	do.
—— ditto, having shanks, for boots, waistcoats, &c.	do.	24	0 5 0	15	do.	do.
—— ditto, ditto, of a larger kind, of glass or whalebone, for trousers or great coats, and all others	do.	20 to 60	4s 2d to 12s 6d	15	do.	do.
Canes and sticks of whalebone, cane, or reed, &c., with or without mountings, the same not being of gold, silver, or jewels	each	25	0 5 2½	15	do.	one-third
—— bamboos and Indian rushes not mounted, of all kinds and all descriptions of sticks, either of wood, or of metal, burnished or not burnished, and having handles of the same metal	do.	various rates	various rates	15	do.	do.
Cases of all kinds of wood, metal, or card board	dozen	various rates	various rates	15	do.	do.
—— of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, ornamented, and containing books, &c.	each	100	1 0 10	15	do.	do.
—— of fine woods, and of the above, containing music, or work-boxes, &c.	do.	300	3 2 6	20	do.	do.
Chains, large, of steel, iron or tin, also small chains of steel or iron wire	dozen	50	0 10 5	15	do.	do.
—— fine, of the above materials, plated or gilt, and set with mock jewellery	do.	300	3 2 6	15	do.	do.
Cheese, round and lard	arroba	75	0 15 7½	20	do.	do.
—— all other kinds	do.	100	1 0 10	25	do.	do.
Coal, pays a specific rate of 2 reals per quintal, if in national vessels. —— ditto of 3 reals per quintal, if in foreign vessels.						
—— vegetable, and coke, culm, and cinders	quintal	4	0 0 10	10	do.	one-fourth	one-half
Codfish, from European and American fisheries, and in national vessels	do.	80	0 16 8	30	do.	....	one-fourth
—— ditto in foreign vessels, pays a duty of 40 per cent	do.	80	0 16 8	....	....	do.
—— from other places, in national vessels	do.	80	0 16 8	15 per cent	....	do.
—— ditto in foreign vessels, pays a duty of 55 per cent	do.	80	0 16 8	....	....	do.
—— ling and cod sounds, from European or American fisheries, and in national vessels	do.	160	1 13 4	24 per cent	....	do.
—— from ditto in foreign ditto, pay a duty of 32 per cent	do.	160	1 13 4	....	....	do.
—— from other places, in national vessels	do.	160	1 13 4	36 per cent	....	do.
—— from ditto, in foreign vessels, pay a duty of 44 per cent	do.	160	1 13 4	....	....	do.
Coffee of all kinds	do.	225	2 6 10½	20 per cent	one-third	one-third
Cutlery; viz., table knives and forks with common handles of wood or bone	dozen	20	0 4 2	15	do.	do.
—— ditto, with handles of tortoise-shell or ivory, with thin plates of gold, silver, or mother of-pearl	do.	60	0 12 4	15	do.	do.
—— knives, carved or straight, of different sizes, for manufactures	do.	4	0 0 10	15	do.	do.

(continued)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money. £	s.	d.	Per Centage rate of Import Duty by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
		reals vellon						
Earthenware, of flint, white, or partly or entirely coloured, and in any way ornamented, in large pieces, as dishes, jugs, bowls, and coffee pots, with or without lids, and similar articles	piece	10	0	2	1	20 per cent	one-third	one-third
—— of medium sizes, as dishes, plates, &c., and similar articles	do.	3	0	0	7½	10 do.	do.	do.
—— of small sizes, as egg-cups, mustard pots, &c.	do.	1½	0	0	3½	30 do.	do.	do.
—— ware of porcelain (European) of all sizes	do.	vari ous rates	various rates			20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, as vases, flowers, and figures	....	ad valorem	ad valorem			20 do.	do.	do.
Eggs	arroba	20	0	4	2	15 do.	do.	one-fourth
Pans, of bone, ivory, wood, or of metal japanned or plain	dozen	60	1	3	1	30 do.	one half	do.
Flax, raw, in the stalk	quintal	200	2	1	5	do.	two-thirds	one-third
—— hackled	do.	200	4	1	5	do.	do.	do.
Glassware, as sugar basins, bottles, tumblers, plates, and similar articles	arroba	125	1	6	10½	20 do.	one-third	do.
Glass plain, for mirrors	do.	150	1	11	3	20 do.	do.	do.
—— for telescopes, barometers, clocks, &c., and similar articles	dozen	12	0	2	6	15 do.	do.	do.
—— for optical lenses and prisms	each	6	0	1	3	15 do.	do.	do.
Handles for sticks, &c., of steel, bone, wood or porcelain, or of ordinary metal	dozen	60	0	12	1	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, ditto, gilt or plated, for knives, forks, penknife, &c.	do.	10	0	2	1	30 do.	do.	do.
Hides and skins, ox, cow, buffalo, sea cows, &c. all others, fresh and dried, or salted and not being dressed	lb.	2	0	0	5	12 do.	one-fourth	do.
—— skins, cut and dressed, and parchment	do.	20	0	4	2	10 do.	do.	one-half
Lanterns of crystal, of various dimensions	each	various rates	various rates			20 do.	one-third	one-third
Lime	quintal	6	0	1	1	30 do.	do.	do.
Mariner's compasses	each	50	0	10	5	15 do.	do.	do.
Machines and engines, viz., steam-engines of all powers	....	....	free			free	nil	nil
—— for spinning or weaving, and for making paper	lb.	4	0	0	10	2 per cent	one-fourth	two-thirds
—— for printing and all others, not specially named herein	do.	4	0	0	10	10 do.	do.	one-half
Manufactures; viz., linen, wool, and silk.—See separate Tables.								
—— of bristles and hair for sieves, &c.	do	60	0	12	1	25 do.	one-third	one-third
—— of hair plain or worked, and mixed with any material, except cotton of a black colour, for chair seats of 3 quarters and a half in width	vara	20	0	4	2	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto of any other colour, and of similar dimensions	do.	30	0	6	3	10 do.	do.	do.
—— of copper or brass wire, for sieves &c.	square foot	22	0	5	7½	15 do.	do.	do.
—— of ditto or of metal gilt, for bands and belts, or other uses, of one inch in width	vara	4	0	1	4	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, ditto of 1½ inch ditto	do.	1½	0	2	6	15 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, ditto for bracelets	do	ad valorem	ad valorem			15 do.	do.	do.
—— of straw, for hats	lb.	96	1	0	0	15 do.	do.	do.
—— of platt or chip for hats	bundle	6	0	1	3	15 do.	do.	do.
Metals and manufactures of metals:								
—— brass, in bars, or smelted	lb.	4	0	0	10	20 do.	do.	do.
—— in sheets	do.	8	0	1	4	20 do.	do.	do.
—— wares, as saucepans, boilers, ovens and all kinds of kitchen utensils	do.	11½	0	2	9½	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, of all kinds, polished, not gilt or plated, for furniture, &c.	do.	30	0	6	7	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto, the same wares, gilt or polished, for frames, de cases, &c	do	60	0	12	1	20 do.	one-half	one-fourth
—— buckles, of all kinds, whether of polished, or plated metal	dozen pairs	various rates	various rates			15 do.	one-third	one-third
—— for belts and waistbands of steel or plated, or gilt metal	each	ad valorem	ad valorem			30 do.	do.	do.
—— copper, raw or in bars	lb.	3	0	1	0½	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto native pure	do.	10	0	2	1	20 do.	do.	do.
—— in sheets	do	7½	0	1	6½	20 do.	do.	do.
—— wrought, as basins, saucepans, caldrons, and all kitchen utensils of copper	do	12½	0	2	7½	20 do.	do.	do.
—— ditto for sugar mills and sugar works	do	ad valorem	ad valorem			2 do.	one-fourth	two-thirds
—— old, in pieces of whatever shape	quintal	400	4	3	4	25 do.	one-third	one-third

(*continued*)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per Centage rate of Import Duty, by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import Duty if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty
Metals and manufactures of Metals:		reals vellon	£ s. d.			
— instruments, astronomical and surgical, not otherwise specified	each	ad valorem	ad valorem	1 per cent	one-fourth	two thirds
— instruments of steel or iron, with springs, and for cupping, &c.	do.	30	0 6 2	15	do	one-third	one-third
— ditto musical, not otherwise named in this tariff	do.	ad valorem	ad valorem	25	do.	do.	do
— iron, in pigs	quintal	40	0 8 1	15	do	do.	do.
— cast, called by the French (*fonte*) and by the English (*fine* metal)	do.	60	0 12 4	25	do.	do.	do
— forged, in bars, wedges, or for wheel bands, above one inch in thickness	do.	100	1 0 10	40	do	one half	one-fourth
— in sheets or plates, square or round, above one inch in thickness	do.	120	1 5 0	30	do.	do.	do.
— in bands or hoops, for coopers and other uses	do.	130	1 7 0	30	do	one third	one third
— manufactures of; viz., locks, padlocks, with or without keys or pulleys	lb.	30	0 6 2	30	do.	one-half	one-fourth
— scythes	quintal	200	2 1 8	15	do	one-third	one third
— springs for carriages, &c.	lb.	10	0 2 1	30	do	do.	do
— ditto, small, for machines and other purposes	do.	20	0 4 2	15	do.	do.	do
— smoothing irons, for cloths, &c.	do.	4	0 0 10	20	do.	do.	do.
— for plough shares	quintal	100	1 0 20	20	do	do.	do
— screws, large or small, for the arts and manufactures	lb.	10	0 2 1	20	do.	do	do.
— nails and other kinds of screws, for the arts and manufactures	do	5	0 1 1	20	do	do	do
— old and broken up	quintal	50	0 10 5	10	do	do.	do
— keys, of ordinary metal, for watches	gross	60	0 12 6	15	do.	do	do
— of fine steel, or of plated or gilt metal, or with or without pearls or mock jewels	dozen	48	0 11 0	15	do	do	do
— of steel (called *a la Hirsgaut*)	each	10	0 2 1	5	do	do	do
— of gold, or of silver gilt, with or without precious stones	do	ad val rem	ad valorem	10	do	one fourth	one half
— plates of copper, iron, or tin, manufactured into candlesticks, boxes, &c., and other similar articles, burnished or painted, and not otherwise named in this tariff	lb.	30	3 6 2	20	do.	one third	one-third
— or sheets of ivory for memorandum-books, &c.	do.	20	0 4 2	15	do.	do	do
— of ordinary kinds, for table-spoons, &c.	dozen	12	0 2 6	15	do	do	do
— of finer kinds, for table-spoons, &c.	do.	20	0 4 2	15	do	do	do
— very fine, as foil	each	2	0 0 5½	15	do.	do	do.
— small plates or pieces of fine silver gilt or not gilt, and with or without enamel	ounce	40	0 8 1	15	do	do	do
— rings of iron, steel, or brass, for watch chains, &c.	gross	24	0 5 0	15	do	do	do
— for the fingers, of bone, wood, or brass	do.	24	0 5 0	20	do	do	do
— of tortoiseshell, or of gilt or plated metal, with or without mock jewellery	dozen	60	0 12 6	20	do.	do	do
— steel in bars, not wrought	lb.	2	0 0 5	15	do	do	do.
— ditto cast, in bars of all sizes	do.	4	0 0 10	15	do	do.	do
— old and broken up	arroba	20	0 5 10	20	do.	do	do
Mirror plates of glass quicksilvered of various dimensions	simply or by dimensions	ratio generally	ratio generally	15	do.	do	do.
Needles, for embroidering	ounce	15	0 7 1½	15	do	do	do.
— of steel, iron, bone, copper, or ivory for netting	dozen	1	0 0 7½	15	do	do	do
— of steel for surgical purposes	do.	1	0 0 7½	15	do	do.	do
— ditto for weavers' use	lb.	1	0 0 7½	10	do	do	do
— ditto of brass, iron wire, or copper for making stocking	do.	12	0 2 6	25	do	do	do
— lockins of plated, gilt or plain metal, with or without mock jewels, for the hair	dozen	30	0 7 6	15	do	do	do
— packing needles, for all purposes	[illegible]	60	0 12 6	15	do	do	do
— for sewing, of all sizes	lb.	30	0 6 2	8	do	do	do.
Oil, common for the table, in barrels, bottles, or flasks, including the duty on the vessels	arroba	70	0 14 6	6	do	do	do
— whale, or bladder	do	24	0 5 0	do	do	do	do
Olives, fresh, in oil, or in vinegar including the duty on the vessels which contain them	do	10	0 2 1½	20	do	do	do
Opium	do.	8	0 10 0	15	do	do	do

(*continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per Centage rate of Import Duty by National Vessels.	Additional Rate of Import Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
Organs with cylinders (barrel organs)..	each	reals vellon from 100 to 1500	£ s. d. from 1 0 10 to 13 13 6	15 per cent	one-third	one-third
— played by keys, of four, five, six, or more octaves	do.	from 1500 to 5000	frm 13 13 6 to 52 1 8	20 do.	do.	do.
Ornaments for the neck, bracelets &c., of wood, metals, mock stones, and glass set in metal	dozen	60	0 12 4	15 do.	do.	do.
— — ditto, of polished steel, enamel, or fine metals, gilt, &c.	each	25	0 5 2½	15 do.	do.	do.
— — ditto of coral or amber, cut and polished	do.	150	1 10 3	15 do.	do.	do.
— ditto, ditto set in gold or silver	do.	ad valorem	ad valorem	15 do.	do.	do.
— ditto pockets for watches, of whatever material, not gilt or plated	dozen	35	0 7 5	15 do.	do.	do.
Paper of all kinds, for writing and other purposes	ream of 500 sheets	various rates	various rates	15 do.	do.	do.
— — ruled for music, with or without notes	arroba	300	3 2 6	20 do.	do.	do.
Paste; viz., cocoa paste	lb.	10	0 2 1	15 do.	do.	do.
— chocolate ditto	do.	160	1 13 4	15 do.	do.	do.
Pianofortes or harpsichords, of all kinds	each	3000	32 1 8	20 do.	do.	do.
Rings of iron, steel, bone or ivory, or of metal plated, or not plated	dozen	15	0 3 1	15 do	do.	do.
— fittings and guards for sword sheaths, of bone, or metal	do	14	0 3 9	15 do.	do.	do.
— of silver, gilt or not gilt, and with or without mock jewels	each	20	0 4 2	10 do.	one-fourth	one-half.
Saffron bastard (alazor)	arroba	50	0 10 5	30 do.	one-third	one-third
Silk, in cocoons	quintal	400	1 3 4	5 do.	one-fourth	two-thirds
— raw, not twisted	lb.	100	0 8 10	10 do.	do.	one-half
— — ditto twisted	do.	120	1 5 0	15 do.	one-third	one-third
— dyed, and *floss* silk for embroidery	do	200	2 1 8	20 do.	do.	do.
— strongly twisted for various uses	do.	220	2 5 10	20 do.	do.	do.
Skins and furs; viz., lion, tiger, beaver, hare, fox, &c. (except those specified in separate schedules)	each or by the dozen	various rates	various rates	20 do	do.	do.
Strings for musical instruments of all kinds	lb.	30	0 6 2	30 do.	do.	do
Sugar, raw, white, and crushed	arroba	60	0 12 6	25 do.	do.	do.
— refined in lumps and candid	do.	110	1 2 11	30 do.	one-half	one-fourth
Tea	lb	40	0 8 4	20 do.	one-third	one-third
Threads; viz.,						
— of hemp or flax, unbleached	quintal	400	4 3 4	10 do.	do.	do.
— ditto bleached	do.	500	5 4 2	10 do.	do.	do.
— — ditto of all kinds, having from 3 threads and upwards	do.	2000	20 16 8	10 do.	do.	do.
— twisted, of goats' or camels' hair, called *fortal*	lb	40	0 8 4	15 do	do.	do.
— ditto mixed with silk	do.	80	0 16 8	15 do	do.	do.
— of pure gold	ounce	600	6 13 4	15 do.	do.	do.
— of silver, gilt or not gilt	do	40	0 8 4	15 do.	do.	do.
— packthread	lb	12	0 2 6	30 do.	do.	do.
— cordage of flax or hemp, of all kinds	quintal	75	0 15 7½	30 do.	do.	do.
— — ditto old, fit only for making tow	arroba	30	0 6 2	30 do.	one-fourth	one-half
Toys and playthings, of all kinds, whether of wood, bone, ivory or metal	lb.	20	0 4 2	25 do.	one-third	one-third
Vinegar, in barrels, inclusive the duty on the vessel	arroba	24	0 4 7	20 do.	do.	do.
— in bottles ditto	each	3	0 0 7½	20 do.	do.	do.
— from wood pyroligneous acid in casks, including the duty on the cask	arroba	12	0 3 0½	20 do.	do.	do.
— aromatic vinegar	lb.	60	0 12 6	15 do	do.	do.
Water distilled, viz. orange, honey, lavender, &c. &c., including the duty on the vessels	do	10	0 2 1	25 do.	do.	do
Wine, foreign, in casks	arroba	400	4 3 4	20 do.	do.	do.
— in bottles	each	20	0 4 2	20 do.	do.	do.
Wool, Saxony, called "*pyrenal Merlo-nella*"	do	40	0 8 4	15 do.	do	do.

The following articles are admitted free of duty; viz., Trees and shrubs for planting; wooden shavings fit for medicinal purposes, or to be used as dye-stuffs; camels; copper sheathing taken from Spanish vessels in foreign ports, masts and spars, &c. for ships; steam-engines; gold coin or pieces of the kingdom; pictures or paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient or modern; pipes or empty casks, brought as stowage, in Spanish or foreign vessels; platina; relics and holy bodies; rosaries and crosses from Jerusalem; Scarlo [illegible] Scal[illegible]

The following articles are admitted at duties of 40 per cent, with an additional rate of one-third, if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-third for consumption duty; viz., Fans of fine gold or silver set with precious stones; needles for saddlery; and rice.

The following articles are admitted at duties of 30 per cent, with an additional rate of one-third, if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-third for consumption duty; viz., Red ochre; starch; indigo (one-half and one-fourth additional); barometers of fine woods or metal (½ and ¼ additional); vessels of whatever form, glazed; balls of wood or ivory; small baskets of rushes or reeds; bougies; quills for writing and pens ready made; umbrellas and parasols (½ and ¼ additional); Indian ink (½ and ¼ additional); vanilla (½ and ¼ additional); zinc (½ and ¼ additional).

The following articles are admitted at duties of 25 per cent, with an additional rate of one-third, if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-third for consumption duty; viz., Oil of vitriol; subcarbonate of lead; copper pins; earrings of all sorts and sizes; opodeldoc (balsam of); volatile alkali; capers; berries of myrtle or laurel; soda (bicarbonate of); blocks of wood for wigs and head-dresses; calomel; shoehorns of bone or wood; candlesticks of crystal, cut, or of bronze or porcelain; hemp, raw or dressed; percussion caps; carmine ordinary; pasteboard of all sizes and pasteboard for embroiderers' use; *cornezuelo* (a plant); hartshorn and its shavings; oil-cloths of all kinds and oil-silk; lattice work of copper; small mats of Italian straw; pearl barley; bottle cases of all kinds and sizes; bellows; galloon of gold; *grauus salutiferos* of Dr. Frank; breastplates, helmets, sword-hilts, gorgets, &c., belts and cartouche boxes, whether plain, burnished, plated or gilt; forks of iron or brass; marble for statues; monkeys; *multiplicantes* of crystal in wooden boxes; wafers, designs on paper or silk for fans printed or coloured, and grounds for the same; paste, called "*de Reynault;*" combs for the hair of all kinds of ivory, tortoiseshell, metal, &c. &c.; wigs and scalps; plated ware in pieces of all sizes; feathers called "*beneficiadas;*" pomatum; and chemical productions not otherwise specified.

The following articles are admitted at duties of 20 per cent, with an additional rate of one-third if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-third for consumption duty; viz., Nut oil and oils for the hair; copper wire for musical instruments; bloodstone; pin and needle cases of all kinds; pincers of iron or steel; mortars of marble or stone; eye-glasses in bone, tortoiseshell, ivory, or silver; bows of violins; sediment of common oil; filberts; saffron, dry or in oil; red lead; base viols and bassoons; ball, shells and grenades, and all projectiles for the artillery, when allowed to be imported under special royal permission; whalebone for parasols; barometers of common wood; bobbins for lace; painters' brushes; vessels of fine clay (*bucaros*); human hair; tool chests; tobacco boxes, of ivory, glass, china, tortoiseshell, &c., of plated metal, and ordinary boxes of steel, bone, pasteboard, metal, or glass; bedsteads of iron; cantharides; pipes of metal or wood, bone, &c., and cigar tubes of ditto; teazels and cards for combing wool; carmine (Chinese); carriages of all kinds; cards numbered for games; cascarilla, white; planes; trumpets; small pins, for fans, of metal; iron nails; sea corallina; clasps and hooks of metal, plated or not plated; tartrate of potash; crosses of wood, bone, pearl, or glass, plain, or ornamented; spoons of wood, ivory, or metal; steel beads; gut strings for musical instruments; chirimoya (a fruit of the *annona escamosa*); confectionary, syrups, and marmalades; salve for blisters; wooden inkstands; swords and daggers of all kinds, not having silver or silver gilt hilts; cases of fine wood with music; crystal lanterns; cinnamon; foils for fencing; blankets of wool; fruits preserved in brandy; silver galoon; berries of the strawberry tree; gentian; washballs; hams; whips of all kinds; memorandum books, ornamented with mock gold or silver (all other kinds pay 15 per cent); liqueurs; magic lanterns; lemons, citrons, and limes; hands for watches; melons; microscopes with one glass, of wood; dials for clocks and watches; nuts, common; ochre, fine; peaches, preserved; straw, common; rackets and battledoors; screens, transparent; parrots; currants; turkeys; parroquets; colophony and black pitch; mock stones of crystal and glass; legs and breasts of geese, partridges and other birds, potted; woollen shreds of all sorts for making paper; potash; barberry roots; clocks in cases of all kinds; oars; rum, including duty on the vessels; oxalate of potash; small saucers containing colours; bristles; cider in bottles or casks; hats of straw; diamond pins, &c., for head-dresses; thermometers of wood or metal; chesnuts; fowls of all kinds; lamps of tin or brass; nitrid white (sulphate of zinc

The following articles are admitted at duties of 10 per cent, with an additional rate of one-fourth if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-half for consumption duty; viz., Rings of silver, gilt or ungilt, and with or without false stones; arrow-root; amber or coral brooches, with gold or silver clasps; charts (navigation), of all kinds and sizes; hearts of amber or fine coral set in gold; creosote; pictures upon copper; emery; tow; gum common, gum elastic, and gum kino; ornaments with mock jewels upon silver-gilt or ungilt, for swords, daggers, &c. &c.; bricks for building; shuttles for weavers' use; lena; fine woods for cabinet makers' use, and dyewoods of all kinds; wood from foreign vessels broken up; mother-of-pearl; maps; all machines for the arts not specially named in the tariff; copies for writing foreign letters or characters; pearl colour; octants, quintants, and sextants; manufactures of silver, with or without jewels, or mock jewellery; pigeons' excrement; pulp of rags for making paper; combs of gold or silver; skins of cattle in the hair, not tanned; pummice-stone; mock jewellery; stones for assaying the precious metals; skins of Astracan hare; paintings upon copper, canvass, wood, or stone; prussiate of potash, for fishing; telescopes with brass stands; cement; and iron ore.

The following articles are admitted at 6 per cent, with an additional rate of one-fourth, if imported in foreign vessels, and of one-half for consumption duty; viz., Copper and iron wire, for lattice-work; manufactures of silver, in whatever shape; watches for the pocket, of all kinds; stones for lithographical printing, and all mineral stones.

The following articles are admitted at 5 per cent, with an additional rate of one-fourth, if imported in foreign vessels, and of two-thirds for consumption duty; viz., Annatto; gall-nuts; chromate of potash (amarillo de cromo); horns of animals; size (fish-glue); bark (quercitron); timber; viz., beech, fir, chestnut, &c.; wood, cut and squared; also oak planks, and all similar timber; ivory, rough; blocks and pulleys of wood, for ships; camels' and rabbits' hair; flax and hemp seed, and all descriptions of flower seeds, not otherwise specified; shears, of all kinds.

The following articles are admitted at 3 per cent, with an additional rate of one-fourth, if imported in foreign vessels, and of two-thirds for consumption duty; viz., Tar and pitch; sculpture, and architectural ornaments, of all kinds, not expressly prohibited in this tariff; fragments of topaz, pearls, set; fine stones, cut or uncut; woollen and linen rags; pinchbeck.

The following are admitted at 2 per cent, with similar additional rates to those in the foregoing class; viz., Fine pearls or mother-of-pearl, not set; chronometers and all time-pieces used in navigation.

Those articles which follow are respectively admitted, as specified, at rates of 1½ and 2 per cent, with the additional duties thereunto affixed; viz., Staves of wood, of all kinds and sizes, 1½ per cent, and the additional duties named in the preceding class; graphometers, of metal, 1 per cent, and ditto; millstones, 1 per cent, and ¼ and ½ additional; vessels for condensing alcohol and oil of vitriol, 1 per cent, without any additional duty, if in foreign vessels, and with a rate of one-fourth for consumption duty.

NOTE.—All other articles, not named, either in the schedules of linen, woollen, or silk manufactures, in the General Table No. II., or in any of the classes immediately preceding this note, are uniformly admitted at an import duty of 15 per cent, together with an additional rate of one-third, if imported in foreign vessels, and also of one-third for consumption duty.

RATES of Import Duty on Articles Imported from America.

ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per centage rate of Import Duty, by National Vessels	Additional rate of Import Duty, in Foreign Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
		reals vellon.	£ s. d.			
Brandy, from Spanish possessions	arroba	40	0 8 4	10 per cent	double	one-half
—— from territories, formerly Spanish	do.	40	0 8 4	12 do.	do.	two-thirds
—— from other foreign states in America	do.	40	0 8 4	15 do	do	do
Cacao, from Spanish possessions	lb.	1¼	0 0 3¼	10 do.	do.	one-half
—— from Caracas, Soconusco, Maracaybo, and Trinidad	do.	6	0 1 3	10 do.	do.	two-thirds
—— from Guayaquil	do.	2½	0 0 6½	10 do.	do	do.
—— from Cayenne, Curaçao, Magdalena, Maranon, &c.	do.	5	0 1 0½	15 do.	do.	do.
Coffee, from Spanish possessions	quintal	200	2 1 8	4 do.	do	one-half
—— from territories, formerly Spanish	do.	200	2 1 8	8 do.	do.	two-thirds
—— from other foreign states in America	do.	200	2 1 8	12 do.	do.	do.
Indigo, from Spanish possessions	do.	1,500	15 12 6	1 do	do.	one-half
—— from Guatemala and territories formerly Spanish	do.	1,500	15 12 6	3 do	do.	two-thirds
—— from other foreign states in America	do.	1,500	15 12 6	7 do.	do.	do.
Sugar, white, brown or muscovado, and crushed, from Spanish possessions	arroba	40	0 8 4	10 do.	do.	one-half
—— ditto, from territories, formerly Spanish	do.	50	0 10 5	12 do	do.	two-thirds
—— ditto, from other foreign states in America	do	50	0 10 5	15 do.	do.	do.
—— refined or candied, from Spanish possessions only	do.	70	0 14 7	10 do.	do	one-half

The undermentioned products, &c. of America, are also admitted by this schedule, at the following per centage rates; viz.,

At 15 per cent, with double that rate if imported in foreign vessels, and two-thirds for consumption duty:—copper (from foreign American states); cochineal (from ditto); tiger, vicunia, and chinchilla skins (from ditto).

At 12 per cent, and similar additional duties to those above named:—tortoise-shell (from foreign American states); cochineal (from territories formerly Spanish); tiger, vicunia, and chinchilla skins (from ditto); and vanilla (from ditto).

At 10 per cent, with double that rate if imported in foreign vessels, and one-half for consumption duty:—copper (from territories formerly Spanish); tin (from foreign American states); vicunia wool (from ditto); tiger, vicunia, and chinchilla skins (from Spanish possessions), and pepper.

At 8 per cent, with double that rate if imported in foreign vessels, and two-thirds for consumption duty:—tortoise-shell (from territories formerly Spanish); tin (from ditto); and medicinal and aromatic woods (from foreign American states).

At 6 per cent, with similar additional duties to the above:—buffalo, horse, ox, and cow hides (from foreign American states); vicunia wool (from ditto); woods, medical or balsamic (from territories formerly Spanish); dyewoods (from foreign American states); and aloes, raw (from ditto).

At 5 per cent, with similar additional duties:—tin, in whatever form (from Spanish possessions); cochineal (from ditto); vicunia (from territories formerly Spanish); fine woods, for cabinet-makers' use (from foreign American states); and all medicinal woods (from Spanish possessions); and Peruvian bark (from territories formerly Spanish).

At 4 per cent, with similar additional duties:—hides (from Buenos Ayres and other places formerly belonging to Spain); vicunia wool (from ditto); and dyewoods (from ditto).

At 3 per cent, with double that rate if in foreign vessels, and rates of two-thirds or one-half for consumption duty:—tortoise-shell (from Spanish possessions); copper, copper-plate, and bell metal (from ditto); hides, tanned (from ditto); vicunia wool (from ditto); fine woods (from territories formerly Spanish), and dyewoods (from Spanish possessions); precious stones (from foreign American states); aloes, raw (from territories formerly Spanish); and sarsaparilla (from ditto).

At 2 per cent, with double that rate if in foreign vessels, and one-half for consump-

tion duty:—wax (from Spanish possessions); hides, raw (from ditto); fine woods (from ditto); precious stones (from territories formerly Spanish), consumption duty two-thirds.

At 1 per cent, with similar additional duties:—precious stones (from Spanish possessions); aloes, raw (from ditto); and aloes, prepared (from ditto only).

RATES of Import Duty on Articles imported from the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per centage, rate of Import Duty, by National Vessels.	Consumption Duty.
		reals vellon	£ s. d.		
Cacao	lb.	2	0 0 3	1 per cent.	one-half
Coffee, rough	quintal	79	0 14 7	2 do	do.
—— cleaned	do.	140	1 9 2	2 do	do.
Indigo, of first and second qualities	do.	1000	10 - 8	2 do.	do.
—— of third and fourth ditto	do.	700	7 3 4	2 do.	do.
Rice, cleaned	do.	60	0 12 6	2 do.	do.
—— in the husk	do.	12	0 2 6	2 do	do.
Sugar, raw	arroba	20	0 3 9	5 do.	do.
—— candied or crushed	do.	80	0 15 9	5 do.	do.
—— refined or in lumps	do.	50	0 10 5	5 do.	do.
Handkerchiefs *de nipis jusi* bordered	each	ad valorem	ad valorem	10 do.	do.
Woven goods, fine	vara	-	0 1 -	5 do.	do.
—— ordinary	do.	2½	0 0 6½	5 do.	do.
Honey	arroba	10	0 2 1	5 do.	do.

The following products, &c., of the Philippine Islands, are also admitted by this schedule, at the following rates:

At 3 per cent, with a rate of one half additional, for consumption duty: Canes and reeds; birds of Paradise; and aromatic lozenges, &c.

At 2½ per cent, with similar additional duties: Thin reeds, and filaments thereof; coverlets of hair; mother of pearl; *gonoti*; *guinra*; *guingon de Ilocos*; canvass; *de Ilocos nipis-piña*; chests, covered with skins; mats, fine; pepper; silk tapestry and silk wares, variegated; napkins *de Ilocos*; *Sinagudan*; *Sinamay*; straw hats of all kinds; tickings and twilled stuffs; dresses of *nipis-piña*, bordered.

At 2 per cent, with similar additional duties: Bast, made up into tackle; and cocoa nut oil.

At 1½ per cent, with ditto ditto: Glue and isinglass; and sinews of cattle.

At 1 per cent, with ditto ditto: Bast, rough; animal bones; tortoiseshell; hides; *madriñaques*.

Admitted free of all duties: Wood for building, or for any other purpose; also, dye-woods

RATES of Duty on Articles imported from China.

ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value in Spanish Money.	Fixed Value in English Money.	Per centage, rate of Import Duty, by National Vessels.	Consumption Duty
		reals vellon	£ s. d.		
Cinnamon	lb.	3	0 0 7½	20 per cent	two-thirds
China tea and coffee services, boxes and chests, painted and ornamented for tea, &c., cigar cases, of bone, ivory, or mother of pearl, and all fine carved works of the same materials, such as fans, &c. &c.	each	ad valorem	ad valorem	15 per cent.	do.
Pepper	lb.	1½	0 0 3½	20 do.	do.
Rhubarb	do.	20	0 4 2	15 do.	do.
Tea, fine pearl	do.	20	0 4 2	15 do.	do.
—— Hyson and other kinds	do.	15	0 3 1½	12 do.	do.

In addition to the above, the following articles are also admitted, at the rates specified; viz.,

At 25 per cent, with two-thirds additional for consumption duty: Saucers containing colours for painting; ivory balls; picture-frames with drawings.

At 20 per cent, with a similar additional duty: Woollen stuffs, called *baratos* and *caugas*; small linen cloths and Canton linens of all kinds.

At 15 per cent, with ditto ditto: Nankeens of all sorts, tapestry and woollen coverlets, and shawls and handkerchiefs of crape, plain, printed, or bordered, mixed with silk.

At 10 per cent, with ditto ditto: Fans ordinary; and glue.

At 5 per cent, with ditto ditto: Cloves and figured crape.

Note.—All articles not included in this schedule, pay 25 per cent upon their respective values, together with the additional rate of two-thirds for consumption duty.

The following rates of Duty are imposed on the Exportation from Spain of the undermentioned articles.

ARTICLES.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Export Duty in National Vessels, or by Land.	Export Duty in English Money.	Additional rate of Export Duty, if in Foreign Vessels.
		reals vellon	£ s. d.	
Alcohol, or galena	quintal	1	0 0 4	one-third
Bronze, raw, in the shape of bell metal, and old cannon	do.	15	0 3 1½	do.
Cork, in boards or pieces	do.	6	0 1 3	do.
Bark of trees, and bark for tanning	do.	6	0 1 3	one-half
Sculpture, paintings and designs	do.	6	0 1 3	do.
Graphite, in pieces	do.	2	0 0 5	one-third
—— in powder	do.	1	0 0 2½	do.
Mineral copper, or copper mixed with iron, in a state of first fusion	do.	1	0 0 10	do.
Rams	each	80	0 16 8	do.
Ewes	do.	40	0 8 4	do.
Hare and rabbit skins	lb.	1	0 0 2½	do.
Precious stones, of the kingdom; viz., topazes, emeralds, &c. &c., not cut or polished, pay 3 per cent *ad valorem* in national vessels, and an additional rate of one-third in foreign vessels				
Lead	quintal	1	0 0 10	do.

Note.—The following articles are not permitted to be exported, viz.—Pasteboard; skins and hides of all kinds; rope-yarn; animals' claws, clippings of hides; sucklings and yearlings; all wood fit for ship-building, or for oars, or spars; all objects pertaining to ancient arts; archæology or numismatography; original plans, and ancient manuscripts; cocoons of silk; rags of cotton and linen, and such like articles; iron ore.

PRINCIPAL CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF SPANISH MARITIME PORTS.

The customs' establishments on the coasts of the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands are classified under four heads:—

At the custom-houses of the first class, may be carried on general trade, both as regards importation, exportation, and the coasting trade.

At those of the second class, the import and export trade to and from foreign countries and America is permitted, and also the coasting trade.

At those of the third class, the export trade to foreign countries and America, together with the coasting trade: and,

At those of the fourth class, the export trade to foreign countries, and also the coasting trade.

The following are ports of the first class: viz.,—Alicante, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Palma (in Majorca), St. Sebastian, and Santander.

Those of the second class are:—Almeira, Bonanza, Calahonda, Cartagena, Ferrol, Ibiza, Jijon, Mahon, Palamós, Pasages, Puebla del Dean, Rivadeo, Salou, Santoña, Tarragona, Vigo, and Villanueva del Grao de Valencia.

Those of the third class are —Avilés, Deba, Fuenterrabia, Huelva, Rosas, and Suances.

Those of the fourth class are:—Altea, Benidorme, Denia, Gandia, Jábea, Torrevieja, Villajoyosa, Adra, Vera, Arenas de Mar, Mataro, Sitges, Algeciras, Ceuta, Conil, Jerez, de la Frontera, Puerto de Sa Maria, San Fernando, Tarifa, Benicarló, Castellon, Nules, Vinaroz, Camariñas, Corcubion, Muros, Noya, Blanes, Cadaqués, La Escala, Lloret, Palafurgell, San Feliu de Guixols, Selva de Mar, Almuñecar, Guetaria, Ayamonte, Cartaya, Higuerita, Lepe, Moguer, Sanlúcar de Guadiana, San Juan del Puerto, Puebla, Santiago de Foz, Vivero, Estepona, Marbella, Velez Málaga, Aguilas, Mazarron, Candas, Castropol, Cudillero, Figueras, Lastres, Luanco, Luarca, Llanes, Navia, Rivadesella, San Esteban de Pravia, Vega de Navia, Vega de Rivadeo, Villaviciosa, Bayonne, Carril, Guadia, Marin, Pontevedra, Villagarcia, Castro-Urdiales, Laredo, San Vicente de la Barquera, Cambrils, San Carlos de la Rápita, Torredembarra, Tortosa, Vendrell, Villanueva y la Geltru, Cullera, Murviedro, Bermeo, Plencia, Alcudia, and Soller.

IMPORTATION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Linen goods shall pay duty on importation by the number of threads and their weight, and not by the number of cloths, or the mark or size of the pieces.

The measure for determining the number of threads shall be the fourth part of the Spanish square inch; and the weight the quintal of 100 Castilian pounds.

Silk manufactures shall also pay duty in like manner, viz.—not by the number, mark, or size of the pieces, but by the class to which they belong, and by the pound weight.

Packages and bales, &c. containing linen manufactures of one or various kinds, shall not be admissible if weighing less than two quintals (Castilian). Batistes, and all linen goods of whatever sort, introduced loosely by travellers in their carriages, as their personal effects, are however excepted.

Silk manufactures can only be imported by sea in vessels measuring 40 tons, each ton containing 20 quintals (Castilian).

As regards importations by the land frontier, the former system remains in force.

If the bales or packages be inclosed in two wrappers, the duty shall be paid upon the contents of the inner wrapper.

Steam-vessels, whether national or foreign, which go to foreign ports, having accommodation for carrying merchandize, shall be subject to the rules set forth in the customs' regulations.

EXPORTATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

All productions of the soil or industry of Spain, not named in the tariff of exportation, may be freely exported under any flag, without being subject to any duties of whatever kind or denomination.

Goods, wares, and merchandize, subject to export duty, and exported by sea in national vessels, shall pay the duties specified in the tariff of export duties; and if they be exported in foreign vessels, they shall be subjected to an additional rate of one-third above that paid by Spanish vessels, with the exceptions named in the tariff.

With respect to merchandize exported by the land frontier, no higher rates shall be levied than those which are imposed by this tariff upon national vessels, nor shall any other duties, of whatsoever nature, be exacted.

Upon goods, wares, and merchandize, subject to the payment of export duties, there shall be levied upon their gross value a rate of six per cent as "arbitrios," agreeably to the stipulations of Art. XI. of the present law.

Goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of Spain, and exported from any Spanish port for the Spanish foreign possessions (posesiones de Ultramar) shall be treated as if sent to some port of the Peninsula or of the adjacent islands.

Goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of Spain, exported from thence to any foreign destination, may be brought back into the Peninsula and the Balearic Islands, upon payment of the import duty levied by the tariff on such articles according to the flag of the vessel; those articles, however, which are prohibited cannot be introduced,

without subjecting the masters of such ships, and the consignees, to the penalties established by law.

Goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of Spain, exported from thence, in national vessels, to the Spanish colonial possessions, may be brought back, free of duty, provided such articles are returned, either in the vessel in which they were exported, or in a national vessel, having a certificate to prove the same, properly attested by the competent colonial customs authorities; and also that such importation shall be made at the custom-house, either in the Peninsula or the Balearic Islands, from whence such merchandize was exported.

The transport of prohibited merchandize to foreign ports is only permitted in vessels measuring 200 tons.

COASTING TRADE.

The coasting trade between Spanish ports can only be carried on by vessels built, owned, and navigated by Spaniards.

Coal, however, the produce of Spain, may be carried coastways in foreign vessels, provided such vessels convey this article, and none other.

Steam vessels plying between one Spanish port and another are only permitted to transport goods and effects belonging to the passengers they convey, and not merchandize generally. Such goods and effects are to be subject to the customs' regulations promulgated in respect to the same.

MONIES OF SPAIN.

The real vellon is valued at 2½*d.* sterling; 20 reals vellon = 1 Spanish dollar, = 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling. The real of plate is double the real vellon.

1 hard dollar = 1 ¼ dollar of exchange, = 10 reals of new plate, = 10 reals of old plate, = 20 reals vellon, = 170 quartos, = 361¼ maravedis of old plate, = 680 reals vellon, = 51,79*d.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF SPAIN.

Gold and Silver Weight.—Gold and silver are weighed by the Castilian mark, of 50 Castellanos, 400 tomines, or 4800 grains.

Apothecaries' Weight.—The apothecaries' weight is the Castilian, but the ounce is divided into 8 drachmas, 24 escrupulos, 48 obolos, 144 caracteres, or 576 grains.

Commercial Weight.—1 commercial pound = 2 marks (Castilian), or 16 ounces; 1 commercial ounce = 8 drachmas = 16 adarmes = 576 grains. 1 quintal of 4 arrobas, or 100 lbs. = 101,44 lbs. avoirdupois, or 46 kilogrammes.

Dry Measure.—Corn, salt, and other dry goods, are measured by the cahiz. 1 cahiz = 12 fanegas; 1 fanega = 12 celemines. The celemine has various subdivisions, as ½, ¼, ⅛, &c.

The fanega measures 4322¾ Spanish, or 3439 English cubic inches, and is equivalent to 1,550 English imperial bushel. 5 fanegas are nearly equal to 1 quarter English.

Wine Measure.—1 arroba (wine or great arroba) measures 1237½ Spanish, or 981 English cubic inches; therefore 1 arroba of wine = 3,538 imperial gallons; 1 arroba (small) of oil = 2,780 imperial gallons.

1 botta = 30 arrobas (wine), or 38½ of oil; 27 arrobas (wine), or 34½ of oil = 1 pipe.

The botta contains 127½ English gallons, and the pipe 114¾ English gallons.

Long Measure.—1 Spanish foot = 12 pulgadas, or 144 lines; and is equivalent to 11,128 English inches, or 0,2826 of a French metre; 1 palmo of 9 pulgadas, or 12 dedos = 8⅓ English inches; 1 vara, or 4 palmos = 33,384 English inches, or 0,847 of a metre. 1 braza = 2 varas, or 6 feet; 1 passo = 5 feet; 1 estadal = 4 varas, or 12 feet; 1 cuerda = 8⅓ varas, or 25½ feet.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE OF SPAIN.

THE accounts which have been written of the former flourishing and extensive state of agriculture, we consider very greatly overrated, and the Count de Laborde's assertion "that no country in Europe is so generally fertile as Spain, or has equal advantages at all seasons of the year," is also fallacious. Many parts are subject to droughts, and crops cannot in several extensive districts be produced except by means of irrigation. Miguel Ozorio y Redin, who wrote in the last half of the 17th century, estimates that one half or 18,000,000 of hectares of the peninsular kingdom were annually sown with corn: of which 12,000,000 were sown with wheat and rye, and 6,000,000 under barley and oats. The *Junta de Medios* reported that in 1803 the superficial area of Spain was equal to 104,194,720 fanegados, distributed as follows; viz.,

	Fanegados.	Acres.
Arable land	55,000,000	60,000,000
Meadow land	15,000,000	16,000,000
Fallow land	13,000,000	14,000,000
Irreclaimable	4,000,000	4,200,000
Swamp and alluvial land	17,194,720	18,500,000
Total	104,194,720	112,700,000

The above is nearly as exaggerated as Ozorio's account.

According to the statements laid before the Cortes, the cultivated land in 1808, before the French invasion, was distributed as follows:

	Fanegados.	Acres.
The nobility more than one-half	28,306,700	30,500,000
The clergy one-sixth	9,093,100	10,000,000
The commune of the cities, and a few of the citizens, about one-third	17,599,900	19,500,000
Total	55,000,000	60,000,000

The live stock of all Spain, with some deductions as to decrease, was stated by estimate as follows: viz.

Horned cattle, 3,694,156; horses and mares, 533,926; mules, 298,214; asses, 780,788; sheep and ewes, 24,916,212; goats, 6,916,890; pigs, 3,628,283.

The annual value of the territorial wealth averaged in 1799, according to the same return, 5,143,938,348 reals = 53,681,545*l.* sterling. But it would appear that either from the negligence or interest of the persons employed in collecting the materials of the report, that the annual productive value has been underrated. The minister Arguelles valued the total produce of the territorial wealth at 8,572,220,591 reals, or nearly 90,000,000*l.* sterling.

The foregoing statements appear to be either greatly overrated, or the lands under corn cultivation, and the numbers of live stock, must have greatly decreased since 1803, and before 1808. Mr. Mac Culloch estimates the number of sheep in 1841, as not exceeding 14,000,000. M. Moreau de Jonnès gives a different account from the foregoing, and states the number of sheep in 1803 to be 12,000,000, and in 1826 at 18,000,000. We believe that there is no ascertaining the truth, and that Mr. Mac Culloch's estimate is not far from the probable number; that the number of horned cattle at present in all Spain is under 3,000,000. M. de Jonnès, in 1826, says 2,944,885, and 2,728,283 hogs.

The census and returns of 1803 states the produce of corn to be as follows, reduced to hectolitres and quarters; viz.,

	Hectolitres.	Imperial Quarters.
Wheat	17,060,000	5,864,350
Barley	8,321,000	2,860,343
Rye	5,626,000	1,933,935
Oats, maize, rice, &c. . .	3,619,000	1,243,284
Total	34,726,000	11,901,912

STATEMENT of the quantity of Wheat and other sorts of Grain, which, in an average of Five Years, from 1834 to 1838, has been produced in the principal agricultural Provinces of Spain, calculated from the Amount of Tithes paid during that period.

PROVINCES.	Castilian Fanegas.	OBSERVATIONS.
Aragon	1,113,760	Produces a surplus, sent to Catalonia.
Avila	1,254,800	Ditto ditto, of about ½ exported through Santander.
Albacete and Cuenca	7,220,650	Ditto ditto, for Valencia and Murcia.
Cordova	640,840	Require a large surplus, which is supplied by Toledo and La Mancha.
Granada	750,000	
Jaen	510,000	
Leon	3,100,000	Produces a surplus, exported through Santander.
Madrid	750,000	Deficiency supplied by La Mancha and Castile.
Murcia	1,111,110	Ditto, and supplied by Albacete and Cuenca.
Mancha and Toledo	4,545,000	Surplus of ½, sent to Andalusia and Madrid.
Seville	840,100	Deficiency supplied by La Mancha and Toledo.
Salamanca	1,770,110	Surplus sent to Santander for exportation.
Segovia	1,887,440	
Valladolid	2,774,440	
Valencia	1,071,120	Deficiency supplied by Albacete and Cuenca.
Total Fanegas..	36,220,640	

Calculating five Castilian Fanegas to be equivalent to eight Winchester bushels, 36,220,640 fanegas are equal to 57,953,101 bushels, or 7,494,138 Winchester quarters. From the concealment of quantity, and irregularity in the returns of Tithes, it may be fairly reckoned that the produce of grain is one-third more than the above. There are no returns existing from Catalonia, Galicia and Estremadura.

The foregoing, even admitting that one-third more is raised annually, exhibits but a wretched account of the produce of corn in Spain; especially when it is estimated that Catalonia does not produce more than one-third of the quantity consumed in that province. The truth is, however, that the Spaniards, like the Sicilians, substitute chestnuts, fruits, and other easily produced or obtainable articles

to a great extent, for bread. Of the agriculture of the respective provinces, we may briefly sum up with the following observations.

The provinces of Biscay are, in the arable districts, cultivated with tolerable skill; and although Biscay and Guipuscoa do not produce sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, Alava yields a surplus. The soil is generally clayey, and ploughed with oxen, or broken up as smoothly as garden ground by the simple instrument called the *laya*. The ashes of brushwood is used as a manure for wheat or barley. The agricultural people of Biscay live chiefly in *Caserios* of 6 or 8 houses, and generally occupy and cultivate their own lands. Preparing charcoal and smelting iron is, next to agriculture and pasturage, their chief employment. Wheat, barley, oats, some maize and fruits, are grown; and some wines of good quality are made in the Biscayan provinces.

In NAVARRE, pasturage is extensively followed, and more corn of different kinds is raised than is sufficient for the inhabitants, but agriculture is still in a rude and neglected state. The crops are wheat, maize, barley, oats, hemp, flax, some little oil, and liquorice. There are some distilleries. Forests of excellent oak, chestnut, and pine, along the sides, and in the valleys of the Pyrennees. Salt mines abound.

In ASTURIAS, the climate is mild along the sea-coast, and cold in the mountains. Some cattle bred in this part of Spain are drove for sale into Castile. Little wheat is grown. Chesnuts are plentiful, and used for food. Some vines are cultivated, from which a little bad wine is made. There still remain forests of oak, chestnuts, and beech.

In GALICIA, pasturage and agriculture are followed, but the latter is in a rude and almost neglected state; and although some of the produce of agriculture is sent to other provinces, the quantity is of little importance.

In LEON, there is a considerable supply of corn produced and exported to the northern parts of Spain, and to Santander. This province has extensive pasture, but irrigation is neglected. Maize, wheat, flax, spices, &c., are cultivated.

In both OLD and NEW CASTILE pasturage is more attended to than agriculture; yet the produce is so far sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants that some corn is exported to Valencia, Estremadura, and Grenada.

In ESTREMADURA, the soil is described as so fertile, that, according to Minano, it should yield sufficient corn for one-third of the population of Spain; but agriculture is more neglected than in any other province, and pasturage substituted. Four millions of sheep, besides herds of swine, are said to be driven annually from other parts to feed during winter on the plains of Estremadura. Its produce of corn is far from sufficient for its consumption.

GRENADA.—In this celebrated province, the extraordinary care bestowed by the Moors on agriculture and irrigation has not been altogether eradicated

by the despotism which attempted the complete expulsion of that intelligent and industrious race. The truth is, that their expulsion from Spain was very far from complete. The great body of the most obscure, or agricultural Moors, remained in the country, and either in reality or feignedly embraced the Romish faith. Wine and oil are the principal articles produced, above the consumption, in this once fertile province, which does not now produce sufficient corn for the population.

In ARRAGON, although agriculture is very defective, there is a small surplus of grain produced, and the pastures feed nearly 2,000,000 sheep, and a few horned cattle. There are still some forests of oak, beech, &c.

In ANDALUSIA, corn cultivation is also in a backward state; but its wines of Xeres are the best, at least the most known in foreign countries. The horses are also the best in Spain. Cotton and the sugar cane will thrive as well as they do in more southerly climates; but the country being parcelled out in vast estates, pasturage is extensively followed in consequence.

VALENCIA.—This province is naturally the most fertile in Spain, yet it does not produce sufficient corn for even the scanty consumption of its inhabitants. Its plain, from thirty to forty miles broad, extending south of the mountains to the sea, yields all kinds of grain, including rice and maize, and vegetables and fruits. The orange, the mulberry, the vine, and other delicious fruits, all thrive. Two crops, or even three, in the year are produced; but all industry is in a deplorably backward state in this beautiful country. Rice is the most valuable grain crop raised. The cultivation of the white mulberry, once said to be the source of great profit, has greatly diminished.

Barilla, which was produced formerly to the extent of 300,000 lasts per annum, is reduced to one-tenth of that quantity. The produce of raisins sent chiefly to England has alone increased. In every other respect agriculture has retrograded; and during the years 1840 and 1841, at least 20,000 agricultural labourers left Valencia for Algiers. The stock of sheep is small.

CATALONIA has been described as the best cultivated province of Spain: this remark holds only true in respect to certain tracts; for the whole province does not produce one third part of its consumption. Yet the Catalans are remarkably industrious; and in that respect differ greatly from the general character of the Spanish people. Catalonia has also been exempted from the odious Alcavala tax. The cultivation of rice is prohibited on account of its unhealthiness. Irrigation is generally followed; and water for that purpose is even drawn from wells by a kind of machine. The soil is light, and ploughed frequently by no more than two small oxen.

Nearly the whole of the south of Spain is eminently adapted for the growth of rich products—wines, olive-oil, grain of all kinds. Oranges, figs, lemons, limes, almonds, and various nuts, raisins; apples, pears, mulberries, borrila,

and various vegetables, edible gourds, and fruits, are the most congenial products.

Formerly the importation of foreign corn was admitted: and in the year 1818, the latest of authentic imports on record, there were imported 1,032,534 quintals of wheat, 60,768 qls. of barley, 343,331 qls. of beans, 10,197 qls. of haricots, 13,739 qls. of peas, 3372 qls. of lentils, 14,008 qls. of rye, 11,367 qls. of Indian corn:—4 *quintals* being equal to *one English quarter*—and 9038 sacks and barrels of flour. All imported from the Black Sea, the Levant, Sicily, and Italy. Importation of foreign corn being now prohibited, and a monopoly of the supply for Catalonia has been granted to the other provinces.

Among the causes of the defective state of Spanish agriculture are the tenures of land. The *inalienable indivisible Mayorazgos* are considered as having, for a long period, comprised, including the property of the church, about three-fourths of the territorial surface of Spain.

The *Mayorazgos* are of different tenures; viz.,

First, *Agnacion Rigorosa*, which strictly limits the succession to males, in the direct line, to the exclusion of females.

Second, *Agnacion Artificiosa*, by which the male heirs in the direct line first succeed; and failing them, the males next in degree of the female line.

Third, *Agnacion de Masculinidad*, restricting the succession to the males and females of the male line.

Fourth, *La Regular*, by which males and females inherit; the sons first, the daughters next, and then in the form of collateral line.

Fifth, *La Saltuaria*, which requires personal qualities and conditions, laid down by the founder of the mayorazgos, without reference to descent.

Property held in mayorazgo can in no way be alienated in favour of child, wife, or widow, and is even more closely bound up than the Scottish *Tailzies*, which they resemble. *Viudadad*, or small allowance to widows, is a very precarious aliment.

The Mesta is another great, although secondary cause of the neglect of agriculture. This is the name of a great incorporated company of nobles, ecclesiastical chapters, persons in power, and members of monasteries, who were authorised to feed their flocks, at scarcely any expence, on all the pastures of the kingdom; and have almost an imperative special code of laws (*Leges y Ordenanzas de la Mesta*) for maintaining their originally usurped privileges. It holds its courts, and has numerous Alcaldes, *Entregadors*, Quadrilliers, Achagueros, and other law officers. Within the last five years, the *Mesta* has possessed about half the sheep in Spain.—See Jovellanos, La Borde, Faure, and Minano

If we consider the backward state of agriculture in Spain, the indolence of the rural population, the great numbers who are otherwise employed than in husbandry, and the preference given to pastoral occupation over that of tillage, we

may conclude that, for a long period, there will be little if any surplus of grain raised in this kingdom, although the greater part of most of its provinces are so eminently adapted for the growth of all kinds of grain.—See Prices of Grain and Miscellaneous Statements hereafter.

WINES OF SPAIN.

The soil and climate of Spain are highly favourable to the cultivation of the vine, and in Postlethwaite's edition of Savary's Commercial Dictionary, the quality of the wines of Spain, like that of the other products of the country, is extolled far beyond any merit which they possessed at that period, and certainly above what their general quality at the present time deserves. The grapes which are produced on the vines, trained as espaliers in Andalusia, grow in large bunches; and those on the vines which are stunted in their height by clipping, are also of good quality, but generally the vines are neither skilfully cultivated nor the grapes well gathered. The wines are prepared in a dirty, slovenly and imperfect manner: the fine and clear wines of Xeres however excepted. Those of Benicarlo, Malaga, Alicante, and Rota, being also prepared with more care, are of tolerably fine quality. The red (*blackstrap*) cargo wines of Spain, chiefly Catalonian, are strong rough imitations of Oporto wines, and often used to adulterate the latter. They are also sold as port in various places, and drunk as such by those who prefer strong to pure and wholesome wine. They are also exported to Cette and Bordeaux to fortify French wines. *Xeres* is the centre of the wines so well known as sherry. The large wine magazines of Xeres, like those of Marsala, are all above ground; and warmth and not coolness appears to be most favourable for the preparation or ripening of the sherry and Madeira wines. The best vineyards in the district of Xeres, and of which only good wines are made, are all on the slopes of hills or banks. The total area is estimated at from about 11 to nearly 12,000 English acres. The produce is not well known, and the inferior sherries are adulterated with a wine called *mosquer*, produced in other places, chiefly on the banks of the Quadalquivar. The sherry wines are kept in immense casks or tuns, from which they are drawn off into butts of 105 imperial gallons, or into smaller casks for exportation. The finest wines require no more than from half a gallon to a gallon of good brandy, and a very small quantity of sweet sherry, *Paxarete*, or of *Amontillado*, is also added. Amontillado is a remarkably dry wine, made of grapes not quite ripe, or in imitation of the fine dry wines of Montilla near Cordova; it is the purest of all Spanish wines and keeps without any admixture of brandy. Brown sherries are usually produced by boiling down other wines until of a dark colour, and mixing a sufficient quantity of the latter will give the required shade to the pale sherries. The wines of Xeres are exported chiefly from St. Mary's, and from Cadiz, and, with others which are passed under the same name, are those of the growth of Spain, which are most known in other countries.—See Cadiz

The dry and sweet wines of the districts of Malaga follow next in the quality of wines exported from Spain, and the first, resembling sherry, is supposed to be sold generally as such. The richest Malaga wine is the sweet *lagrimas* made much in the same manner as Tokay from the juice, which oozes without pressure, from the ripe grapes hung up in nets or in bunches. The produce of Malaga wines is estimated at near 40,000 pipes, of which about two-thirds is said to be exported.—See Trade of Malaga hereafter.

CHAPTER VIII.

MINES OF SPAIN.

SPAIN, which has from the time of the Romans downwards been renowned for her mineral wealth, has not become either rich or powerful from the possession of every variety of mineral in her European dominions, or from the gold and silver which she has drawn in such enormous quantities from America.

The silver and lead mines lately discovered in the Sierra Almagrera, in Almeira, near the borders of Murcia, are described as remarkably rich, and a large amount of British and some Spanish capital has recently been invested in working them. The return, if the accounts be not exaggerated, yield large profits.

Hoppensack, in his account of the mines of Spain, which he investigated in 1780, states the average amount of produce as follows; viz.,

	Kilogrammes.		Francs.
Mercury	900,000	value	4,500,000
Lead	1,600,000	,,	800,000
Iron	9,000,000	,,	1,800,000
Copper	15,000	,,	30,000
Antimony	300,000	,,	540,000
Zinc	125,000	,,	50,000
Total			7,720,000
Or			£ 308,800

Coal and iron is found in many parts of Spain. The latter is chiefly mined and smelted in the Basque provinces; where the ore in some parts, especially of Somorrostro, yields one-third of good iron. The iron ore of Mondragon yields 40 per cent.

In NAVARRE there are several iron mines, one of copper; and rock salt, marble, jasper, &c., abound.

In LEON there is some iron smelted and made into hardware.

In ARRAGON there are neglected mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, nitre, and alum. One salt mine is extensively wrought.

In ASTURIAS coals are dug up, and copper and iron, &c., is said to be found.

In ANDALUSIA and VALENCIA there are mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, quicksilver, arsenic, coal, and antimony, &c.: all long neglected, except the lead mines of Adra, near Malaga. At present there is said to be a general mining mania in Spain.—See Miscellaneous Statements.

The Quicksilver mines of Almaden in La Mancha are very productive. England receives a great part of their produce; and the quantity sent from Spain for purifying the precious metals to America has at all times been supplied nearly altogether by the mines of Almaden.

CATALONIA abounds in mineral riches. Coal in great plenty in the Pyrenees—copper, lead, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nitre, zinc, &c., in other places. Cordova is described as a mountain of salt. Marble is abundant.

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCES OF SPAIN.

No country in Europe has less natural pretensions to be involved in financial difficulties than Spain. Notwithstanding the enormous treasures plundered from the native princes, and drawn from the mines of America,* and the natural riches of her home dominions, Spain appears to have been at all times in a state of fiscal poverty; and latterly she has, with ample means, utterly disregarded the solemn obligation to pay the interest of the money borrowed upon the guarantee of her national property and credit.

Under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the revenues of the monarchy were composed of,

1. The lands forming the private domain of the kings.
2. The ground-rents; a kind of feudal tax imposed on the inhabitants of conquered provinces.
3. Del rauso fonsadera y maneria; pecuniary rent, which was in lieu of the military service, which the inhabitants were bound to give their prince.
4. Del yantar; a tax destined to pay the expenses of the royal table, and which fell to the lot of the towns where the court remained whilst travelling.
5. Portazgos, barcages y montazgos; toll-tax imposed on the highways and rivers, in return for the military assistance given by the crown to merchants and travellers.
6. The forera; poll-tax imposed on the non-noble inhabitants or peasants.
7. La martiniegay marzaga; contribution of the same origin.
8. Las juderias; poll-tax on the Jews.
9. Morerias; poll-tax imposed on the Moors.
10. La dime; established by the Moors, consecrated and applied to the use of the community in the territories conquered by the Spaniards.
11. La Santa cruzada; produce of religious alms for sustaining the war against the infidels.

* During the eighty years ending 1619, it is stated in Postlethwayte's *Commercial Dictionary*, vol. ii., p. 761, "that the value brought to Spain, as registered at Seville, was besides all private trade, five thousand millions (5,000,000,000) in gold, silver, pearls, jewels, and other merchandize" but this, as well as all other accounts of the precious metals imported from America, we consider doubtful. The amount of treasure must, however, from the number of vessels employed in carrying it, have been enormous.

12. Las tercias, the ninth part of the produce of the ecclesiastical tithes.
13. The Customs.
14. Pedidos y monedas, ordinary impositions voted by the Cortes.
15. The salt mines of the kingdom.
16. La Alcavala, duty of ten per cent on the value of every article sold.

To the ordinary taxes, the catholic kings added the produce of the four grand commanderies of the military orders, to whom the pope conferred the perpetual right of investiture.

According to a report of the Council of Finances, the revenue of the monarchy, under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, amounted to the sum of 347,689,601 millions of maravedis, and under Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. and the constitutional government, as follows, viz.:

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CHARLES IV.—1790.	reals vellon.	FERDINAND VII.—1816.	reals vellon.
Ordinary rents including customs	87,397,795	Ordinary rents, customs and duty on wool included	136,000,000
Rents of Crown salt, stamps, &c.	113,115,880	Provincial rents	121,000,000
Provincial rents	110,091,295	Tobacco, salt, stamps, &c.	172,000,000
Part levied by the state on the ecclesiastical tithes	34,661,654	Tithes, cruzada, and subsidy of the clergy	75,500,000
Expenses of vacations	12,723,487	Lottery	12,727,920
Mestrazgos	1,413,177	Contribution of the provinces of the ancient crown of Aragon	15,501,090
Lottery	7,711,333	Mestrazgos	1,402,504
Contributions of Catalonia, of Arragon, of Valencia, and of Majorca	33,961,509	Divers other revenues	7,073,216
Total	429,813,826	Total	595,215,510
		Expences of collection	157,000,000
		Net produce	437,215,510

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1821	reals vellon.	1822-1823.	reals vellon.
Ordinary contributions	12,000,000	Territorial imposition	156,000,000
Tithes and clerical subsidy	4,000,000	Imposition on consumption	160,000,000
Imposition on the Cabaretas	8,000,000	Customs	60,000,000
Customs	40,000,000	Tax on the clergy	16,000,000
Duty on goods seized by the treasury	2,000,000	Cruzada	12,000,000
Vacants and other quadrennial	2,500,000	Tobacco, salt, and stamps	160,000,000
Post	8,000,000	Tax on houses	20,000,000
Lottery	14,000,000	Patents	2,000,000
[illegible]	8,000,000	Lottery	14,000,000
Divers other revenues	1,500,000	Lanzas (tax on titled nobility)	8,000,000
Total	16,000,000	Divers other revenues	4,000,000
		Post-office	10,000,000
		Colonial subsidies	18,000,000
		Total	532,000,000

STATEMENT shewing the Revenues and Expenditure of the Monarchy of Spain, since the reign of Philip III.

PRIOR REIGNS.	Ordinary Revenues.	Expenditures.	PRIOR REIGNS.	Ordinary Revenues.	Expenditures.
	reals vellon.	reals vellon.		reals vellon.	reals vellon.
[illegible]	97,437,000	112,120,750	Charles IV.	340,617,975	2,729,199,164
[illegible] IV.	101,349,707	182,515,916	Ferdinand VII., first restoration	740,027,181	711,971,600
[illegible] III.	88,000,000	102,000,000	Constitutional government	532,000,000	534,215,322
[illegible]	300,535,140	311,915,256	Ferdinand, second restoration	430,000,000	430,000,000
[illegible]	137,515,372	80,171,735			

STATEMENT of the Public Debt of Spain, decreed on the 18th March, 1808, to be due by the Nation at the time of the invasion of the French Armies.

	Capitals.	Annual Interests.		Capitals.	Annual Interests.
	reale vellon.	reale vellon.		reale vellon.	reale vellon.
Juros	1,260,321,965	17,152,733	Loans on delegation of that branch of revenue, called 'Temporalidades'	30,537,665	916,129
Alcavalas, combined	195,518,967		Loan on revenue of tobacco	200,000,000	6,071,791
Sold charges	43,307,961	6,000,000	—— from Canillejas	31,221	1,249
Ordinary service	43,000,514		—— for construction of hospital	300,000	9,000
Indemnities for various taxes	250,000,000	6,000,327	Securities	3,703,172	111,095
Dowry of the child, Don Pedro	30,000,000	937,500	Life-rents	53,000,000	13,277,671
Debts of Philip V.	88,552,547	2,770,311		73,877,615	
Rents under Ferdinand VI.	91,671,055		Perpetual rents	91,000,000	2,770,311
Vales reales (reign of Charles III. and IV.)	1,809,967,155	75,341,000	To the company called 'los Cinco gremios'	105,210,150	4,892,834
Property sold by the state belonging to monasteries and pious buildings, interest at 3 per cent	1,053,476,492	50,111,070	To the bank of St. Charles	200,000,000	13,131,333
Loans made in Holland	200,000,000	17,141,000	Loan for the canal of Tauste	21,097,500	810,713
—— ditto at Paris	31,700,000		To the company of the Philippines	43,750,512	2,187,525
—— ditto national, negotiated from 1781 to 1805	20,000,000	25,661,760	For army functionaries	66,317,067	3,315,853
	50,000,000				
	150,000,000				
	32,000,000				
Deposits, which the state has made use of	83,000,000	1,200,000	Total	9,876,306,675	240,959,954

STATEMENT showing the accumulated debt in consequence of arrears due and not paid.

INTERIOR DEBT. Sums due up to 1814 (official documents).	reale vellons.
Interests of the juros	238,140,780
Ditto of divers loans	525,345,240
Ditto of loans anterior to the year 1781	19,840
Ditto of Canillejas loans	9,000
Ditto of life-rents	163,225,000
Ditto of rents on tobacco	72,597,709
Ditto of deposits	12,000,000
Ditto of the temporalidades	73,133,196
Ditto to the gremios	89,146,191
Ditto to the bank	200,131,331
Ditto of vales reales and obras-pias	1,721,062,000
Ditto of divers other credits	22,331,265
Ditto on remittance	363,376,810
Ditto on the loan for the canal of Arragon	8,467,130
Carried forward	3,536,357,605

	reale vellons
Brought forward	3,536,357,605
From 1814 to 1833.	
Amount of accumulated interests during 15 years, on the capital of debts existing and acknowledged in 1820 (approximate calculation)	4,135,331,453
Interests on the capital of loans made by government, the communities, and provinces, during the war with Napoleon	1,345,000,000
Interests on the capital of debts made by the first restoration	130,000,000
Interests on the capital of the confiscations and sequestrations offered by the constitutionals, and to whom an indemnity is due	120,000,000
Total	9,266,689,058
EXTERIOR DEBT.	
Amount of 10 years of arrears on the constitutional loans	811,013,371
Grand Total	10,077,702,429

The constitutional period added to the public debt the following burdens:

	reals vellon.
Bonds for loans contracted in Holland by the government of Charles IV.	174,356,000
Interests on the said loans	89,031,118
Loan from the Spanish merchants	72,397,500
Loan negociated with Laffite, at Paris, to cover the deficiency of the year 1820	256,800,000
Interest and bonus due for the same	43,200,000
Loan called national, 1821, begun in Spain and completed abroad	140,000,000
Loans contracted in 1822 and 1823	300,000,000
	1,175,384,918
Sterling £	12,213,500

STATEMENT of the Loans made, and the Rents issued by the Royal Government since 1823.

	CAPITAL.		INTEREST.	
	reals vellon.	francs.	reals vellon.	francs.
Guebhard loan	176,000,000	44,000,000	24,200,000	6,175,000
Perpetual rent issued at Paris	807,692,000	176,692,000	30,000,000	7,747,777
Perpetual rent issued at Amsterdam	640,000,000	115,000,000	27,000,000	6,750,000
Debt owing to France	300,000,000	80,000,000	16,000,000	4,000,000
English indemnities	60,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	750,000
Rent of 3 per cents.	666,666,666	166,666,666	20,000,000	5,000,000
Debt put off, from the voluntary conversion of the loans of the Cortes	440,000,000	120,000,000	720,000	180,000
Total	3,049,358,666	627,358,666	122,920,000	30,602,777

APPROXIMATIVE Statement of the amount of the Spanish Public Debt, on the 31st December, 1833.

	CAPITAL.		INTEREST.	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST.	reals vellon.	francs.	reals vellon.	francs.
Debt prior to 14 March, 1808	6,470,394,673	1,719,099,185	250,009,953	62,724,999
Debts made by the 1st restoration	200,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	2,500,000
Constitutional loans, deduction made from the 5th convert	1,672,987,414	405,246,870	41,000,000	24,000,000
Loans of the 36 restoration	2,649,342,666	627,358,666	122,920,000	30,602,777
Debt, provisionally owing to France	320,000,000	80,000,000	16,000,000	4,000,000
Offalia certificates / English debt	60,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	750,000
French indemnities, levied by the government, in virtue of the treaty of Paris in 1815	40,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Clearing of the junte de remplacee, deduction made of 90 millions included in the valuation of the debt made by the 1st restoration	296,104,892	74,021,223	92,029,223	23,000,705
DEBT NOT CLEARED.				
Amount of remittances, arrears of pay, indemnities and general expenditure of the war of Independence	3,300,000,000	825,000,000	99,000,000	24,750,000
Amount of indemnities due for confiscations and spoliations undergone by the citizens since 1815	500,000,000	125,000,000	25,000,000	6,250,000
DEBT WITHOUT INTEREST.				
Amount of arrears of public debt	10,148,292,296	2,537,073,074		
Unsettled debt of treasury, prior to 14 March, 1808	484,931,965	121,232,991		
Ditto of the 1st restoration	900,000,000	225,000,000		
Ditto of the constitutional government and of 2d restoration	500,000,000	125,000,000		
RECAPITULATION.				
Total of inscribed and cleared debt	12,864,473,631	3,031,315,033	560,349,175	140,104,270
Ditto of debt not cleared	3,800,000,000	950,000,000	124,000,000	31,000,000
Ditto of debt without interest	12,033,533,261	3,010,705,817		
Grand Total of Public Debt on 31 December, 1833	27,698,006,892	6,992,021,750	704,349,175	176,104,270

If the above statement approximates to a correct exhibition of the national debt of Spain, the total amount due on the 31st of December, 1833, was 276,080,876*l.* sterling; and the annual interest 7,154,170*l.* sterling. Recent semi-official statements are greatly at variance with the above account: that is, if the debt (three-sevenths of the whole) not bearing interest, be included.—See statement of debt for 1841-2, hereafter.

ESTIMATE of the Value of Lands, Properties, and Immoveables, which composed the actual Public Domain of the Spanish Nation in 1833.

	CAPITAL.		REVENUE.	
	reals vellon.	francs.	reals vellon.	francs.
Palaces, woods, and farms of the crown, not included in the civil list	120,800,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Lands and immoveables belonging to the proprios	3,000,000,000	750,000,000	102,000,000	25,500,000
Baldios and realengos, 12,000,000 of fanegadas, at 300 reals	3,600,000,000	900,000,000	1,800,000	450,000
Lands, meadows, and immoveables, called concegiles, 4,223,000 fanegadas at 800 reals	2,534,100,000	633,000,000	76,032,000	19,008,000
Lands and mostrencos	100,000,000	25,000,000		
Commanderies of military orders	700,000,000	175,000,000	3,000,000	750,000
Properties of the house of Alba	40,000,000	10,000,000	1,500,000	400,000
The valley of Alcudia	12,000,000	3,000,000	420,000	105,000
Properties of the inquisition	160,000,000	42,000,000	6,762,000	1,111,150
The Albufera of Valencia	30,000,000	7,500,000	900,000	225,000
Lead-mines of Linares	210,000,000	52,500,000	11,000,000	2,750,000
Quicksilver mines of Almaden	210,000,000	51,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Copper mines of Rio Tinto	29,000,000	7,250,000	250,000	65,000
Patrimonio real of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Mallorca	80,000,000	20,000,000	2,400,000	600,000
Edifices and dependencies of the royal suppressed manufactories	20,000,000	5,000,000		
Wood of Segura	6,000,000	1,500,000	140,000	150,000
National forests	100,000,000	25,000,000	3,000,000	750,000
Public granaries (positos)	40,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Canals, being constructed	84,000,000	21,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Bridges, roads, aqueducts, and edifices of the nation	1,000,000,000	250,000,000	2,500,000	625,000
			226,444,000	56,771,150
To be deducted for services given to the proprios to the communities and administrations of mostrencos and positos	....	....	182,832,000	45,708,000
Disposable total	12,970,540,000	3,025,000,000	44,112,000	11,271,150
Sterling money		£121,000,000		£ 450,846

In respect to the valuations made of the properties possessed by the Spanish clergy, it appears from the official documents obtained by the government in 1740, for the imposition of direct taxes, that the clergy as well secular as regular, that is to say the cathedrals, colleges, ecclesiastical benefices, abbeys, monasteries, and convents of either sex, possessed an annual revenue arising from lands, houses, herds of cattle, and other patrimonial rents and dues of 859,806,257 reals. The greater part of the herds, as well as the capital invested by the several monastical orders in agricultural industry, having been lost to the proprietors during the war with Napoleon, as well as in consequence of the ecclesiastical reforms made, the above annual revenue was reduced about 150,806,257 reals; which would make the actual revenue, without augmenting it at all for the increased value of farms and rents, amount to the sum of rls. vel. 700,000,000 = 175,000,000 frs.

According to the committee of the Cortes of 1825 the annual produce of the ecclesiastical tithes amounted to	342,919,223 =	85,729,555
Produce of ecclesiastical tax called Santa Cruzada	20,000,000	5,000,000
Property of the Jesuits already applied to the public debt by Charles VI., but subsequently reimbursed by Ferdinand to the order, may be valued at	5,000,000 =	1,250,000
Produce of ecclesiastical tax called Voto de Santiago, to	20,000,000 =	5,000,000
Produce of ecclesiastical tax called primicia	60,000,000 =	15,000,000
The revenue of immoveables belonging to pious and charitable establishments	60,000,000 =	15,000,000
Edifices, such as monasteries, convents, churches, and other religious places, given at the rate of 3 per cent of their value, an amount of	19,610,700 =	4,902,450
Total	12,247,529,923	336,982,005
Sterling		£ 13,479,280

The property of the Jesuits, and that of which they had the control in the reign of Ferdinand I., consisted of—1st. The property which has belonged to the church (los Temporalidades). In this category are included the colleges and provincial establishments. 2d. The church property called Colegiata de San Isidro, and that which formerly belonged to los estudios reales. The collegiate church of San Isidro was endowed by an act executed in the name of Charles III. on the 2nd of December, 1786. This endowment included the following properties; viz.,

	Reals.
45 Villas, worth	1,128,308
32 Houses in Madrid	3,898,011
19 Censos	1,606,680
12 Capitals in 15 gremios	1,328,027
Revenues at 2 per cent upon foundations	286,920
7 Juros	393,640
Gifts and lands	73,336
Rent of the Imperial College at Naples	5,837,520
3 Ecclesiastical pensions	5,162,480
One-half anates de los dignitarios de Toledo	1,120,000
Produce of the vacancies in these dignitaries	1,120,000
Sums granted by his Majesty	11,986,800
Total of the church property	34,001,682
If to this be added the product of the estudios reales	30,997,800
Ditto of the temporalidades reales	262,293,233
Grand total	327,292,715
	or £3,272,927

The following are the details of the religious establishments in Spain, during the reign of Ferdinand VII.

"The Capuchins possess 132 convents, belonging to both sexes. The order of St. Augustin has 196 convents of both sexes. The Recollects, reformed from the order of St. Augustin (bare-footed), have 73 convents of both sexes. The bare-footed Carmelites hold 106 convents of both sexes. The Reformed Carmelites (bare-footed), 191 convents of both sexes. The Trinitarians, 83 convents of both sexes; the Reformed Trinitarians, 29 convents. The order of Our Lady of Mercy has throughout Spain 97 convents for both sexes. The reformed Mercenarios (bare-footed), 41 convents of both sexes. The hospital for the poor sick, 58 convents. The regular canons of St. Augustin, 23 convents of both sexes, canons and canonesses. The order of the canons of St. Sepulchre has only two convents in Arragon. The canons called Premotratenses have 19 convents. The canons of the Holy Ghost have 12 convents, 4 of which have canonesses. The regular canons of St. Anthony Abbad, 36 convents. The canons of St. George constitute only one order and have only one rich convent. The order of the Jesuits possessed, previously to their expulsion, 123 convents in Spain, and 127 in America. There are now in Spain about 200 Jesuits, the greater part of whom are resident at Madrid. In the provinces they have a few colleges. On their return to Spain in 1814, the entire of their property was not restored, but in 1822 and 1823 they took possession of all the property which they considered as theirs. The congregation of the priests of the Oratoire have 21 convents, the regular clergy (minors) 15 convents, the ministering clergy 6 convents; the poor clergy of the Mother of God and of La Scolapia, and the congregation of the Father of the Mission, 4 convents; the secular clergy (missionaries), 9 convents, extremely rich; the religious order of St. Brigada, 5 very rich convents; the Society of Mary possess 5 convents; the total amounting to 2923 convents, including those which we mentioned on a former occasion. The religious order of St. Francis alone possesses 1175 convents, the edifices devoted to public worship amounting to the number of 28,149. The number of individuals belonging to the clergy and to the religious orders amounts to 265,000. In the above list we have not included the re-established Jesuits, or the new

convents founded since 1787 up to the present day. For instance, the convents of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Salisas Neuvas, and the Solida de la Baloma, at Madrid. It was extremely difficult to form an exact calculation of the different revenues of the clergy. The following is, however, an average account drawn up by the Marquis de la Corona.

In the two last centuries the expenses for constructing and repairing the various convents amounted to the enormous sum of 6,885,000,000 reals, *i. e.*, 209,000,000 per annum.

VALUATION of the capitals possessed by the Spanish nation in 1832, according to M.M. Beramendi, Chone, nd Vifron, members of the Junta de Medios,*

	CAPITAL.		PRODUCTS.	
	reals vellon.	francs.	reals vellon.	francs.
Territorial and agricultural capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of articles employed in agriculture	3,734,771,556	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital employed in manufactures and trades	6,167,283,633	[illegible]	1,356,402,135	[illegible]
Value of houses	17,155,270,140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capital employed in salaries	650,[illegible]	173,225,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—— do. in servants' wages	95,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—— represented by the professions of physic, law, church-patronage, usher, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—— possessed by trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie in circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of the monasteries, convents, churches, and other buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Canals being constructed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridges, roads, aqueducts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B.—There are not included in this statement the capitals represented by the heath and barren land, nor the value of the mines not yet worked.

How far the foregoing statements may be correct or false, we have not the means of proving: they are all extracted from official returns made by the Spanish government; and they, at least, show that the financial department had, exclusive of the revenue derived from the oppressive and unequal system of taxation*, an enormous property at its disposal; and which with common wisdom and honesty would have easily maintained the national credit of Spain.

As to the present value of the property of the Spanish government, or the amount actually derived from the customs and other taxes, we have no materials on which the public of Europe can place any reliance.

M. de Mendizabel stated the value of the unsold property in 1840, at about 95,780,000*l.* sterling. The sales effected since that period, and the decreased value of all securities in Spain, have, it is estimated, reduced the amount of the disposable property of government to about 60,000,000*l.*, but these estimates we consider as extremely uncertain.

* The tax *d'alcavala y cientos*, on all moveables sold or exchanged, the provincial taxes, or duties on wine, vinegar, oil, and distilled spirits, are levied with inquisitorial rigour; the *octroi* duties on animals; those on sugar, paper, the *capitation* tax on peasants and citizens (from which the nobility are exempt),—the *tercias*, or the ninth part of additional tithes,—the *gabelle*, which compels the towns and villages to buy a fixed quantity of salt, at a high tax, from the government,—the *lanzas*, or tax to replace military service of troops, which the nobles were liable to furnish; the tax *mesdanato*, or repayment of half the first year's salary to government, of all places of charge or dignity, and a tax for seals of titles, commissions, &c. The tax *ensuedo* is a *tithe* of the rent of the best house in each parish, producing about 3,240,000 francs.

The debt of Spain, in January, 1842, is stated to amount to 14,160,968,047 reals, or 157,344,080*l.* sterling. Of this debt about 65,000,000*l.* is only admitted to be due to foreigners, the interest of which has not been discharged for several years. The present gross amount of the Spanish revenues is stated to range between 9,000,000*l.* and 10,000,000*l.* sterling. The above statement does not evidently include the amount stated in 1833 as *Debt*, without interest (which see).

As to the expenditure we have no clear statement, further than that from the management of the administration; it exceeds the income, without paying a real towards the interest of the foreign debt of Spain.

Spain, however, need not, in her financial burdens or obligations, be considered in a desperate condition. She has abundant resources, and requires only an honest and enlightened administration; a wise and sound reform of her system of customs, laws and duties, and of her direct taxation, to attain, in ten years at furthest, from the adoption of such reforms, an independent treasury, and the honourable distinction of fulfilling her national obligations.

CHAPTER X.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF SPAIN.

The navigation and commerce of Spain are described as of great extent and value as far back as the earliest known periods of history. The Greek and Phœnician navigators sailed to and finally colonised Spain, and traded between the East and this extensive peninsula: then considered the extreme western limit of the world. Cadiz is said to have been founded by the Tyrians about 1000 years before the Christian era. Many other towns, as Valentia, Malaga, Cordova, &c., were founded by the Greek and Phœnician colonists. The Carthaginians long afterwards established themselves as traders and colonists in Spain, the seaports of which, and of the other coasts of the Mediterranean, were, in consequence of this trade, in active correspondence with each other. The Vandals and Visigoths afterwards occupied Spain, and subdued, but did not extirpate, or drive out, the former inhabitants, nor yet extinguish the commerce of the seaports: for it appears that the Vandals (A. D. 428) embarked for Africa, and found no difficulty in collecting at Gibraltar a fleet of ships from the other seaports of Spain, sufficient to transport 80,000 men, with their baggage, arms, and provisions. It would also appear that the trade and navigation of the several kingdoms of Spain flourished during the time of the Moors.

The reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Charles V. and Philip II., are de-

scribed as the great era of Spanish navigation and trade, but although Spain has gloried in employing both the discoverer of America, and the conqueror of Mexico, we are unable to discover or conclude that Spain was at any period a great commercial country. Building royal fleets by means of excessive taxation,—granting a monopoly of the carrying trade to and from America, and the Philippines,—excluding generally the manufactures of foreign countries,—and bringing to Spain the gold and silver robbed from the natives of Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and Peru, and the precious metals extracted afterwards by slave labour from the mines of America,* cannot assuredly be considered extensive, or sound, commerce, which consists legitimately of a fair interchange of the commodities of one country or one place for those of another kind, use, or value. In this sense the navigation and commerce of the Portuguese was far more important than that of Spain.

The more general accounts transmitted to us of Spanish trade and riches are now well known to have been most outrageously exaggerated. Spain, if we except the precious stones and the gold and silver treasures of her churches,† retained but a comparatively small portion of wealth imported from both the Indies.

According to the Spanish official reports, the commerce of Spain with her colonial possessions, taking the annual average of the five years previous to 1790, amounted in British sterling money to the following value; viz.,

Importations from the colonies	Precious metals	£4,880,000
	Various products	2,160,000
	Total Imports	£7,040,000
Exported to the Spanish colonies	Spanish products	£2,640,000
	Foreign ditto	3,000,000
	Total Exports	£5,640,000
Importation into Spain from foreign countries	By Licet Trade	£1,760,000
	By Contraband	3,440,000
		£5,200,000

During the year 1792, the imports from foreign countries into Spain, by contraband or otherwise, are stated to have amounted to 714,896,000 reals vellon,

* From the silver mines of Potosi alone, according to the report of the Minister Laberto de Sierra in 1802 (exclusively of the vast sums fraudulently secreted), there was exported to Spain, in 246 years, the enormous value, reduced to British sterling money, of nearly 168,000,000*l.*, and during the following years the official account of gold and silver imported (exclusively of smuggling) from the Spanish colonies, appears enormous; viz., in 1784, 10,014,000*l.*, in 1785, 9,478,400*l.*; in 1792, 3,862,000*l.* Humboldt states the average annual produce of the Spanish American mines as follows: 1500 to 1545 = 600,000*l.*; 1545 to 1600 = 2,280,000*l.*, 1600 to 1700 = 3,200,000*l.*; 1700 to 1750 = 4,400,000*l.*; 1750 to 1803 = 7,060,000*l.* sterling.

† None in the world exceeded in their internal riches the churches of Spain. The church of the Escurial, in 1716, contained 3537 massive *reliquaires* in silver, in vermeil, or gold, and set with precious stones. These *reliquaires* contained 7 whole saints, 107 saints' heads, 177 saints' arms and legs, 346 saints' veins, 1400 saints' thumbs, fingers, and toes, 1500 other holy relics of saints; and the statue of St. Lawrence, weighing 650 lbs. of silver, and 18 lbs of gold.

or 7,446,833*l.* sterling, and the exports to foreign countries only to the value of 396,195,000 reals vellon, or 4,125,989*l.* sterling. The Spanish authorities, in their official reports, term the foregoing the flourishing years of their commerce.

The Junta de Medios which sat at Cadiz in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, whose reports we have already referred to, states, that a war with England has always been ruinous to Spanish trade, and yet that the exports of Spain in 1795 amounted in value to 480,000,000 reals vellon, viz.:

In diamonds and precious stones	7,000,000
,, silks	20,000,000
,, wools	150,000,000
,, cotton	7,000,000
,, leather and skins	30,000,000
,, brandy, barilla, soap, raisins, and acids	156,000,000
,, salt, drugs, and colonial produce	110,000,000
Total	480,000,000
Total sterling	£5,000,000

That the total Imports amounted that year, including contraband—

In jewels, glasswares, paper, furniture, perfumery, and cloths	480,000,000
,, wine, copper, grain, tanned skins, and provisions	240,000,000
Hemp, roots, pitch, flax, wood, ironworks, tin, and drugs	160,000,000
Reals vellon	880,000,000
Total sterling	£ 9,166,666

It must appear evident, from the foregoing brief statement, how greatly the trade and the navigation of Spain were overrated. Spanish shipping was, during the foregoing years, engaged chiefly in the Mediterranean and Spanish coasting trade, and, in the trade with the Spanish colonies.—See Trade of, hereafter. Cadiz was the rendezvous of the annual galleons which brought home the precious metals of Guinaxaco, Potosi, &c. The same port is said to have admitted annually 600 foreign vessels, Barcelona 350, and Malaga 300; but these were of small tonnage and arrived under great restrictions, and the loss of the colonial trade has greatly diminished the trade of those ports.

As to the actual trade of Spain since 1814, our returns do not enable us to state, even by estimate, the general trade of Spain. The Spanish government returns give the general trade of Spain as follows, in 1827 and 1828; viz,

	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	£	£	£	
1827.—Foreign trade	2,602,080	3,809,200	2,120,040	2,876,481
Colonial trade	1,207,120		456,441	
1829.—Foreign trade	3,803,640	4,579,280	2,064,120	2,621,880
Colonial trade	775,640		557,760	

The imports during those years consisted of colonial produce,—tobacco, from Gibraltar and United States,—hardwares,—linens, more in value than one-tenth of

the whole,—woollens and silks,—salt fish, (value about 300,000*l.* in 1829),—building timber and other raw materials. The exports consisted of flour, &c. to Cuba, Porto Rico, Madeira, and the Canaries,—and brandy, wines, dry fruit, almonds, olive oil, wool, silk, quicksilver, lead, iron, steel, &c.

England and France are the countries which shared most in the trade, by contraband or otherwise. In the latter trade France has and must always have the advantage over every other country. The legal importations from France in 1827 amounted to 29,085,000 francs, or nearly one-third of the whole, but this did not include the contraband trade from France. The exports to France amounted to 20,983,000 francs, which did not include the contraband (the latter probably of little value). England, during the same year exported legally to Spain 16,453,000 francs, and imported from Spain 19,858,600 francs. The Sardinian States rank next, exporting legally to Spain to the value of 4,859,000 francs, and importing 2,588,000 francs. No other state exported to Spain above the value of 2,900,000 francs.

The trade between France and Spain, according to the French official accounts, amounts, during the following years, to

Years.	Imports from Spain	Exports to Spain.	Years.	Imports from Spain.	Exports to Spain.
1787	60,339,000fr.	40,161,200fr.	1828	19,973,000fr.	41,637,000fr.
1788	27,256,000	49,890,200	1829	21,246,000	41,707,000
1789	32,238,000	41,084,000	1830	22,916,000	34,245,000
1825	16,273,000	53,272,000	1831	20,224,000	36,025,000
1826	17,392,800	46,206,000	1832	16,675,400	28,032,000
1827	22,919,000	40,821,000	1837	27,000,000	45,700,000

In 1839 the imports, chiefly wool, cork and lead, from Spain into France, amounted to 28,500,000 francs in value; while the declared value of exports, chiefly cotton and other manufactures, increased to the amount of 57,500,000 francs, exclusive of great quantities smuggled over the frontiers without declaration of export from France.

The above Imports are the Spanish goods entered for consumption in France, and the exports include only articles of French origin or manufacture.

In 1841 the balance of trade, according to the French official account, was considerably against Spain, her exports to France being only 37,162,689frs., whilst her imports from France amounted to 100,893,906 frs. The principal articles for which Spain was tributary to France were cotton cloths, which, though prohibited by Spanish law, figure among the items for 36,127,019fr.; linens for 12,999,091fr.; silks for 9,890,720fr.; woollens for 8,649,026fr.; haberdashery for 3,279,459fr.; machinery for 1,820,749fr.; paper, books, and prints for 1,529,028fr., &c. The returns made by Spain consist almost entirely of raw materials. The principal articles were wool to the value of 9,764,511fr.; lead, 6,707,388fr.; cork, 3,719,733fr.; dried fruits, 3,032,498fr.; mats, 1,691,599fr.; oil, 1,688,805fr.; silk, 1,041,648fr.; grain, 758,982fr., &c. The only manufactured goods to be

found in these tables are linens, which only represent an amount of 143,808fr.; and silks, of 103,433fr. The commercial intercourse between France and Spain is far greater by the land frontier than by sea, the exports from France by the first being 61,029,292fr., and by sea only 39,864,614fr. The number of vessels employed in the trade was 2,543, measuring 163,357 tons. Of these 1,121 cleared the Spanish harbours with cargoes, and 296 in ballast; and 677 sailed from the French harbours with cargoes, and 449 in ballast.

The greater part of the small craft employed in the trade between France and Spain are smugglers, between the masters and owners of which and the employés of the Spanish customs, it is known that there is an understanding of perfect security for landing French manufactures.

MERCHANDIZE imported into France from Spain during the Year 1842.

Rank of importance.	DESIGNATION OF MERCHANDIZE.	Weight, Measure, or Capacity.	Quantity.	OFFICIAL VALUES. By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	Progression per cent.
				francs.	francs.	francs.	
1	Wools	kilograms	3,775,150	3,270,050	5,511,006	8,743,364	22 1
2	Lead (raw metal)	do.	11,[illegible]	5,363,874	....	5,363,874	13.5
3	Olive oil	do.	6,[illegible]	4,101,640	725,944	4,827,584	12.1
4	Cork, manufactured	do.	1,119,331	3,[illegible]	1,731,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	8.6
5	Oranges and lemons	do.	5,[illegible]	2,727,611	2,177	2,729,788	7.0
6	Mats, or plaits of straw	do.	1,[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	51,276	2,167,430	5.5
7	Sparte, in raw twigs	do.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5,173	1,[illegible]	3.8
8	Dried fruits	do.	1,[illegible]	1,152,474	1,054	1,[illegible]	3.1
9	Wines	litres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.1
10	Woollen tissues	kilograms	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,055	764,413	2.0
11	Cochineal	do.	24,614	760,430	....	760,430	1.9
12	Residue of gold or silver ware	do.	22,613	678,[illegible]	375	678,[illegible]	1.7
13	Silks	do.	13,333	564,[illegible]	3,640	568,071	1.4
14	Lead (minerals)	do.	1,131,550	516,[illegible]	76	516,[illegible]	1.3
15	Cotton tissues	do.	[illegible]	411,[illegible]	42,116	453,311	1.2
16	Flax seed	do.	[illegible]	331,[illegible]	[illegible]	421,936	1.1
17	Common wood	francs	....	140,[illegible]	274,973	415,479	1.1
18	Saffron	kilograms	[illegible]	351,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.9
19	Charcoal	m. cub.	13,[illegible]	....	279,[illegible]	279,[illegible]	0.7
20	Liquorice roots	kilograms	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	[illegible]	0.7
21	Copper, pure	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	512	[illegible]	0.6
22	Skins, raw	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	135,831	[illegible]	0.5
23	Indigo	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	0.5
24	Paper, books, and engravings	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4
25	Silken tissues	do.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.4
26	Thread, of flax, hemp, and wool	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	0.2
27	Raw, foreign sugar	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	0.2
28	Spanish liquorice	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	0.2
29	Hoofs, and horns of cattle	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2
30	Cattle	head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2
31	Coffee	kilograms	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	0.2
32	Leeches	each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1
33	Flax, or hempen tissues	kilograms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1
34	Cordage	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.1
35	Nuts	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	0.1
36	Kermes, in grain	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	0.1
	Other articles	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.7
	Total			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.0
	Total £ sterling	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.0

* Reduced to English money at the rate of 25 francs to the £ sterling.

MERCHANDIZE exported from France to Spain, during the Year 1842.

Rank of importance	DESIGNATION OF MERCHANDIZE.	Weight, Measure, and Capacity.	Quantity.	OFFICIAL VALUATIONS. By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.	Proportion per cent.
				francs.	francs.	francs.	
1	Cotton thread	kilogramme	513,321	1,162,406	29,605,230	31,766,436	20.5
2	Woollen ditto	do.	329,450	9,057,734	2,119,619	11,177,347	13.6
3	Silk and ferret ditto	do.	75,515	5,476,225	5,314,110	8,190,836	11.5
4	Masks	heads	11,732	.....	3,519,600	3,519,600	5.0
5	Flax and hempen tissues	kilogrames	414,200	2,231,220	1,142,712	3,373,932	4.8
6	Mercery	do.	400,021	1,632,714	772,312	2,235,026	3.1
7	Machines and mechanics	francs	.....	1,279,163	126,154	1,405,317	2.0
8	Working utensils	kilogrames	64,130	437,240	505,200	1,363,140	1.9
9	Cardboard, paper, books, and engravings	do.	124,124	530,535	831,654	1,360,189	1.8
10	Pottery, glass, and crystals	francs	.....	655,541	91,145	946,726	1.3
11	Common wood	do.	.....	663,224	27,892	913,216	1.3
12	Steel and iron	kilograms	1,177,761	661,264	48,456	870,412	1.2
13	Cloves	do.	1,100,211	774,783	12,536	807,319	1.1
14	Utensils and metal works	do.	276,870	676,344	153,023	770,367	1.1
15	Horses	heads	2,174	1,360	731,640	733,140	1.0
16	Cattle	do.	32,511	76	726,443	726,519	1.0
17	Flax and hempen threads	kilogrames	114,277	573,593	113,533	718,127	1.0
18	Gold and silver ware and jewellery	do.	452	376,370	202,563	578,933	0.8
19	Phosphoric acid	do.	16,267	508,000	11,350	513,350	0.7
20	Woollen thread	do.	24,791	453,524	20,360	473,884	0.6
21	Cutlery	do.	36,316	308,230	133,552	431,782	0.6
22	Perfumery	do.	62,509	343,219	92,953	436,163	0.6
23	Game and fowls	francs	.....	50	397,101	397,141	0.5
24	Cork works	do.	.....	308,960	164,640	373,630	0.5
25	Copper, pure, alloyed, gilt, and silver	kilograms	87,572	227,440	119,620	346,960	0.5
26	Divers articles of Parisian industry	do.	42,648	231,010	92,160	338,170	0.4
27	Beat gold, drawn or plated	gram.	190,000	207,270	69,550	277,270	0.3
28	Raw skins	kilograms	157,953	206,899	63,262	291,631	0.4
29	Carmine	do.	615	214,640	25,000	240,000	0.4
30	Flax and hemp, peeled and combed	do.	191,270	121,231	106,955	228,006	0.3
31	Wines	litres	751,333	90,096	129,941	219,029	0.3
32	Manufactured skins	kilograms	7,194	45,141	13,476	162,618	0.3
33	Silks	do.	2,464	122,450	19,894	142,344	0.2
34	Volatile or essential oils	do.	1,299	173,200	3,200	176,600	0.2
35	Skins of hare, rabbit, &c.	do.	14,042	130,224	27,240	157,455	0.2
36	Pepper and pimento	do.	121,522	164,663	4,600	172,231	0.2
37	Toys	do.	23,474	131,230	9,162	150,406	0.2
38	Sulphate of soda	do.	452,004	144,646	115	144,761	0.2
39	Cinnamon	do.	23,923	129,430	13,092	142,522	0.2
40	Gold and silver for gilding	do.	14,863	126,220	14,000	140,220	0.2
41	Pure gums	do.	94,637	130,000	1,000	132,266	0.2
42	Prepared skins	do.	29,441	30,252	92,424	122,676	0.2
43	Dying-wood	do.	677,934	118,502	5,000	123,502	0.2
44	Cheese and butter	do.	150,551	100,291	20,964	121,256	0.2
45	Carriages and harness	francs	.....	23,000	90,000	113,000	0.1
46	Musical instruments	do.	.....	29,033	23,543	102,416	0.1
47	Printing types	kilograms	22,353	47,000	43,655	100,087	0.1
	Other articles	.....	.....	2,634,971	716,906	3,151,274	4.5
	Total	.....	.....	14,181,621	37,339,659	71,491,311	100.0
	Total.....sterling £	.....	.....	1,308,464	1,449,224	2,459,698	

TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.

The trade and navigation between England and Spain, though ranking next to that between France and Spain, is unimportant compared with the elements which both countries possess for the most extended interchange.

The commerce between England and Spain during the last century is described as of considerable value; and, for the supply of her colonies, Spain was compelled to purchase, through the merchants of Cadiz and Guipuzcoa, foreign goods (especially woollens from England), notwithstanding the legal prohibitions.

During the years 1809 to 1814 the trade in British manufactures to Spain and for Spain by way of Gibraltar, appears to have greatly increased. The declared value of British manufactures exported to Spain and Gibraltar during the following years were; viz.,

YEARS.	To Spain. £	To Gibraltar. £	TOTAL. £
1814	3,560,000	2,056,000	5,616,000
1825	323,800	908,000	1,231,800
1827	225,414	1,045,266	1,270,680
1828	301,153	1,038,925	1,340,078
1829*	861,675	504,163	1,365,838
1830	607,068	292,760	899,828
1831	597,848	367,285	965,133
1832	442,926	461,470	904,396
1833	442,837	385,460	828,297
1834	325,907	460,719	786,626
1835	405,065	602,780	1,007,645
1836	437,076	756,411	1,193,487
1837	286,636	906,155	1,192,791
1838	243,839	894,096	1,137,935
1839	262,231	1,170,702	1,432,933
1840	404,252	1,111,176	1,515,428
1841	413,849	1,053,367	1,467,216
1842	322,614	937,719	1,260,333

The contraband trade from Gibraltar, and even through Cadiz, though the freedom of the port has been withdrawn, will still continue, so long as the present system of customs exists in Spain.

Since the breaking up of the government of Espartero, it is stated that the contraband trade has been more active than at any former period. The indiscriminate licence given, some time ago, by the Spanish government to the revenue cutters, called *guarda costas*, utterly failed, though they were guilty of the most unjust and vindictive seizures of vessels driven near the Spanish shores.

Tobacco.—Of this article about 6,000,000 lbs. is smuggled annually from Gibraltar into Spain, and about 4,000,000 lbs. is exported from the same depôt to Oran, Algiers, Malta, and other places. Spain, in the face of this contraband, still maintains her Royal Tobacco Monopoly. Exclusive of the tobacco smuggled into Spain from Gibraltar, it is smuggled in extensively along the whole north and west coasts of Spain. The recent extension of the Spanish Customs to the sea-coasts and ports of Biscay will not diminish, but, it is asserted, will greatly increase the contraband trade.

* In the year 1829 Cadiz was declared a free port, and the exports of British goods to be smuggled into Spain from Gibraltar immediately decreased, while the direct exports to Cadiz immediately increased; and would have continued to increase, were it not for the great contraband trade from France, which increased after the revolution of July, and to which the augmented industry of France during peace had also given an impulse by the multiplication of French goods, especially cottons and woollens suitable for the Spanish markets.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Spain and the Balearic Isles.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ... £		[illegible]		2,883		2,869		[illegible]		9,515		16,987		1,379		1,316		2,914		1,410
Arms and ammunition ... do		1,196		1,994		1,937		[illegible]		66,543		27,189		1,991		3,28		11,[illegible]		170
Beef and pork ... barrels	240	904	116	444	350	1,394	150	[illegible]	2,384	6,780	710	2,847	82	344	312	943	290	760		
Beer and ale ... tons	9	97	2	30	37	331	10		37	660	31	641	31	467	31	478	13	249	102	377
Books, printed ... cwts.	16	674	4	110	19	814	24	1	98	1,984	9	221	10	207	6	130	15	291	1	29
Brass and copper manufactures ... do	697	4,129	444	2,870	636	3,726	1,092	[illegible]	1,110	5,102	871	4,323	562	1,486	527	2,607	349	1,660	721	3,909
Butter and cheese ... do	146	562	237	1,031	190	813	168	1,1[illegible]	194	775	54	206	63	176	56	153	17	102	36	184
Coals, culm, and cinders tons	1,078	304	884	422	1,276	1,160	1,143	751	2,203	1,010	8,274	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	6,403	9,817	4,119	19,200	7,363	13,835	5,714
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard ... yards	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,960,[illegible]	74,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	13,191	1,78,933	11,927	1,67,927	17,164	337,300	9,211	777,122	6,321	444,233	10,024	355,940	7,967
— hosiery, lace, and small wares ... £		3,[illegible]		3,457		1,[illegible]		1,033		1,791		3,540		221		636		1,601		3,843
— twist and yarn ... lbs.	36,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	721	2,330	447	2,[illegible]	526	[illegible]	716	697	98	665	85	1,[illegible]	115	37	7	1,383	243
Earthenware, of all sorts ... £	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,311	611,[illegible]	3,073	383,[illegible]	3,723	439,[illegible]	3,443	300,[illegible]	4,849	383,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, herrings ... barrels	379	1,[illegible]			230	881			30	54	842	2,[illegible]			4	6	1	1	1,240	224
Glass ... cases	648	717	50	896	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	237	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	943	1,312	893	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	607	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Hardware and cutlery ... do	2,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Hats, beaver and felt, dozens	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	59	[illegible]	127	533	82	344	49	223	145	715	115	553
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought ... tons	1,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	96	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Lead and shot ... do	32	1,[illegible]	21	292	53	[illegible]	14	1,[illegible]	16	[illegible]	1	14	6	1,[illegible]	2	31	16	[illegible]	53	1,130
Leather, wrought and unwrought ... lbs.	101	33	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	310	74	1,016	111	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	260	870	93	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	617	36
— saddlery and harness ... £		318		183		14		[illegible]		[illegible]		4,[illegible]		174		40		1,[illegible]		143
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard ... yards	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	222,533	7,230,677	222,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,677,179	132,330	3,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	153,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	112,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	127,[illegible]	[illegible]
— thread, tapes, and small wares ... £		729		831		1,141		474		1,427		1,[illegible]		1,127		1,[illegible]		814		301
yarn ... lbs.					350	13	[illegible]	155	1,[illegible]	64	131	68	934	96	1,[illegible]	260	33,331	2,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Machinery and millwork ... £		2,[illegible]		5,[illegible]		7,141		2,[illegible]		9,[illegible]		4,[illegible]		5,[illegible]		3,[illegible]		4,[illegible]		[illegible]
Painters' colours ... do		872		835		979		673		743		967		385		415		664		904
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches ... do		1,[illegible]		497		891		329		814		1,[illegible]		584		322		928		1,[illegible]
Salt ... bushels	3,[illegible]	56			300	8			45	90	500	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	47	300	15	3,[illegible]	170	6,[illegible]	124
Silk manufactures ... £		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		2,[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		1,[illegible]		1,[illegible]		1,[illegible]		27
Soap and candles ... lbs.	6,[illegible]	241	3,[illegible]	237	[illegible]	222	4,[illegible]	170	2,[illegible]	92	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	317	9,[illegible]	771	6,[illegible]	320	12,[illegible]	647
Stationery, of all sorts ... £		518		183		723		336		836		1,[illegible]		261		618		561		1,[illegible]
Sugar, refined ... cwts.	3,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea, unwrought ... lbs.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	193	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin and pewter ware and tin plates ... £		1,[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Woollens and worsted yarn & manufactures entered [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Spain.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	3,153	105	7,266	20,055	1,864	53,204	1,143	2,675	1,250	
Cinnamon.....do.	284,201	144,439	226,295	48,816	123,920	127,092	120,496	112,598	99,107	144,251
Cloves.....do.	15,431	3,926	8,851	6,266	9,470	9,671	9,553	832	10,547	23,561
Cocoa.....do.	37,024	...	129,332	247,971	217,440	240	41,895	73,260	26,171	150,103
Coffee.....do.	330	754	1,019	232	629	19,073	143	271	13,567	15,109
Corn; viz., wheat.....qrs.	..	..	3,766	3,103	10,340	250	..			
— oats.....do.	..	..	..	..	797	229				
— wheat-meal and flour.cwts.	2	4,333	5	21	44	30	3,290	7	10	5
Cortex Peruvianus.....lbs.	18,419	13,072	5,249	43,363	1,354					
Cotton piece goods....pieces	34,569	10,466	7,020	2,466	3,267	93	2,363	6,024	5,291	19,067
Ginger.....cwts.	..	..	43	44	106	70	21	254	..	233
Gum, lac dye.....lbs.	27,235									
— shellac.....do.	2,287	1,114	2,749	1,547	1,545	4,554	304	1,531	1,647	1,547
Indigo.....do.	16,641	9,272	3,243	8,231	1,417	390	..	5,176	4,633	4,633
Lascas.....pcs.	1,046	174	11,324	6,215	5,417	7,477	1,861	251		790
Nutmegs.....lbs.	..	315	25	171	251	50	162	279		1,161
Pepper.....do.	227,305	53,173	205,567	158,274	69,365	26,141	101,567	31,599	14.,	194,251
Rhubarb.....do.	335	142	336	..	134	150	..	..	1..	
Rice.....cwts.	..	54	3	1,210	2,994	3,313	2,216	2,895	2,408	61
Silk manufactures.....pieces	17,466	7,240	29,773	8,954	11,564	8,447	8,851	9,459	11,893	16,819
Spirits, rum.....proof gallo	3,533	2,934	3,777	3,163	3,443	6,911	5,845	2,331	744	1,187
— brandy.....do.	1,596	477	1,944	645	1,977	10,217	3,112	5,985	1,321	2,360
— geneva.....do.	60	24	142	1,026	745	2,077	141	3,636	2,833	4,795
Sugar, unrefined.....cwts.	2,653	25	9,925	3,579	2,891	1,116	7,665	725	1,748	4,911
Tea.....lbs.	325	349	1,116	2,110	2,355	2,463	1,914	2,742	2,964	2,566
Tin.....cwts.	..	24	60	378	255	72	186	84		
Tobacco unmanufactured, lbs	65,051	144,149	632,326	446,439	2,254,434	472,722	1,470,334	1,331,492	924,922	1,739,552
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	56,443	36,633	61,721	53,613	107,437	66,455	72,911	52,877	104,231	130,921
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	2,140,717	4,333	353,713	269,264	81,482	23,492	15,280	..	30,202	94,564
— sheep's.....do.	..	..	4,459							

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from Spain.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Barilla.....cwts.	131,921	132,567	74,537	120,408	64,173	15,434	37,997	36,631	31,711	36,965
Bark, for tanning or dyeing.....do.	24,063	10,756	3,907	3,554	2,954	746				
Cochineal.....do.	3,074	600	....	6,116	....	....	....	7,321		
Coffee.....lbs.			51,911	....	....	....	7,195	11,903		
Cork, unmanufactured.cwts.	1,730	374	3,202	97	643	155	631	973	109	731
Corn, wheat.....qrs.	146,131	1,761	....	1	6	....	1	621	12,741	44,930
— barley.....do.	2,314	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	600	477
— wheat-meal and flour.cwts.	20,527	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	145	2
Cortex Peruvianus.....lbs.	....	2,791	....	....	284	....	....	....	1,217	
Figs.....cwts.	750	671	252	570	961	1,756	2,332	2,502	5,063	
Hemp, undressed.....do.	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	957	....	2,943
Indigo.....lbs.	....	11	6,262	6,431	15	....	....	6,689	5,176	1,914
Iron, in bars.....tons	....	42	117	165	12	143	78	171	33	51
Lead, pig.....do.	72	551	316	220	781	914	1,274	1,746	1,510	1,014
Lemons and Oranges, per box	29,143	24,664	27,965	21,942	30,549	19,668	24,980	27,951	31,077	30,121
Liquorice juice.....cwts.	3	24	67	....	....	....	611	1,526	264	679
Madder.....do.	1,379	4,060	5,567	5,963	3,614	9,120	1,262	69	1,211	6,171
Oil, olive.....galls.	1,211,646	6,116	2,748,411	110,469	1,793	562,000	563,141	27,443	136,167	1,265,314
Quicksilver.....lbs.	2,153,120	273,184	1,261,272	240,923	1,530,200	1,139,400	1,572,184	1,150,240	2,232,892	2,137,923
Raisins.....cwts.	185,945	85,211	136,153	140,373	112,776	161,231	119,727	162,414	140,899	166,565
Seeds, flaxseed.....bushels			1,964	1,000	2,172	3,906	....	214	4,286	
Soumac.....cwts.	2,790	3,563	4,800	1,867	2,961	1,193	2,849	333	256	530
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	13,179	13,264	17,562	6,626	17,610	2,800	1,956	1,847	991	432
— thrown.....do.	1,000	681	140	....	1,470	316	1,017	1,251	1,200	136
Silk manufactures.....do.	365	252	930	561	1,220	347	3	206	1,130	611
Skins, goat, undressed.....no.	455	50	5,890	329	....	....	....	....	....	....
— kid, ditto.....do.	13,313		16,100	25,272	5,143	3,160	5,185	1,170	....	2,063
— ditto, dressed.....do.	200	....	....	1	....	439	600	1,800	612	....
— lamb, undressed.....do.	296,710	71,331	252,736	272,471	32,405	12,115	50,630	10,611	....	72,165
Spirits, rum.....proof gal.	....	....	456	....	11	3	....	....	2,450	2,450
— brandy.....do.	69,115	8,301	176,867	61,649	15,400	4,925	1,135	15,400	200,577	253,264
Sugar, unrefined.....cwts.	....	3,267	....	....	....	....	18,316	9,143	617	....
Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff.....lbs.	6,489	14,022	918	97	312	551	1,450	120	512	370
Wool, sheep's.....do.	3,471,933	3,626,624	3,379,150	3,311,915	1,692,753	3,816,147	3,316,412	1,414,977	2,899,631	1,166,503
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	2,387,958	3,491,255	3,229,109	3,306,647	2,611,547	3,853,711	2,727,653	3,312,930	4,032,919	3,943,161

In the above statement of imports, the packages of oranges of all sizes are included: the wine was chiefly sherry: next to which in quantity was Malaga wine. The brandy imported from Spain has been imported chiefly for re-exportation. The high duty of 22*s.* 6*d.* and 5 per cent the gallon, prevents its use for adulteration; and its quality is so inferior as to prevent its competing at the same duty with French brandy.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Spain, in 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841		1842	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Apparel, Slops and haberdashery	£			
Arms and ammunition	do			
Beans and hams	cwts.			
Beef and pork	barrels			
Beer and ale	do.			
Books, printed	cwts.			
Brass and copper manufactures	do			
Butter and cheese	do			
Coals, culm, and cinders	tons			
Cordage	cwts.			
Cotton manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the yard	yards			
—— hosiery, lace, and small wares	£			
Cotton, twist, and yarn	lbs.			
Earthenware of all sorts	pieces			
Fish, herrings	barrels			
Glass, entered by weight	cwts.			
—— ditto, at value	£			
Hardwares and cutlery	cwts.			
Hats, beaver and felt	doz.			
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	tons			
Lead and shot	do.			
Leather, wrought and unwrought	lbs.			
—— saddlery and harness	£			
Linen manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the yard	yards			
—— thread, tapes, and small wares	£			
—— yarn	lbs.			
Machinery and mill work	£			
Painters' colours	do			
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches	do.			
Salt	bushels			
Silk manufactures	£			
Soap and candles	lbs.			
Stationery of all sorts	£			
Sugar refined	cwts.			
Tin, unwrought	do.			
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates	£			
Wool, sheep and lambs'				
Woollen and worsted yarn	lbs.			
Woollen manufactures; viz.,				
—— entered by the piece	pieces			
—— do. do. yard	yards			
—— hosiery and small wares	£			
All other articles	do.			
Total declared value				

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Spain in 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841	1842	ARTICLES.	1841	1842
Ashes, pearl and pot	cwts.		Saltpetre and cubic nitre, refined	cwts.	
Cinnamon	lbs.		Silk manufactures of India; viz.,		
Cloves	do.		— bandannoes, romals, and handkerchiefs	pieces	
Cocoa	do.		—— crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	number	
Coffee	do.		— crapes in piece, gowns	pieces	
Corn, wheat, meal, and flour	cwts.		— taffeties, damasks, and other silks in piece	do.	
Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuit's bark	lbs.		Spirits, rum	proof gallons	
Cotton piece goods of India	pieces		— brandy	do.	
Cotton manufactures, entered at value	£		— Geneva	do.	
Ginger	cwts.		Sugar, unrefined	cwts.	
Gum arabic	do.		Tea	lbs.	
— lac dye	do.		Tin	do.	
— shellac	lbs.		Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	
Indigo	do.		— bonges, and small unmanufactured	do.	
Iron in bars	tons		Wine; viz.,		
Linens; viz.,			—— French	gals.	
— plain linens and diaper, entered by the piece	pieces		—— Portugal	do.	
— ditto, at value	£		—— Spanish	do.	
Nutmegs	lbs.		—— Madeira	do.	
Opium	do.		—— Rhenish	do.	
Pepper	do.		—— other sorts	do.	
Tamarinds	cwts.		—— of all sorts	do.	
Rice	do.				
Rhubarb	do.				

Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain, in 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.		1841	1842
Barilla	cwt.	39,241	19,960
Bark, or tanning, or dyeing	do.	1	
Brimstone	do.		100
Cheese	lbs.	1,241	
Chestnuts	do.	448	
Cocoa	do.		106
Copper, unwrought	cwt.		1
Cork, unmanufactured	do.	1,256	3,022
Corn, wheat	qrs.	33,276	66,126
— pease and beans	do.	1	1
— wheat, meal and flour	cwt.	2,065	132
Cotton, Pernambuco	lbs.		112
Cotton manufactures at value	£	1	
Figs	cwt.	3,919	4,212
Hides, ox and cow	do.		304
Iron in bars	tons	23	56
Lead pig	do.	1,002	993
Leather gloves	pairs	150	113
Linseed and rapeseed, in packages, &c.			
Oil, olive, exceeding 200 gallons in a package	tuns	1,021	726
— olive, not exceeding 200 gallons in a package	do.	12,015	18,164
Onions, plain and dressed, exceeding 14 lbs. each inclusive	do.	10,121	13,536
Onions, plain and dressed, entered by the parcel	parcels	189	
Oranges at value	£	19	3
Raisins of the sun	cwt.	1,177	1,794
Madder	do.	5,056	6,629
Madder root	do.		8
Oil, olive	gals.	192,062	1,113,694
Pepper	lbs.	1	6
Pimento	do.	5	
Quicksilver	do.	1,413,456	2,896,432
Raisins	cwts.	161,063	199,520
Rice	do.	1	
Safflower	do.		2
Seeds, Flax seed and Linseed	bushels	114	60
Shumac	cwts.	611	
Silk, raw and waste	lbs.	1,899	3,732
— thrown	do.	120	
Silk manufactures of Europe, &c., entered by weight	do.	208	353
Spelter	cwts.	45	
Spirits, Rum	proof gals.		2
— Brandy	do.	93,761	11,200
Tea	lbs.	148	
Timber, fir, oak and unenumerated, 8 inches square or upwards	loads	1	1
— staves, battens, boards, planks, sawn or split	do.		2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lbs.	9,032	
— manufactured and snuff	do.	218	728
Wax, bees'	cwts.		24
Wine; viz.,			
French	gals.	2	11
Portugal	do.	720	
Spanish	do.	3,137,611	2,896,211
Madeira	do.	10	6
Other sorts	do.	18	137
Wine of all sorts		3,137,373	2,896,475
Wool, cotton	lbs.	20	
— sheep's	do.	1,109,200	670,230

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to the Canaries.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cattle, Lgnes						365		733		
Cheese	327					5600		2,372		
Coffee and cocoa	1,025	827	51	1,242	701					
Corn and flour		79	15	1,235	823		817			2
Cotton piece goods not in packages										
Cotton piece goods not in packages, pieces	15,161	1,166	11,195	14,121	6,311	5,476	10,135	11,292	9,117	2,295
Iron, cast	20		6	13	6	4	11	39	13	21
Linen piece goods not in packages, pieces	1,232			1,145			1,921	19	25	863
Pepper, all sorts						1,647		2,275		
Silk manufactures, viz.										
Ribbons, pieces	125	30	101	92	213	166	272	302	200	135
Spirits, rum, proof gall.		2,521	101							32
— brandy	115	1,670	1,017	2,716	2,117	1,065	1,272	1,228	285	124
— tobacco						218	245	104		1
Tea	811	96	13	947	677			1,256	253	
Timber, unenumerated, stds.		17,231								
Wine of all sorts	6,168		1,091	2,924	1,213	601	129	2,511	824	1,124

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from the Canaries.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Barilla	1,965	34,675	111,242	63,071	27,911	27,350	23,925	1,781	7,183	6,113
Cochineal			162	146	134	365		1,317		2,361
Madder and Garancine				1						
Raisins of the sun, in packages		206					1	2		
Oil, palm						6		165	11	21
Silk, raw and waste	48		15	201	1,101	167	136	6		
Wine of all sorts	150,113	176,178	733,151	727,427	733,072	1,013,111	24,921	135,113	137,206	230,021

The wines of the Canaries are often sold as Madeira, – and with care they might, it is affirmed, be produced of equally good quality. Area of Teneriff, Canary, Palma, &c., about 2,500 English square miles: population about 240,000. The formation of these islands is volcanic; very fertile, where there is humidity. Average produce: wine, 54,000 pipes; barilla, 2,000,000 quintals; wheat, millet, rye, and barley, about 150,000 quarters; potatoes, about 500,000 barrels; also fruits, and various vegetables.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the Canaries.

ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	333	364	326	497	562	559	760	963	564	1
Arms and ammunition	13	27	..	67	237	19	..	179	170	43
Beads and beads	5	23	6	17	28	15	22	16	11	
Beef and pork	387	169	2	6	13	..	..	9	3	
Beer and ale	43	75	24	37	56	34	43	65	25	24
Books, printed	30	33	23	31	..	..	50	58	8	96
Brass and copper manufactures	253	85	135	295	91	72	136	139	89	70
Butter and Cheese	96	144	9	33	45	37	85	58	50	18
Coals, culm, and cinders	11	..	..	..	..	..	144	2	..	24
Cordage	..	25	..	57	..	..	..	119	63	..
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard	15,646	9,899	15,079	18,265	12,656	21,367	22,092	26,221	25,079	26,016
— bowery, lace, and small wares	515	339	852	541	715	940	928	1,122	1,122	1,191
— twist and yarn	131	76	52	60	29	31	64	30	250	87
Earthenware of all sorts	363	317	636	527	561	654	664	669	967	1,549
Fish, herrings	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Glass, entered by weight	130	226	21	139	200	82	61	185	98	79
Ditto at value	..	..	14	10	13	1	..	..	10	..
Hardware and cutlery	636	830	1,116	911	824	1,034	892	1,111	1,273	963
Hats, beaver and felt	719	867	643	332	271	139	5	538	97	..
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	1,260	503	1,264	1,544	1,150	2,041	2,958	3,673	2,679	1,751
Lead and shot	16	40	61	13	3	..	40	24	16	20
Leather, wrought and unwrought	..	4	53	35	15	6	31	2	43	22
— saddlery and harness	59	15	56	17	10	75	32	79	36	13
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard	1,963	2,142	3,142	1,911	1,041	1,731	3,634	3,744	4,245	4,052
— thread, tapes, and small wares	8	..	2	14	10	..	..	..	10	14
— yarn	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Machinery and mill work	5	70	63	6	23	93	142	61	3	25
Painters' colours	19	96	69	32	87	96	64	189	234	161
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	10	96	24	53	15	4	85	161	41	117
Rags	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	460	119	364	111	130	466	130	193	73	317
Soap and candles	162	719	69	48	28	106	..	14	30	14
Stationery of all sorts	114	150	36	63	63	39	84	33	62	197
Sugar, refined	871	39	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..
Tin, unwrought	100	..	31	..	..	..	3	70	..	..
Tin and pewter ware and tin plates	91	14	201	111	114	23	167	237	329	94
Woollen and worsted yarn	..	110	8	6	..	12	28	..	..	..
— manufactures entered by the piece	3,431	1,867	3,117	1,163	2,054	5,193	4,324	3,455	2,959	3,393
— ditto, by the yard	715	916	1,191	661	611	1,095	1,137	1,214	1,270	1,365
— bowery and small wares	131	74	77	67	39	91	41	114	149	75
All other articles	1,256	697	1,801	1,000	567	1,016	1,963	1,124	659	993
Total declared value	33,293	31,163	38,567	30,666	33,366	49,329	41,951	47,093	47,210	51,462

Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom with Spain, Balearic Isles, and Canaries.

YEARS	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign		TOTAL.		British		Foreign		TOTAL	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	331	39,350	13	2,063	369	41,919	354	37,723	29	3,511	383	41,234
1832	231	24,911	17	2,000	248	27,711	263	24,874	25	2,823	288	27,317
1833	301	33,665	11	1,395	312	35,170	291	33,537	13	1,697	304	35,234
1834	371	36,393	18	2,745	389	39,138	371	41,125	12	1,745	383	42,870
1835	363	37,894	13	1,948	376	39,842	373	39,519	21	2,543	394	42,062
1836	313	36,131	28	4,005	341	40,136	357	43,317	11	1,731	368	45,048
1837	180	24,474	18	2,958	198	27,432	345	39,241	14	2,693	359	41,934
1838	494	52,438	14	1,378	508	53,816	517	56,638	12	1,830	529	58,468
1839	456	44,092	12	1,359	468	45,451	531	53,815	16	2,321	547	56,136
1840	500	46,196	10	1,191	510	47,387	573	57,511	16	1,800	589	59,311
1841	530	50,439	10	1,872	540	52,311	611	64,321	18	2,270	629	66,591

SHIPPING employed in the Trade between Spain and the Canary Islands.

YEARS	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831												
1832	91	2,504	..	..	91	2,504	76	2,246	1	99	91	2,437
1833	59	5,619	..	..	69	5,619	34	4,552	..	..	34	4,552
1834	34	4,410	1	104	35	3,514	34	3,711	1	92	35	3,803
1835	23	2,563	..	..	23	2,563	22	2,311	1	240	23	2,551
1836	27	2,662	1	345	28	3,007	27	2,872	6	773	33	3,645
1837	31	3,176	1	131	32	3,476	23	2,384	4	692	27	2,976
1838	30	2,514	2	231	32	2,745	27	2,481	5	459	32	2,940
1839	21	2,292	4	453	25	2,745	21	1,942	7	1,189	28	3,131
1840	11	1,206	1	312	12	1,518	13	1,255	7	784	19	2,039

FISHERIES AND COASTING-TRADE OF SPAIN.

In order to encourage the fisheries of Spain the importation of all foreign fish, except cured codfish and stockfish, is prohibited. The shores of Spain along the Atlantic and the Mediterranean abound with varieties of fish,—but a sufficient quantity has never been caught or cured for the consumption of a population who have generally observed the Lent and fasts of the Roman Catholic Church; and it is owing to this circumstance that the importation of foreign cod-fish is not prohibited. Along the shores and indentations of the Bay of Biscay a kind of cuttle-fish, much esteemed for eating, salmon, and various other kinds of fish abound,—and the fishery forms a source of considerable employment and profit to the inhabitants of Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, Santander, and other places along the coasts of this bay and the Atlantic shores of Gallicia. The herring and pilchard fishery at Ferrol produces more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of this district. Along the coast from Gibraltar to the frontiers of Portugal the fishery is also followed by some of the inhabitants at several places along the shore. Within the Mediterranean, especially at Malaga and Carthagena, a considerable fishery is carried on; and anchovies and other varieties of fish are abundant and sold at low prices for daily use.

The coasting-trade of Spain is limited to national vessels. This trade employs a great number of small vessels in carrying wines and various other articles from the places where they are the most abundant to those where they are most wanted, or, to and from the ports which are legally open for the foreign or the colonial trade of Spain. We have, however, no returns that can be relied on of the number of coasting-vessels, nor even of those employed in the colonial and foreign trade of Spain, and we can only refer generally to such returns as we have been able to procure of the navigation and trade of the provincial seaports.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF CATALONIA.

BARCELONA is the most important manufacturing and trading town in Spain, though its trade is said to have greatly declined since Spain lost her American

possessions. Its harbour is sheltered by a mole, but large vessels cannot enter, nor anchor without being exposed to the winds in the bay. The British trade at Barcelona is unimportant. In 1831, 18 British vessels entered, and 110 other vessels arrived at Barcelona from foreign ports.

"The province, or, more properly speaking, the principality of Catalonia, is divided into four provinces, Barcelona, Tarragona, Lesida, and Gerona. It is 70 leagues in length from west to east, and 50 wide from north to south, contains 70 leagues of coast on the Mediterranean, 260 in circumference, and 1000 square leagues of surface; it contains 12 cities, 242 villages, 1523 hamlets, 22 garrisons—and many rivers, 22 of which empty themselves into the Mediterranean.

"Besides the British consular residence at Barcelona, there were formerly six British vice-consulates, but that of Villa Nova has been suppressed. Of the remaining five that of Tarragona is the most important.

"*Rosas*, situated near France at the eastern extremity of Catalonia, has a spacious bay, which during the war afforded an excellent refuge for our ships; at present it is scarcely of any importance to British commerce. Its export of cork has ceased.

"*Palamos* and *Matano* are also almost entirely without commerce with England; the chief employment at Matano is ship-building, but in time of war both places may be useful in supplying our navy with provisions and water.

"*Tarragona* and *Salou* are the only two ports in this consulate which supply exports for the English markets.

"It is difficult to obtain exact statistical information, but the population of this principality is estimated at about 1,300,000 souls.

"*Barcelona* may be considered the commercial capital of Spain, and its geographical position, its establishments of manufactures and the industry of its inhabitants, are likely to continue it so under all circumstances.

"There are 18 resident consuls; in 1826 the population was only 100,639; in 1829 it had encreased 13,141, and is now supposed to contain about 200,000 souls; it has eight hospitals, a university, a seminary, a society of 'Belles Lettres,' many colleges and establishments of literature and science, in which 4000 students are taught gratuitously,—several valuable libraries that contain the archives of Arragon, the most complete and extended record in existence. It may be said in general to possess all the elements of the first capital in Spain, and would probably ere this have been extended to double its present size, but being a garrison town and of course surrounded by walls, the population has hitherto been compressed into a small space; but the suppression of the convents, and the extension of the sea-wall, have afforded opportunities of enlarging and beautifying the town, which have been eagerly embraced. The new buildings will bear comparison with Regent-street in London or the Rue de Rivoli in Paris, and the *coup d'œil* from the centre of the Plaza de Palacio is not to be rivalled.

"The trade of Barcelona with England has entirely changed its character within the last few years. In the year 1825 the import trade by British ships consisted in corn, cod-fish, broad-cloths, bags, bombazeens, flannels, hardware, cotton, and hides. In that year there were imported only 17,500 quintals of cod and stockfish; while in the preceding year the import was 24,600; in the year 1823, 34,100 quintals; and in 1822, 57,200. Of the 17,300 quintals imported in 1825, there can only be counted 5000 of Newfoundland. After this depression the trade again recovered itself in this article, for in 1828 there were imported 45,000 quintals of Newfoundland cod, 12,000 Norway, 7,000 sundry stockfish, and 28,000 Shetland ling and cod. Up to the year 1832 the British trade averaged about 24 to 26 vessels per annum, chiefly importing cotton, fish, and hides, but not a single vessel laden with coals nor machinery. Since that year the introduction of these articles has taken place, the import of fish gradually disappearing, and the cotton trade was lost by prohibition, and at last the fish trade also. In 1837 we imported in 23 vessels nothing but coals and iron. In 1838, coals and iron only in 14 vessels. In 1839 the same kind of cargoes in 30 vessels. In 1840, the same sort of cargoes, with

one of sugar in 35 vessels, and in 1841 nothing but coals, iron, and machinery in 57 vessels.

"It will thus be observed that though our trade with Barcelona has doubled in extent, it is now entirely confined to two articles.

"There are no exports from the port of Barcelona to England, each of the 57 vessels of last year having gone away in ballast, the greater number to Marseilles, but some few to Tarragona and Salou, where they have taken in wine, nuts, almonds, and brandies."—*Report on Catalonia*, 1842.

NAVIGATION, &c., for the Year ending 31st December, 1842.

	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
BARCELONA.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Invoice Value of Cargoes
				£				£
British	69	9,442	572	37,410	69	9,442	572	4[illegible]
Spanish	3190	153,349	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	2,645	111,31[illegible]	2[illegible]	3[illegible]
French	72	13,[illegible]	7[illegible]	2[illegible]	72	13,[illegible]	4[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Tuscan	23	1,941	134	2[illegible]	23	1,941	130	31,[illegible]
Swedish	22	2,[illegible]	2[illegible]	5[illegible]	24	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Neapolitan	11	2,2[illegible]	1[illegible]	4,[illegible]	13	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	2,014
Sardinian	1	[illegible]	6	4[illegible]	1	[illegible]	6	...
Russian	2	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	6,[illegible]	2	5[illegible]	21	...
Danish	10	1,114	5[illegible]	10,314	7	[illegible]	4[illegible]	...
Austrian	4	[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2[illegible]	...
Brazilian	1	2[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1	2[illegible]	10	3,2[illegible]
Roman	1	17[illegible]	6	...	1	17[illegible]	6	2,[illegible]
Prussian	1	1[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1	1[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Total	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	3,[illegible]
TARRAGONA AND SALOU.				£				£
British	31	3,[illegible]	2[illegible]	3,[illegible]	30	3,3[illegible]	2[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Spanish	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	18,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]
French	14	1,[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	19	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	33,[illegible]
Swedish	9	1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	2,[illegible]	12	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Tuscan	14	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	15	1,[illegible]	11[illegible]	5,[illegible]
American	2	[illegible]	1[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]	2	1,[illegible]
Total	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	11[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2[illegible]

Of the 69 British arrivals, 52 vessels had coals, 3 coals and iron, 1 wheat in transit, 3 iron and bricks, 1 mixed cargo, 4 machinery, 1 machinery and iron, 1 gas pipes, 1 timber and fish, 2 cargoes not named: of the 69 departures, 65 were in ballast, 1 had mixed cargo, 1 part cargo (machinery), 1 part cargo (wheat), and 1 had coals.

Twenty-eight British vessels arrived at Tarragona, of which 24 were in ballast: 1 had almonds, 1 slate, and 1 marble in transit, and 1 fish and deals; and departed with cargoes of oil, nuts, wine, brandy, and corks, with the exception of 1 departed in ballast, and two remaining in port.

Three vessels arrived at Salou: 1 with raisins, 1 with marble, 1 in ballast, and departed with cargoes of nuts.

PORTS OF VALENCIA.

The port of Valencia is about two miles from the city, at Grao. Boats only can enter the harbour, and larger vessels anchor in the roadstead, which is exposed to south and south west gales. The population is estimated at about 64,000. Its manufactures of silks, and taffetas of silks, &c., must have greatly declined, or the accounts transmitted us of their former magnitude have been very greatly exaggerated.

ALICANT is considered the principal commercial port of Valencia, but its harbour is no more than a roadstead in a deep bay, where all large vessels anchor, but small vessels

lay near the pier. Population about 11,000. The trade of this and the other ports of the province, has declined very much during late years, both as to importation and to exportation generally, with the probability of continuing stationary, owing to the heavy duties levied on almost every article of importation, and the prohibition of a great number, together with the many vexatious and unnecessary formalities required by the new tariff published this year in Spain. The exportation of barilla, and the cultivation of it, have declined greatly, in consequence of the great adulteration in the preparation of it in this province, and the consequent substitution of chemical substance for it where it was formerly imported. The exportation of raisins has increased greatly within a few years; the quantity in the year just expired (1841) being 192,000 cwts. to all parts, chiefly to Great Britain.

The effect of the high duties levied on articles of importation, and the numerous prohibitions, is that smuggling is extensively carried on, partly by the connivance of the custom-house officers in classing articles under false denominations, and partly clandestinely by Spaniards, for no British subject is known to be concerned in fiscal frauds. *All sorts of cotton manufactures being prohibited, are smuggled into this part of Spain from Gibraltar, Algiers, and Oran, chiefly by Spanish fishing boats, which take the goods to be smuggled ashore. The whole population of this part of Spain is clothed and supplied for household use with such prohibited articles, which are sold openly in the towns.*

Port charges on shipping, entering, and clearing out in ports of Valencia; say on vessels of 300 tons, which pay the maximum rate for anchorage. Tonnage is paid at 1 real vellon per ton, should the vessel load outwards—if cleared in ballast, nothing.

	Spanish Vessels, reals vellon.	Foreign Vessels reals vellon.
Anchorage	75	75
Health visit and pratique	15,2	98
Captain of the port	8	8
Bill of health	14	25
Tonnage duty 1 real per ton, if loaded outwards	300	300
If cleared in ballast	0	0
Mole duty and light	24	120
Tarifa light, inwards and outwards, 24 maravedis per ton	211,26	48 mars. or double 423,18
	647,28	1,049,18
	£6 2 7 sterl.	£10 10 0 sterl.

There are not any ports in this province where goods may be warehoused on importation, and afterwards re-exported duty free.

The custom-house regulations for entry and clearance of ships and merchandize are as follows; viz.,

Manifest of the ship's cargo, tonnage, and crew, to be made within twenty-four hours after pratique being given, when two custom-house officers are put on board; the consignees then enter their merchandize (Spanish consul's certificate from the port of loading not being now required), and obtain permission to discharge, which, when done, the officers report to the custom-house. To load the whole or part of an outward cargo, the master reports, and the shippers make their specific entries, the goods pass through the custom-house, and when on board the waiting-officers make returns, and with the receipts of the captain of the port and of the health-office of the respective charges being paid, the clearance is granted, and on the consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs certifying the number and qualities of the crews and of the cargo on board, the municipal bill of health is issued, and the vessel is then clear for sea.

British capital is at present employed in the establishment of smelting works at Alicante, for the smelting and refining of argentiferous ores from the rich mines of the province of Murcia, at Almagrera, &c., established by the British merchants of this place on an exten-

sive scale, under the denomination of "Asociacion Britanica," of which I, the consul, have been named president, and the scientific operations are conducted by a practical gentleman from Cornwall, with workmen from the same place, twenty-five in number, under whom are a sufficient number of Spanish assistants. The produce of the works within the year has been 100,000 ounces of pure silver, and 400 tons of lead. Following the example of the "Asociacion Britanica," five other joint-stock companies of Spaniards have been formed at this place, but on much smaller scales, but none of them have yet produced silver, being without proper scientific persons to conduct the operations.

Agriculture in this province has not improved, in general, owing to a succession of dry years: barilla, which formerly was the principal article, upwards of 500,000 cwts. being annually produced, does not now come up to 30,000 cwts. Raisins are the only article that has increased, nearly the whole of which are exported to England.

The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on extensively at Alcoy, in this province, but the qualities are inferior to British and much dearer. Paper is also manufactured of middling qualities at moderate prices, also common earthenware and crockery used by the inhabitants.

The population of this province has much decreased of late years; the emigration of agricultural labourers to Algeria continues to be considerable.

There are not at present any public works in progress, except the extension of the mole and the formation and repair of roads, which are actively proceeding.

There are five Spanish steam-vessels now plying from Cadiz to Genoa calling at the intermediate ports; also two French.

To give a statement of the articles prohibited to be imported, it would be necessary to copy the Spanish tariff, which is presumed to be in the possession of the Foreign Office. In general goods, imported in all foreign vessels pay one-third more duty than if in Spanish, the latter not being any particular privilege enjoyed by the former.

The average prices on board of the several articles of export are; viz,

		s.	d.	
Barilla	cwt.	12	0	sterling
Aniseed	do.	60	0	
Almonds	do.	68	0	
Raisins	do.	16	0	
Wine	pipe	140	0	
Olive Oil	gallon	5	0	
Silk	lb.	16	8	
Saffron	do.	45	0	
Mats	doz.	10	0	to 35s. according to sorts.

(Signed) JASPER WARING, Consul.

Alicante, 31*st December*, 1842.

The general trade of the province of Valencia is stated as follows, for the Years 1841 and 1842:

BRITISH VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841	156	14,188	1054	£44,828 sterling.
1842	181	9,949	1327	66,692 ,,

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

	1841.		1842.	
Newfoundland fish	52,379 lbs	£33,300 value	103,969 lbs.	£62,355 stlg.
Fire-bricks and clay		1,380		352
Iron				273
Coals and coke		1,453		3,712
Tobacco from England		8,695		
Total		£44,828		£66,692

BRITISH VESSELS OUTWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841.—No account.				
1842	182	10,039	1340	£139,919 sterling.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

DESCRIPTION.	1841		1842	
		£		£
Barilla to Ireland ..... cwts.	24,160	12,853	19,560	12,480
Wine to Great Britain ..... pipes	2,171	12,102	116	5,012
Raisins ..... cwts.	126,408	114,906	115,146	116,347
Almonds ..... do.	670	1,971	1,148	3,840
Lead ..... do.	11		6,800	4,200
Brandy	10	120		
Wines				
Oranges	420	650		..
Total		£144,662		£142,919

SPANISH VESSELS INWARDS

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841	127	15,902	2020	£307,140 sterling.
1842	116	15,578	1698	272,480 ..

ARTICLES IMPORTED

	1841.	1842.
Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Hides — From West Indies		
Sugar	£91,540	£83,760
Cocoa	21,205	27,320
Coffee	2,160	3,240
Hides	2,735	.....
Manufactures, British	54,100	33,700
,, French	76,500	71,960
,, Italian	18,100	52,500
Codfish, British	10,500	.....
Total	£307,140	£272,480

SPANISH VESSELS OUTWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841.—No account.				
1842	128	16,532	1741	£81,850 sterling.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1841.	1842.
Silk to France	£52,322	£38,100
Saffron ,, ditto	6,100	4,320
Brandy ,, West Indies	2,650	1,410
Oil ,, ditto and France	17,300	10,500
Wine ,, West Indies	3,250	2,000
Wool ,, France	22,100	24,050
Oranges ,, ditto	650	470
Raisins ,, ditto	620	
Total	£105,290	£81,850

Coasters are not included.

The above statements may not be quite correct, as reference to entries in the Spanish Custom Houses is not permitted, but the most accurate information obtainable has been procured, and is believed to be nearly right.

FRENCH VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841	71	11,278	1365	£12,250 sterling.
1842	32	3,958	386	5,600 ,,

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

	1841.	1842.
Linen	£9,350	£3400
Hardware	2,360	1600
Trinkets	540	600
Total	£12,250	£5600

FRENCH VESSELS OUTWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
1841.—No account.				
1842	32	3958	386	£34,080 sterling.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	1841.	1842.
Wool to France	£27,500	£16,780
Oil ,, ditto	6,850	7,300
Silk ,, ditto	7,370	8,600
Soffron ,, ditto	800	1,400
Total	£42,520	£34,080

SARDINIAN VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1841	9	827	73
1842	12	536	115

All in ballast.

SARDINIAN VESSELS OUTWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice value.
1841	9	827	73	£2580 sterling.
1842	12	536	115	5230 ,,

Articles exported.—Bass mats and ropes, £5230.

SWEDISH VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice value of Deals, &c.
1841	58	25,854	862	£7480 sterling.
1842	63	27,841	874	9350 ,,

Exported by the same vessels.—Salt, in 1841, £12,824; in 1842, £14,180.

AMERICAN VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice value of Tobacco.
1841	1	385	10	£12,400 sterling.
1842	1	1580	58	36,300

All sailed in ballast.

HAMBURGH VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessel.	Tons.	Crew.
1842	1	135	9

And 1 also in 1841.

Value of articles exported in 1841, by these vessels, £4680; in 1842, £3280, consisting of almonds, saffron, wine, and liquorice.

HANOVERIAN VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessel.	Tons.	Crew.
In ballast in 1842	1	231	10

Sailed with mats, wines, and saffron, value £1245 sterling.

DUTCH VESSELS INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice value of Cheese.
1841	5	643	42	£430 sterling.
1842	6	746	53	680 "

Sailed with cargoes for Holland. Value in 1841, £2156; in 1842, £4090, sterling. Articles exported.—Mats, aniseed, liquorice, and almonds.

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of the Province of Valencia during the Year 1842.

PORTS	ARRIVED. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	DEPARTED. Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
ALICANTE.				£ sterling.				£ sterling.
British	81	9,263	429	50,315	82	9,387	422	53,113
Spanish	52	10,341	531	225,120	47	9,930	253	2,500
French	8	1,278	87	.....	9	1,278	87	21,500
Sardinian	14	896	113	.....	14	896	113	5,000
Swedish	63	27,844	874	9,350	63	27,844	874	11,000
American	1	1,580	26	30,000	4	1,580	26	.....
Hamburg	1	135	9	.....	1	135	9	3,000
Hanoverian	1	231	10	.....	1	231	10	1,245
Dutch	6	746	53	4,000	6	746	53	4,000
Total	227	52,888	2,019	319,785	227	52,888	2,019	137,358
VALENCIA.								
British	23	2,532	170	30,527	22	2,532	164	.....
Spanish	64	8,258	864	42,500	73	9,474	838	10,500
French	23	2,560	299	5,000	23	2,560	299	12,000
Total	110	13,350	1333	88,027	118	14,566	1301	32,181
DENIA.								
British	64	8,190	454	.....	64	8,190	454	21,094
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	928	127	2,850
Total	64	8,190	454	.....	72	9,118	581	23,944
BENICARLO.								
British	4	432	25	.....	4	432	25	2,012
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	432	25	.....	4	432	25	2,012
ALTEA.								
British	9	884	66	.....	9	884	66	8,000
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	884	66	.....	9	884	66	8,000

Four British vessels arrived at Benicarlo in 1842, in ballast, and sailed with wine for London.

Carthagena is the most commodious and safe Spanish port in the Mediterranean. Population of the city about 29,000.

"The articles exported from Carthagena and the province of Murcia, consist of wheat, barley, Indian corn, oil, barilla, red pepper, bass-weed, raw and manufactured silk. All of which are produced in the province of Murcia; a considerable quantity of plain and cut glass is exported from this to the north of Spain.

"The principal articles of merchandize imported into Carthagena, consist of bacallao, or salt-fish, sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, tobacco, pepper, iron, cinnamon, soap, and brandy, from America, Biscay, Majorca, and Cataluña. A few articles of English and French manufactures are imported, such as hardware, linens, and woollens, the consumption in this province being very limited.

"The trade of Carthagena has been declining for the last thirty years, but it is during these last fifteen or twenty years that it is so much fallen off. Two causes have conspired to produce this decline: namely, first the raging of an epidemical fever in 1804, 1810, 1811, and 1812, to which from 20,000 to 30,000 of the inhabitants fell victims, out of a population of 50,000; and secondly, the abandonment of the naval arsenal, which is now in a state of decay. The population is now estimated at 11,000.

"The commerce of this city is at present in a very distressed state, and with respect to an increase of trade, it is believed that it must gradually improve, as the mines in this neighbourhood are now taking a favourable turn; which with proper management will undoubtedly return immense profits to the shareholders at large, and thereby improve the commerce of Carthagena.

"All kinds of cotton goods, earthenware, glassware, furniture, tobacco, snuff, lead mineral, quicksilver, sulphur, manufactured hides, ditto tin or pewter, books, every sort of embroidered manufacture, marble, gold and silver jewellery, &c., are absolutely prohibited to be imported.

"No prohibition exists here with respect to articles imported from countries not being the place of their growth or production, such articles are admitted upon the same terms, whether coming direct from the place of their production, or from any other country.

"Spanish vessels enjoy privileges of importation; namely, all goods or merchandize in Spanish vessels upon importation pay a fixed per centage on the value of the article, but if the same article is imported in a foreign vessel, it pays a greater, and sometimes a half more duty.

"The tonnage duty and other dues on a foreign vessel of 100 tons burden entering at and clearing from the port of Carthagena, are

	rls.	£	s	d.
Tonnage duty, 1 real vellon per ton	100	1	1	3
Anchorage	55	0	11	8
Free of the port	6	0	1	4
Captain of the port	6	0	1	4
Battery pass	8	0	1	9
Lighthouse, 12 qts. per ton	1414	1	10	0
Obtaining ship's papers	20	0	4	3
Brokerage	40	0	8	6

"All foreign ships if not liable to quarantine, pay a duty to the Health Board for admitting them to free pratique, called estrangeria, of 98 rls or 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

"The bonding system of warehousing goods is not adopted here. The law is, that the duties must be paid on all goods and merchandize within four months after they are deposited in the custom-house, or immediately on being landed; if not deposited in the custom-house. There are no ports wherein goods may be warehoused on importation, and afterwards exported with or without payment of duties."—*Consular Report*, 1842.

British Trade.—The trade of England with Carthagena is of comparative small value. In 1837 there arrived six vessels, importing only 240*l.* value of goods, and sailing with produce of the country. In 1842, there arrived only

three British vessels, two of which were from England, importing British goods valued at 19,404*l.*, and one from Jamaica. Thirteen small new Granadian vessels of only 1023 tons, arrived with assorted cargoes from Jamaica, and two Spanish vessels from the same place. These vessels enjoying much greater privileges than British vessels, and the importation being of articles which would pay higher duty than if imported from Europe.—See Tariffs.

ANDALUSIAN PORTS.—*Cadiz* and *Malaga* are the only seaports of any foreign commercial importance, though there are numerous other harbours which carry on a coasting trade and the fisheries. The harbour of *Almeria* is deep, well sheltered, and capacious. It was formerly considered a most important place, on account of its deep port and the richness of the surrounding parts of Granada: population about 18,000. Its foreign trade has greatly declined, but it has still a coasting trade of some importance.

Malaga is a tolerably good port defended by a long mole. It had formerly a considerable import and export trade, but this has greatly declined, owing to the same vicious customs' laws and duties, which now prevail in all Spanish ports. The imports are colonial products, and legally such manufactures as pay only moderate duties; all others are introduced by the smuggler. The exports consist principally of wines and excellent raisins, almonds, figs, lemons, olive-oil, some brandy, anchovies, and the lead of Granada. Of the 33,000 to 40,000 pipes of Malaga wines produced, from 20,000 to 28,000 pipes are exported. Fresh grapes, as well as Muscatel raisins, are exported to England and other parts.

Gross Return of British Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Malaga during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1841.

PORTS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
Malaga	167	12,727	920	79,531	157	11,561	869	117,749
Almeria	78	8,131	378	1,404	78	8,131	378	24,219
Adra	23	2,341	104	2,037	23	2,341	104	10,139
Total ...	279	23,119	1402	80,332	260	22,233	1602	151,907

Of the 167 British vessels which arrived at Malaga in 1841, there were from Great Britain, with machinery 8, sawdust 4, coals 8, iron and coke 12, iron and machinery 1, iron 31, in ballast 5, iron and coals 2, fire-bricks 1, sundries 1.

From Gibraltar, in ballast 29, sundries 5, spars 1, horns 3, coals 1, transit 3, staves 9, iron 2, pencils 1, machinery 1.

From Almeria, in ballast 2, iron 1.

From Cadiz, fruit 1, in ballast 1.

From Adra, iron 1, bricks and iron 1, ballast 2, fire-bricks 1, in transit 1.

From Marseilles, in transit 1, in ballast 1.

From Oran, in ballast 3, in transit 2.

From Guernsey, in ballast 5; from Jersey, in ballast 3; from Carthagena, in ballast

1; from St. Petersburg, in ballast 1; from Denia, in transit 6; from Calpé, in transit 1; from Tarragona, in transit 2; from Alicante, in transit 1; from Halifax, codfish 1.

Of the 157 British vessels which departed from Malaga in 1841, there were for Great Britain, with fruit 53, wine 1, oil and wine 3, oil 17, fruit and oil 3, in transit 1, sundries 1.

For Gibraltar, ballast 3, lead 2, wine 5, sugar 2, fruit 15, bricks 2, in transit 3, oils &c. 2, bricks and fruit 1, oil and wine 1, sundries 2.

For Oran, sundries 1; for Marseilles, in transit 1, in ballast 6; for Cadiz, in ballast 4; for Faro, in ballast 5; for Stettin, oil 4; for Palermo, in ballast 1; for St. Thomas, sundries 1; for Leghorn, in transit 1; for Rio de Janeiro, wine 1; for Xavea, in ballast 1; for Seville, in ballast 3; for Malta, in ballast 1; for Alicante, in ballast 3; for Denia, fruits 1; for Almeria, in ballast 2; for Tarragona, in ballast 1; for Guernsey, fruit 1; for St. Petersburg, fruit 1; for Adra, in ballast 1, iron and coke 1; for Jersey, fruit 1.

Of the 78 British vessels which arrived at Almeria in 1841, there were from Great Britain, with coals 7, coke, &c. 23, sundries 1, coke and coals 10, coke and bricks 3, machinery 1, coke and machinery 3, iron and coke 4, coals and iron 3.

From Ancona, linseed in transit 1; from Oran, in ballast 1, in transit 1; from Gibraltar, in ballast 3, in transit 4; from Garrucha, coals and coke 1, ballast 2; from Algiers, in ballast 2; from Adra, in ballast 3; from Malaga, in ballast 2; from Vera, in ballast 2; from Malta, in transit 1.

Of the 78 British vessels which departed from Almeria in 1841, there were for Great Britain, with lead, wool, and colocynth 1, linseed 1, barilla 1, lead 7, lead and grapes 2.

For Vera, with coke, &c. 7; for Gibraltar, in ballast 7, in transit 3; for Antwerp, lead 1; for Cadiz, in ballast 4; for Malta, cocoa 1, in transit 1; for Garrucha, coals, &c. 3, coke 2; for Genoa, lead and bass rope 1, steel 2; for Adra, coke and coals 21, coals and machinery 4; for Teneriffe, in ballast 1; for Denia, in ballast 2; for Villaracos, coke 3; for Malaga, in ballast 1; for Marseilles, in ballast 1; for Leghorn, in ballast 1.

Of the 25 British vessels which arrived at Adra in 1841, there were from Great Britain, none.

The whole of the vessels which arrived from Almeria, with coke 8, coals and coke 7, and machinery 2, coals 5, coals and iron 1, coke and iron 1, ballast 1.

Of the 25 British vessels which departed from Adra in 1841, there were for Great Britain, with lead, 3.

For Malaga, in ballast 8; for Marseilles, lead 1; for Lisbon, in ballast 1; for Cadiz, in ballast 1; for Gibraltar, in ballast 1; for Quebec, in ballast 1; for Alicante, in ballast 3; for Denia, in ballast 2; for Almeria, in ballast 2; for Leghorn, lead 2.

Marbella has good deep anchorage in its bay. The harbour of *Algesiras*, in the bay of Gibraltar, has good and deep anchorage, but very little trade.

Aguamonte is a fishing-port at the mouth of the Guadina.

St. Lucar, at the mouth of the Guadalquivar, is the port of Seville, although vessels of about 100 tons ascend from the sea to the latter, and smaller craft navigate the river up to Cordova. *Port St. Mary*, in the bay of Cadiz, may be considered as a mere dependant harbour for the trade of the latter in wine.

Cadiz, which has still a population of about 58,000 inhabitants, was long the most important seaport of Spain. Its good harbour and its immediate proximity to the Atlantic, rendered it the most convenient port in Spain for the foreign and American trade. It held the monopoly of the latter until 1778; and, after that monopoly was abolished, Cadiz still continued to engross the greater share of it, until the independence of Spanish America. It was made a free port in 1832,

but this privilege was withdrawn on account of the smuggling trade. Cadiz and St. Mary are still the outlets for the foreign sherry trade.

The following account of the trade of Andalusia is extracted from the report of the British Consul at Cadiz, for the year 1842.

"Commerce in the province of Andalusia, which is in a most depressed state, consists in the importation of colonial produce from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, in Spanish vessels. Under the same flag are imported into Cadiz, cocoa, hides, cochineal indigo, and other produce of South America. Certain manufactured goods, namely, silks, linens, and woollen cloths, iron hoops, tin, glass, hard and earthenwares, butter and cheese, are likewise chiefly imported from England, France, and Germany, in Spanish vessels. Codfish, still an article of great consumption in this province, though less than heretofore, is chiefly imported under the British flag; 50 of our vessels having arrived in this port from Newfoundland during the last year, and only 2 Spanish vessels within the same period.

"Large quantities of staves for wine casks, and occasionally some tobacco for the royal monopoly, are imported in American and other foreign vessels from the United States. Timber is imported from Russia, Sweden, and Norway.

"Exportation consists chiefly of wines, quicksilver, salt, fruit, olive oil, wool, and cork.

	IMPORTATION TRADE.				EXPORTATION TRADE			
		Vessels.	Tons.	Value.		Vessels.	Tons.	Value.
1837	Arrived	327	51,899	£980,948	Sailed	345	50,542	£ 834,153
1838	,,	290	44,503	33,031	,,	289	44,443	1,010,981
1839	,,	287	39,435	18,588	,,	284	39,094	1,154,051
1840	,,	322	49,460	39,528	,,	319	48,451	1,088,768
1841	,,	292	45,801	36,880	,,	288	45,594	878,643
1842	,,	295	46,028	29,351	,,	300	46,901	710,514

"This declension in the trade is attributable to the present prohibitive system, which is *condemned by mercantile people of every class*, who are universally anxious for the imposition of a fair and moderate duty upon every article of use or consumption in Spain.

"The prohibitory system is carried to a length absolutely to exclude the fair trader from competing with the smuggler, and is consequently most injurious to the revenue.

"The immense duties upon most admissible articles, and the total prohibition of others, have occasioned a most extensive and well organized contraband trade throughout the country, and by this illicit trade admissible articles are introduced into the interior from 100 to 300 per cent below the duties imposed. All goods imported in foreign vessels are subject to the same duties, which are about one-third heavier than those levied upon goods imported in Spanish vessels. British vessels are consequently excluded from participating in import freight.

"Cotton goods, brandy, soap, quicksilver, sulphur, gunpowder, fire-arms, salt, oil paints, hats, and also many articles of inferior value are totally prohibited.

"At *Seville* and in *Cadiz* several hundred people are now employed in making with hand-looms, a coarse linen, in general use by the lower order of the Spaniards.

"This coarse manufactory will prosper and increase as long as the present high duties continue to be levied on foreign linens, and the supplies of yarn can be furnished at the present price from England.

"Leather, soap, glass, coarse woollen cloths, and hats, are also manufactured in this province.

"A pottery was established at Seville in the year 1841, wherein 300 Spaniards and 30 British subjects are employed.

"During the last year, the proprietors sold about 1100 tons measurement of earthenware for use in Seville and other parts of Spain. The common white more nearly resembles the English earthenware than the imitation of the coloured.

"The difference with respect to port and other charges at Cadiz, is, that British vessels pay a tonnage duty of 1 real de vellon, or 2½*d.* sterling; and for light duty, 24 maravedis,

or 1½*d.* sterling; exchange 37½*d.* per dollar of exchange; whereas Spanish vessels are exempt from the tonnage duty, and pay for light duty, 12 maravedis, or ¾ farthings and a half sterling at the same exchange.

"At San Luca de Barrameda, Spanish vessels pay 1 real de vellon, or 2½*d.* sterling per ton, whereas the tonnage duty on British vessels is regulated by the following schedule.

Reals de Vellon.	£	s.	d.	Reals de Vellon.	£	s.	d.
30 tons burden 80 =	0	16	7½	From 180 „ 250 . . 1200 =	12	9	0¼
From 30 to 70 . . 200 =	2	1	6	„ 250 „ 320 . . 1600 =	16	12	0½
„ 70 „ 120 . . 400 =	4	3	0	„ 320 and above 2000 =	20	15	0½
„ 120 „ 180 . . 800 =	8	6	0				

Exchange at 37½*d.* per dollar of Exchange.

"In addition to these vast differential duties, British vessels moreover pay in that port 75 reals de vellon, or 15*s.* 6½*d.* sterling at the above exchange as governor's fees, which Spanish vessels do not pay. Goods may be warehoused at Cadiz on importation, and be exported within two years upon the payment of one per cent deposit duty."

In 1843 the trade of Cadiz is described as follows:

"The commerce of Cadiz is in a most deplorable state. In the words of the merchants, it is reduced to a bagatelle. And even this 'bagatelle' commerce is with England, the chief article being wine (sherry), besides a little cork and salt. This miserable condition of a fine province like Cadiz arises entirely from a want of a commercial treaty, from which want, not England, but Spain is suffering. No people can trade with this country. The duties prohibit all imports, whilst smuggling is the only thing which keeps up the idea of trade throughout the province. Everybody smuggles. In fact, the profession of smuggling has become so congenial to the habits of the people, that it will require a very powerful hand to suppress it, on the making of any commercial treaty with England. As it is, the government must suffer a dreadful loss, for they spend a great sum to keep up the preventive service, while they do not get a farthing by the importation of articles of foreign manufacture. The principal articles of this smuggling commerce are English goods, especially wearing apparel."—*Cadiz, 30th March*, 1843.

"Were it not for the few English ships in the port of Cadiz, the trade of this fine city would be reduced to absolute nullity. The resident English families are reduced to two, and on these few residents the government has recently played a singular trick. The government, having sold all the church property, were compelled to make some provision to keep the clergy from starving, and as 'extraordinary' provisions are not binding on foreigners, they have declared this to be ordinary."

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports of Cadiz and San Luca in 1842.

NATIONS	ARRIVED				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
CADIZ				£				£
British	2[illegible]	46[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	3[illegible]	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]
Spanish	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]
French	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish & Norwegian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAN LUCA								
British	81	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total British vessels in 1841.—Arrived at Cadiz 292, value of cargoes £36,850; departures 288 vessels, value of cargoes, chiefly wine, £878,643. Total British arrivals at St. Lucar in 1841 amounted to 72, value of cargoes £10,000; of wines, &c., exported by British vessels, the value is estimated at £236,199.

The former yearly returns of trade stated, that admissible goods imported from Great Britain and other countries in Spanish vessels, paying only about two-thirds of the enormous duties levied on similar goods when imported in British or foreign vessels, the amount of importation of manufactured goods in British ships was annually decreasing.

A new tariff came into operation on the 1st of November 1841, which has rendered the custom-house regulations, always abstruse, far more complicated than heretofore,—but has not altered the prohibition system which has gradually diminished our shipping relations, and has so progressively augmented our commercial difficulties with Spain.

In corroboration of these facts, 295 ships which entered this harbour during the present year, 220 either arrived in ballast, or sailed without landing their cargoes, being 3 vessels more than in the preceding year, and an increase of 227 tons.

In these 295 entries are not included: 104 steam-packets that arrived during this year with her majesty's mails only, having no merchandize on freight for this port.

30,212 cwts. of codfish have been imported from the Newfoundland Fishery in British vessels, being 1612 cwts. more than in 1841.

The exportation to Great Britain in English vessels from this port consists principally in sherry wine, as well as other white wines of an inferior sort.

Quicksilver, lead, wool, oil, dry fruits, grains, and oranges, are chiefly exported from Seville.

In British vessels about 21,000 tons of salt have been exported from Cadiz to the Newfoundland Fishery, and also 11,000 tons to the river Plate and the Brazils.

In 1841, 13 British and no Spanish vessels imported Newfoundland fish to Cadiz. In 1842, 13 British and 1 Spanish vessel; and in 1843, 22 British and 4 Spanish vessels arrived with Newfoundland codfish. Five of the British vessels left for other foreign ports, having only discharged 60 tons at Cadiz.

In Spanish vessels are imported almost exclusively the admissible goods of British, French, and German manufactures; also large quantities of salt butter and cheese for the consumption of this extensive province from the Hanseatic towns.

In Spanish vessels are likewise imported the produce of the colonies of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, to which the produce of this country is in like manner exclusively exported under the Spanish flag.

29 Spanish vessels have arrived during this year from the Pacific, river Plate, and the republics of Mexico and Columbia, laden chiefly with hides, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar, as well as other colonial produce.

The 65 American vessels which entered this port in 1842, imported chiefly staves and tobacco, taking in return salt and some wine, lead, and fruit.

36 Russian and 23 Swedish and Norwegian vessels arrived with timber or in ballast, and all exported salt.

This year 36 French vessels entered the port of Cadiz—31 were steamers—employed chiefly in carrying passengers; the other five were driven into this harbour by stress of weather.

The public feeling at Cadiz, and throughout this province, is strongly in favour of a treaty with the English. The commerce of Spain, flowing from the legitimate sources, would then, in its progress, give that stimulus to honest industry which is so much required to ameliorate the condition of the demoralized and impoverished Andalusians; whilst the government, thus promoting industry, encouraging honesty, suppressing vice, gratifying the tastes, and supplying the wants of the people, would be enriched from the receipt of duties upon useful imports, satisfactorily imposed and cheaply collected.

Whereas, the present prohibitive system, whilst it prevents not the surreptitious introduction of such British manufactures as are used by the Spaniards, occasions the vast expense of maintaining a countless number of inefficient revenue officers, who are incompetent in many cases, and unwilling in others, to impede the pursuits and to diminish the profits of the professed smuggler.

Not only would the merchants, factors, and traders of Great Britain, together with the general population of Andalusia, derive great advantages from a well-regulated commercial intercourse, but our shipping interest likewise would be thereby much advanced: for the vessels which now arrive in ballast from Great Britain, for the purposes of returning thither with the growth and produce of this province, would then earn freight outwards, by bringing cargoes of British manufacture: and if a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties which are now levied upon the ships and productions of Great Britain and of Spain, could be achieved, our advantages would, by such an arrangement, be greatly multiplied.

Of the 295 British vessels which arrived at Cadiz in 1842, there were—from Great Britain, in ballast 11, with coals 52, yarn 2, general cargoes 2, coals and iron 1, iron 2, staves 1, bale goods 1, returned wine 1. Total, 103.

From Jersey, with staves 1, coals 2, in ballast 15, with fish 1, part cargo 1, general cargo 1. Total, 21.

From Guernsey, in ballast 3, with potatoes 1. Total, 4.

From Gibraltar, with lead 1, iron and staves 1, yarn 1, returned wine 4, general cargo 1, in ballast 50, with staves 2, coals 1, butts 2, iron 2, part cargo 2. Total, 67.

From Newfoundland, with fish 21.

From Malaga, in ballast 6.

From Lisbon, with fruit 1, in ballast 5, with returned wine 1. Total, 7.

From Alicante, in ballast 16.

From Bilboa, with coals 1, in ballast 1.

From Leghorn, in ballast 1; from Toulon, with staves 1; from Porto, in ballast 1; from Viana, in ballast 3; from St. Michaels, in ballast 1; from Marseilles, in ballast 1; from L'Orient, in ballast 1; from Ancona, in ballast 1; from Corunna, in ballast 1; from Algiers, in ballast 2; from Tarragona, with general cargo 1; from Oporto, in ballast 2; from Valencia, in ballast 6; from Labrador, with fish 2; from Mogadore, in ballast 1; from Carthagena, in ballast 2; from Naples, in ballast 7; from Leghorn, in ballast 7; from St. Sebastian, in ballast 1; from Cape Breton, with fish 1; from Bay de Chaleur, with fish 1; from Genoa, in ballast 1; from Civita Vecchia, in ballast 1; from Palermo, in ballast 1; from Arcachat, with fish 1. Total, 295.

Of these, from Great Britain, there were in ballast 41 vessels; from other ports, 116. Total, 157.

Of the 300 British vessels which departed from Cadiz in 1842, there were—for Great Britain, with wine 75, wine and cork 3, fruit 1, salt 11, salt and wine 1. Total, 91.

For Vera Cruz, with general cargo 1; for Malta, with fish 1.

For Seville, in ballast 4, with coals 1, fish 1. Total, 6.

For Pernambuco, with salt 3; for River Plate, with salt 3; for Monte Video, with salt, &c. 12.

For Jersey, with salt 16, wine 1, salt and wine 2. Total, 19.

For Valencia, with fish 1; for Newfoundland, with salt 89; for Gaspe, with salt 2; for Alicante, with fish 3; for Quebec, with salt 4, in ballast 1; for St. John's, with salt 1; for Malaga, in ballast 2; for Lisbon, with fish 2; for St. Petersburg, with wine 2; for Bahia, with salt 1; for Corunna, with salt 1; for Marseilles, in ballast 3; for Halifax, with salt 4; for Gibraltar, in ballast 1; for Rio de Janeiro, with fish and salt 1, salt 1; for Tampico, with general cargo 1; for Bilboa, with salt 1; for Naples, with fish 3; for Leghorn, with fish 3; for Mauritius, with salt 1; for Buenos Ayres, with salt 1; for Syra, with general cargo 1; for Hamburg, with wine 1. Total, 300.

11 vessels departed in ballast to foreign ports.

Of 84 British vessels which arrived at San Luca, there were—from Great Britain, in ballast 39, with clay 5, coals 12, steam-engines 1, clay and iron 1. Total, 58.

From Cadiz, in ballast 3, with merchandize 1. Total, 4.

From Gibraltar, with clay 1, in ballast 12. Total, 13.

From Viana, in ballast 2; from Aveiro, in ballast 1; from Jersey, in ballast 2; from Malaga, in ballast 2; from Almeria, in ballast 1; from Mogadore, in ballast 1.

Of the 84 vessels from Great Britain, 39 were in ballast, from other ports, 24. Total, 63.

Of the 84 British vessels which departed from St. Luca, there were—for Great Britain, with oil 13, wheat 1, cork 5, bones 8, wool and quicksilver 7, oil and bones 1, quicksilver 2, wool and cork 2, wool 1, fruit 31, fruit and cork 1. Total, 72.

For Antwerp, with oil 2, liquorice and lead 1, wool and minerals 1, fruit 3, wool 1. Total, 8.

For Lisbon, in ballast 4.

SEAPORTS OF THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

If all the ports of northern Spain were thrown as openly as those of most other countries, the extensive sea-coast of Gallicia, Asturias, Santander, and Biscay, would afford sufficiently numerous and convenient navigable inlets and outlets for trade.

Ferrol, an excellent port, is limited to the use of the Spanish navy, and with the exception of Corunna, Santander, and Bilboa, the other ports are limited to the Spanish fishing and coasting-trade.

The exemption from customs'* duties enjoyed by the Basque provinces, from time immemorial, was withdrawn on the 1st of December, 1841, when tripled lines of customs were ranged along the frontiers, and the fallacious, oppressive, anti-commercial and fiscal, system of Spain was imposed on these provinces. The consequence is, that the legal trade has greatly diminished, and the high premium for smuggling will have the usual evil influence on the hitherto honest character of the Biscayan peasantry. A gentleman, highly worthy of confidence, who has lately travelled over Biscay, describes in a letter, written to us from Bilboa, the state of this interesting part of the peninsula as follows:

"To describe the condition of the people of Biscay, requires great observation. First as to the moral condition of the poor.

"The peasants and lower classes of the large towns are decidedly on a par with the same classes in France and Belgium—I say this with confidence. There is a school in every village, nothing to be boasted of, it is true, as regards its arrangements, &c., but still, reading, writing, and accounts are taught, and the children are apt, and receive knowledge with great facility. I questioned boys whom I met or saw at play, and in answer to my question if they could read and write, every boy pulled a copy out of his bosom, and held it to me with a proud look. In the houses of the peasants I found catechisms, prayer-books, and books of sermons. Instruction has taken root, and is putting forth.

"With regard to religious or moral conduct, including *all* classes, I am convinced that a great balance is in favour of the Spaniards, compared with the French, or even the Belgians, who are a religious people.

"With respect to the back and belly condition of the lower class in this part of Spain, they have nothing to complain of. The interior of a house or cottage has no superfluous articles of furniture, but this is *their fashion*, and not their want. They have comfortable clothing for Sundays and feast-days, and good clean linen on their beds. They have red faces and healthful chubby offspring—the women breed like rabbits—I never saw so many children before. I have daily stopped to refresh in the small inns of villages, and in every instance had good table-cloths and napkins, with changes of silver spoons and forks. In short I have found comfort, cleanliness, and plenty in every village—frank, cheerful, good-natured manners,—kind answers to my inquiries, and when I have lost my way

* In our brief view of the government of Biscay and Navarre, we have inadvertently omitted to state that the freedom from customs' duties had been withdrawn, and that the system of centralization, and high duties and prohibitions had been substituted.

amongst the mountains, the labourer would, unasked, quit his work and lead me in the right way, refusing compensation."

SANTANDER is the principal seaport of Old Castile, and has an extensive trade with Cuba, to which it exports flour, ground at large mills erected in the vicinity of the town. Wool is also exported to England and other places; and there are iron mines in the adjacent mountains. The harbour is capacious, well sheltered, and deep enough for large trading vessels.

BILBOA is the chief port in Biscay, and although it and St. Sebastian are conveniently situated for trade, the recent introduction of the Spanish customs will, it is feared, greatly injure the trade of both.

Gross Return of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Biscay and Guipuzcoa, during the Year 1842.

PORT OF BILBOA.

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	43	4,193	292	41,693	55	5,295	371	51,693
Spanish	82	10,310	810	115,500	87	10,343	810	99,000
French	2	142	19	850	2	182	12	600
Dutch	1	169	24	3,450	1	169	18	300
Hamburg	2	172	16	4,500	2	172	16	270
Danish	5	320	33	6,200	5	320	33	
Norwegians and Swedish	21	2,580	140	24,000	21	2,580	140	
Russian	1	242	12	1,500	1	242	12	
Hanoverian	2	169	17	2,100	2	169	17	210
Total 1842	167	18,898	1363	199,993	179	20,072	1429	152,073
British in 1841	78	8,235	613	220,500	49	4,921	337	55,000
Total 1841	217	21,374	1525	324,000	201	20,141	1525	192,000

Of the 66 British vessels which arrived at Bilboa in 1841, there were—from Great Britain, with general cargoes 29, earthenware 11, in ballast 22, with fish 1.

From Newfoundland, with fish 2; from Charante, in ballast 1.

Of the 53 departures from Bilboa in 1841, there were—for Great Britain, with wool and wheat 3, wheat 31, bones 1, wool 4.

For Santander, in ballast 1; for Newfoundland, in ballast 1; for Jersey, in ballast 1; for Cadiz, in ballast 2; for Santona, in ballast 4; for St. Martin, in ballast 2; for St. Sebastian, with fish 1; for Requecada, in ballast 2.

Of the 43 British vessels which arrived at Bilboa in 1842, there were—from Great Britain, in ballast 18, with general cargoes 8, earthenware 1, fish 2, tobacco 4, coke 1.

From Newfoundland, with fish 5; from Jersey, with fish 1; from New Carlisle, with fish 1; from Guayaquil, with cocoa 1; from Stornway, with fish 1.

Of the 55 British vessels which departed from Bilboa in 1842, there were—for Great Britain, with wheat 31, madders 3, wool 2, in ballast 2; with chestnuts 4.

For St. Sebastian, in ballast 1, with fish 1.

For Requecada, in ballast 3; for Cadiz, in ballast 1.

For Newfoundland, in ballast 4, with biscuit 1.

For New Carlisle, in ballast 1; for Zante, in ballast 1.

St. Sebastian.—Of the 10 British vessels which arrived in 1841, there were—from Great Britain, with earthenware 2; tobacco and cinnamon 1, ballast 5; Bilboa in ballast 1; Newfoundland with codfish 1.

Of the 16 departures, there were—for Great Britain with cocoa-shell 2, wheat and

ditto 1, wheat 3; Bilboa, with earthenware 2; Bordeaux, in ballast 1; Newfoundland, in ballast 1.

Of the 16 British vessels which arrived at Santander in 1841, there were,—from Great Britain, with steam-engine 1, tobacco 3, in ballast 4; Bilboa, with wool 1, in ballast 2; Guayaquil, cocoa 2; Jersey, in ballast 1; Guernsey, in ballast 1; Santona, wheat 1.

Of the 16 British vessels which departed, there were—for Great Britain with wool and madder 1, wool 1, cocoa, 1; wheat 8, cocoa and wheat 1; Gibraltar, in ballast 1; Lisbon, in ballast, 1; Cadiz, in ballast 1; Reguessada, in ballast 1.

BALEARIC ISLANDS.

MAJORCA.—The climate of Majorca is mild and salubrious; the soil loamy, and generally rich.

Agriculture is in a rude state. Corn crops fail in wet seasons, and the produce then does not equal half the consumption of the inhabitants. Corn is imported annually from Catalonia and Valencia. The olive crops are the most important, producing annually about 180,000 arrobas. Strong red and white wines are exported in considerable quantities, and are often distilled into brandy. Oranges, figs, melons, carobs, pumpkins, and cauliflowers are grown. The saffron is superior in quality to that of La Mancha.

The breeding of cattle is but little attended to. The sheep and hogs are of a large breed.

Hares, rabbits, partridges, and various birds abound. Fish of various kinds are plentiful.

The exports are chiefly oil, wine, brandy, oranges, and other fruits; mules and asses; palm brushes and baskets, turners' work, and sailors' hats.

The imports are wheat, salt meat, sugar, coffee, groceries, woollen and cotton manufactures, iron hardware, &c.

The capital, (Palma) is situated on the south side of the island. Population, 34,343 persons.

MISORCA is next in size. The soil of this island is generally sandy and sterile, with very little wood. On the brows of hills there are fertile tracts, which produce good crops of corn and grapes. Wheat and barley are the grains principally grown; but not sufficient for two-thirds of the consumption of the population. Wines, both red and white, are made in comparatively large quantities: about 9000 arrobas are annually exported. The olive does not thrive, owing to the effect of the cold north winds. Capers, which grow wild, are exported. Flax, hemp, saffron, and cotton, are grown to a limited extent. Fruits and vegetables are abundant, but inferior to those of Majorca. The cheese made resembles Parmesan. Cattle, sheep, goats, and mules abound; wool is exported. Bees are generally bred, and furnish great quantities both of honey and wax. Game is plentiful. Anchovies and other fish swarm along the coast.

Port Mahon, one of the best ports in the world, is the chief place of trade. The exports are wine, wool, cheese, capers, honey, and wax, to Spain, Marseilles,

Genoa, Leghorn, &c. The imports are wheat, oil, linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, timber, tobacco, &c., chiefly from Spain, France, and Italy.

Minorca was occupied by the British during a great part of the last century. There was at that time some enterprise and activity diffused among the people. Since its cession to Spain, both industry and trade have declined. Accounts are kept in Spanish money. Iviza, or Ivica, is 27 miles long, and 15 broad. Hilly, woody, and fertile. Produces olives, figs, wines, corn, hemp, and flax: exports sea salt and some wool; fish is plentiful. The inhabitants are ignorant, indolent, and poor.

CANARY ISLANDS.

We have in the previous pages given a statement of the trade between the United Kingdom and these islands, and we have very little that bears upon their commerce to add. The area of Teneriffe, Canary, Palma, Lanzarote, Gomera, Fuerteventura, Hierro, Graciosa, Allegranza, is estimated at about 3400 English square miles; the population at about 250,000 inhabitants. These mountainous islands are of volcanic formation, and present rocks, gorges, mountains, and valleys. Where there is any water or humidity the soil is fertile; and its annual produce is estimated as follows; viz., wheat, maize, barley, millet, and rye, about 150,000 British imperial quarters; barilla, 300,000 quintals; wine, the most important product, from 50,000 to 54,000 pipes. Potatoes, about 500,000 (?) barrels. Besides these articles, fruits and various vegetables are grown. The sugar-cane, also, grows, but it is not cultivated. Brandy is imported to strengthen the wines. The other imports are various manufactures, leather, iron, &c. The exports are wines, barilla, silk, brandy, some grain and honey occasionally, orchilla, and moss, cochineal, &c. Santa Cruz in Teneriffe, Palma in Canary, Lanzarote, and Ortova, are the principal ports.

The Spanish laws are those of the Canaries, and the whole property is held under strict entail, by a few grandees, and by the monasteries and convents. Ignorance and bigotry prevail.

Under almost every other government but that of Spain, these islands would be of great productive and commercial importance.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF THE PORTS OF THE CANARIES, IN 1842

Santa Cruz.—British arrivals, 18 vessels, 2346 tons; value of cargoes imported 3655*l.*; of cargoes exported by them 11,464*l.* Spanish arrivals, 68 vessels, tons 7230; American vessels 7, tons 1999; French vessels 5, tons 836; Sardinian vessels 3, tons 365; Portuguese vessels 2, tons 251; Danish vessels 2, tons 159; Hamburgueze vessels 2, tons 231; Dutch vessels 1, tons 50; Bremen vessels 1, tons 134; Monte Videan vessels 1, tons 248; imperial vessels 1, tons 248. Total vessels, 111; tons, 11,103.

At Palma only 1 British vessel arrived to take in water: 8 Spanish vessels arrived with goods from London, and 7 from other parts, and 7 vessels belonging to other foreign states. At Port Ortova 28 vessels arrived: of which 7 were British, 5 American, 13 Spanish, 2 Hamburg, and 1 French. At Lanzarote 1 British and 3 American vessels arrived.

The inhabitants of the Canaries, chiefly of Spanish origin, are, when they emigrate to the Philippines or elsewhere, an adventurous race. Naturally they may be trained to industry and activity. But under a smothering government and the tenure of property in the Canaries, they sink into sloth, and are kept in superstitious ignorance by the church, as well as by the feudal lords. The fishermen, alone, seem to be those who have any spirit or activity among the resident inhabitants.

CHAPTER XI.

SPANISH COLONIES

Spain, notwithstanding the revolt and independence of her vast possessions on the continent of North and South America, still possesses fertile and magnificent insular colonies in the western and also in the eastern hemisphere.

Unfortunately, however, for not only the aboriginal races, but for all those who were transplanted to replace the labour, which was *ex-tortured*, until their extirpation, from the former, the Spanish character exhibits a spirit and practice of barbarity, avarice, and legislative fallacy, unparalleled in the history of any other ancient or modern nation. We do not, however, exculpate other powers from the crimes of injustice and cruelty towards the natives of the countries which they discovered or subdued, or towards the unfortunate African race. The English and the Dutch were nearly as unjust as the Spaniards; and as slave masters fully as cruel. The Portuguese are described as kinder to their slaves than other Europeans; but we consider that the French, especially in America and the West Indies, have generally acted with greater kindness to the aborigines, and with less cruelty to their slaves than any other colonizing or slave-holding people.

The Spaniards colonized St. Domingo before they attempted to settle in Cuba.

The latter, which is separated from the former by a strait, was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. In 1511, a cacique named Hatuey, who escaped from Spanish tyranny in St. Domingo, became a chief in Cuba. On the latter being invaded by Diego de Velasquez, the cacique persuaded his people to throw all their gold

into the depths of the sea, as gold was the god of the Spaniards. The Spaniards soon subdued the Indians; the cacique was fastened to the stake as a heretic; a priest endeavoured to convert him, and to hold out to him that he would then go to paradise. "Are there any Spaniards there?" asked Hatuey.—"There are," replied the priest; "but none except good Spaniards."—"The best are too bad for me ever to be in their company, and I won't go to any place where I can possibly meet them. Speak not to me of your religion, which allows you to be so cruel and unjust: leave me to die in mine." Hatuey was accordingly burnt, the Christian name was dishonoured, but Velasquez ceased to have any formidable enemy—the other caciques were submissive, and the natives subjected to slavery in the mines, were in a few years exterminated. Scarcely a Spanish life was lost in the conquest of Cuba.

"This, one of the largest islands in the world," remarks Raynal, "served as the entrepôt of a great trade. It is regarded as the *boulevard* of the New World, and it has important productions. Under these aspects it merits serious attention.

"Cotton is the production which may be naturally increased with profit in this island. At the time of its conquest it was very generally grown; now it has become so rare, that for years none of it has been exported.

"Although the Spaniard has an aversion, almost insurmountable, to imitate others, he has adopted in Cuba the culture of coffee: but in transplanting this production from foreign colonies, he did not imitate the activity which renders it valuable.

"Sugar, the most important production of the West Indies, would alone suffice to extend prosperity to Cuba: but the Spaniards have only a small number of plantations, where their best canes yield only a small quantity of inferior sugar.

"Spain possesses by far the most extensive and fertile part of the West Indian Islands. In active hands their islands would become the source of riches without limits: in their present state they are frightful solitudes.

"It would be calumniating the Spaniards to believe them incapable, by character, of laborious and painful industry. If we consider the excessive fatigues which are so patiently endured by those of this nation who follow the contraband trade, it is evident they endure much greater hardship and fatigue than is experienced in rural industry. If the Spaniards neglect to enrich themselves by labour it is the fault of their government." Such was the state of Cuba about sixty years ago.

The trade of Cuba, and the other Spanish possessions, was subjected to monopolies and every vexatious restriction by the government of Spain. During the present century monopolies, generally speaking, have ceased in Cuba and Porto Rico; and the inhabitants of the former have managed to secure for their trade greater freedom than has ever been practised in Spain. The growth of sugar and coffee, produced by slave-labour, has greatly increased. The slave-

trade, in despite of treaties, is still extensively carried on; and although England consumes none of the sugar which their labour is made to produce,—all continental Europe and all America, afford markets for the sugar as well as the coffee of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Sugar, which was introduced from the East into Sicily and Spain, and afterwards into Madeira, was, from the latter transplanted into the West India Islands, soon became the most important crops; and which, with coffee and cotton, have constituted their most valuable exports.

The colonies now possessed by Spain, are the Canaries, already noticed; the small factory establishment on the coast of Africa, comprising only about 36 square miles, with about 4000 inhabitants; and Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; and the Philippines, in the Indian Archipelago

CHAPTER XII.

CUBA.

CUBA is situated between the latitude of 19° 50 N., and 23° 12 N., and between the meridians of 74° 8' W., and 84° 58 W. longitude. Its extreme length, following the centre, is calculated by some at 800 miles, by others, at not 700 miles. Its breadth varies from 20 to 130 miles. The area of this magnificent island is stated by Humboldt to be 3615 square leagues, or 32,535 geographical square miles. Mr. Turnbull's calculation is 31,168 square miles; that of its dependencies; viz., the Isle of Pines, 865; Turignano, 38; Romano, 172; Guajaba, 15; Coco, 28; Cruz, 59; Paredon Grande, 11; Barril, 13; De-Puerto, 9; Eusenachos, 19; Frances, 14; Largo and other minor isles, 96. Total 32,807 square miles. If the latter is calculated as English statute miles there is a great descrepancy between the two estimates. We incline to the correctness of Humboldt, as calculated in marine leagues, of 20 to the degree.

The coasts of Cuba are generally surrounded with reefs and shallows, within which are low sandy beaches in many parts, or more generally a slip of very low land, frequently overflowed by the sea, and nearly always wet and heathy. The lagoons, within the beaches and sands, yield a good deal of sea-salt. There are, however, many excellent harbours.

A cordillera of calcareous mountains extends from one end of the island to the other. Its soil is generally fertile, except where the limestone rocks protrude over the surface. The forests of Cuba are still of great extent. Mahogany, and other useful woods, are among the large indigenous trees. Palm-

trees and plantains are abundant. Maize is indigenous. Only one small animal, the Hutia, has ever been known as indigenous. As to its mineralogy, its copper mines are by far the most valuable. Coal, which is highly bituminous, follows next. Asphaltum, marble, and jasper abound. It is doubtful whether there were ever any gold or silver mines worked in this island. That found among the natives, is now supposed to have been collected by washing the sands, and accumulated during ages by them.

In agriculture, especially in the cultivation of sugar and coffee, the inhabitants of Cuba, aided by slave labour, have made great progress since the year 1809, when the trade of this island was emancipated from the restriction of trading to no foreign country whatever. The administration of Cuba has, since that period, published, with apparently great care, official returns of the population, agriculture, revenue, and trade of the colony. These returns, made under the direction of Don Rama de Sagra, were commenced during the administrations of the Captain-general Don Francis Denis Vives, and of the Superintendant-general Conde de Villanueva. We have from these returns formed the condensed tables which follow.

Population of Cuba.—The census of 1775, gave a population of 170,370; that of 1791 gave 272,140; that of 1817 gave 551,998; and that of 1827 gave 704,487 inhabitants; viz., whites, 168,653 males and 142,398 females. Total whites, 311,051 Free coloured and negroes, 51,962 males, 54,532 females; slaves, 183,290 males, 103,652 females.

STATEMENT of the White, and Free, and Slave Coloured Population, in each of the Departments of the Island of Cuba, in the Year 1841

DEPARTMENTS	Cities & Towns.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Rural Districts.	WHITES.			FREE.		SLAVES.		GRAND TOTAL.
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Coloured. TOTAL.	Negroes. TOTAL.	Coloured. TOTAL.	Negroes. TOTAL.	
Western Department	9	50	62	90	135,079	108,244	244,023	75,350	41,193	5,885	315,869	631,760
Central Department	6	6	31	88	90,035	83,838	173,873	21,294	18,293	2,819	47,307	193,608
Eastern Department	7	13	8	101	32,030	28,363	60,393	41,190	13,310	2,246	64,925	180,256
Total	22	109	99	279	257,144	191,717	448,291	88,034	64,781	10,974	423,321	1,007,624

Of the free coloured 43,658 were males, 44,396 females. Of the free negroes 32,145 were males, 32,739 females. Of the slave coloured 5868 were males, 5106 females. Of the slave negroes 275,382 were males, and only 150,139 females. Total free population 571,129. Total slaves, 436,495. Excess of free over slave population, 134,634.

There is a garrison of several battalions, and a small marine force.

Agricultural Returns.—In 1830, of the 468,523 caballerias of 32 English acres of land, which compose the whole territory, 38,276 were under sugar, coffee, tobacco, garden, and fruit cultivation, and 9734 in grazing-grounds, and in unfelled woods belonging to sugar and coffee estates

	caballerias.
There were under sugar-cane plantation	5,394
,, coffee-trees	5,761
,, tobacco	1,389
In lesser, or garden and fruit, cultivation	25,732
Total caballerias	38,276
Total acres	1,224,832

It appears that there were an area of 430,247 caballerias, or 13,767,904 acres uncultivated in the whole island; some parts of which were appropriated to rearing and fattening animals, others to settlements or towns, and the remainder occupied by mountains, roads, coasts, rivers, and lakes; but the greater part were absolute wilds. The value of lands vested as private real property has been estimated as follows:

	dollars.
32,857 caballerias in grazing grounds, for larger and for smaller cattle, and attached to Halos and Cerrales, at 100 dollars	3,285,700
10,752 ditto in grazing-grounds, attached to estates, with enclosures, at 1000 dollars	10,952,000
15,300 ditto in sugar estates, at 1500 dollars	22,950,000
9,200 ditto coffee estates	13,800,000
20,732 ditto in smaller cultivation, provisions, &c., at 2000 dollars	41,464,000
2,778 ditto in tobacco, at 700 dollars	1,944,600
Total value of lands in 1830	94,396,300 dollars.

Those under cocoa or cotton, are supposed to be included in the above.

The buildings, engines, materials of labour, and other utensils of country estates, were estimated in value as follows:

	dollars.
On the wild pastures	1,737,000
On pasture or grazing attached to estates	619,600
On sugar estates	28,835,000
On coffee estates	20,000,000
On smaller cultivation	2,789,400
On tobacco plantations	622,850
Total value of buildings, utensils, &c., 1830	55,603,850 dollars.

The value of the different products of cultivation were valued as follows; viz.,

	dollars.
Sugar-canes in the ground	6,068,877
Coffee-trees	32,500,000
Fruit-trees, vegetables, &c., of smaller estates	11,464,000
The same on the larger estates	5,476,700
Tobacco plants	340,620
Total value of plants in 1830	85,850,197 dollars.

	dollars.
The value of the wood exported in 1830 was	155,563
Ten times the quantity exported, was consumed on the island	1,555,630
The charcoal consumed has been valued at	2,107,300
Total annual value of produce of the woods	3,818,493 dollars.

The minimum value of the forests of the island of Cuba was estimated in 1830 to be equal to 190,624,000 dollars.

Value of slaves in 1830; viz.,

	dollars.
100,000 slaves in sugar and coffee estates, at 300 dollars	30,000,000
31,055 ditto in smaller cultivation	9,366,500
7,927 ditto in tobacco	2,378,100
Total value of 138,982 slaves, supposed useful, at 300 dollars. The others being old or supposed of little or no value.	41,744,600 dollars.

Value of live stock; viz.,

	dollars.
1,058,732 beeves and 333,335 hogs existing in the original grazing grounds	21,282,077
140,539 oxen for labour and hauling	7,026,950
186,973 horses, supposing 20,000 employed in other private uses, separate from estates	9,348,650
9,642 mules and asses, deducting 10,000 which may be found in other occupations	772,360
46,962 sheep, goats, &c.	187,848
1,000,000 domestic breeding birds	1,000,000
Total value of animals	39,617,885 dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.
Lands	94,396,300
Plants, including the forests	276,774,367
Buildings, engines, and utensils	55,603,850
Slaves	41,796,600
Animals	39,618,885
Representative value of agriculture	508,189,332 dollars.
Representative value of the capital invested	317,264,832 dollars.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

		dollars.
8,091,837	arrobas of sugar, white and brown	8,691,837
81,545	„ of inferior do.	40,772
35,103	hogsheads of molasses	262,932
2,883,528	arrobas of coffee	4,325,292
23,806	„ of cocoa	74,890
38,142	„ of cotton	125,000
500,000	„ of tobacco in the leaf	687,240
520,897	„ of rice	454,230
165,659	„ of beans, peas, garlic, onions	257,260
1,617,806	fanegas (nearly a barrel) of maize	4,853,418
4,051,245	horseloads of vegetables and fruits	11,475,712
2,793,308	of grapes	5,386,646
36,535	horseloads of casada	146,144
2,107,300	bags of charcoal	2,107,300
	woods, or products of the woods	1,741,195
	Total value of vegetable productions	40,639,871 dollars.

ANNUAL VALUE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.

		dollars.
180,289	beeves, slaughtered	3,605,780
	equal number of hides	180,289
269,211	pigs	1,346,055
60,000	calves, colts of all kinds	1,200,000
30,000	animals giving wool	120,000
1,953,120	domestic birds	976,560
29,952	thousands of eggs	1,060,800
592,800	jars of milk	296,400
63,160	arrobas of virgin wax	189,480
76,404	,, of honey	47,752
	Total value of animal productions	9,023,116 dollars.

	dollars.
Vegetable productions	40,639,871
Animal do.	9,023,116
Total gross produce of agriculture	49,662,987 dollars.

ESTIMATED NET RENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

	dollars.
Net produce of the primitive grazing-grounds	2,928,405
,, of the grazing-grounds of estates	2,169,161
,, of sugar estates	4,189,043
,, of coffee estates	1,287,375
,, of smaller cultivation	11,861,984
,, of tobacco	372,654
Total net product	22,808,622 dollars.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.	sterling.
Representative value of the agriculture of Cuba	508,189,332	£101,637,866
,, of capital invested	317,264,832	63,490,593
,, of gross products	49,662,987	9,932,597
,, of net rents	22,808,622	4,561,724

CAPITALS INVESTED.

		dollars.		dollars.
1.	Grazing-grounds of all kinds, cost	24,149,417	produce	5,051,835
2.	Sugar estates	83,780,877	,,	8,862,087
3.	Coffee estates	85,825,000	,,	4,325,292
4.	Vegetable and fruit plantations	111,861,984	,,	24,867,638
5.	Tobacco plantations	6,532,420	,,	681,240
6.	Menageries	26,767,977	,,	5,051,835

We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce of 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballerias, or 1,728,000 acres.

If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile soils of Cuba, which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say, that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba alone as the quantity at present con-

sumed. But the process of reclaiming the forests and waste lands must necessarily be slow, even by slave labour; for that labour must not only be hereafter more limited, but it would appear from the returns of free labour in Porto Rico, and from the Prize Essay lately approved of in Jamaica, that free labour is cheaper than slave labour.

In 1760, the produce of coffee and sugar together, in Cuba, only amounted to about 5,000,000 lbs. Forty years afterwards the produce of both increased to above 40,000,000 lbs. In 1820, the exports increased to above 100,000,000 lbs.; and since that period the increase will appear by referring to the tables of the trade of Cuba, which follow. In 1800, there were, according to Don Sagra, but 80 coffee farms and plantations; in 1817, they increased to 780; in 1827, to 2067, at present it is estimated to above 3000. Tobacco is indigenous, and the best quality is grown, but it is said not to be profitable to the planter. In 1826, the exports of cigars amounted to 197,194 lbs.; in 1837, to 792,438 lbs. The culture of cotton and indigo is on the decline. Maize, rice, and plantains are abundantly grown, also potatoes and some wheat. Mr. Turnbull says, that burning the wood on the ground to be cleared deteriorates the soil: in North America, and even in Old Spain, it is burned to fertilize the soil. There is one railroad constructed; the common roads are very bad.

CHAPTER XIII.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES AND REGULATIONS OF CUBA.

The customs and fiscal system of Cuba has been greatly improved since 1809. Differential duties on cargoes in Spanish and in foreign ships are however maintained.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The rate of duty charged on the importation of foreign produce and manufactures, in foreign bottoms, are 24¼ and 30¼ per cent on valuations attached to each article in the tariff, excepting flour, hogs, and tarred cordage, which pay a fixed duty; and as a general rule, although there are a few exceptions, foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, from a foreign port, pay 17¼ and 21¼, and Spanish produce and manufactures in foreign bottoms, from a Spanish port, pay the same; and foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay 13¾ and 16¾ per cent.

Spanish produce and manufactures (except flour, which pays 10s. sterling per barrel), imported in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay 6¼ per cent on the valuation in the tariff, but after having touched in any foreign port, they pay duty as if shipped from that port.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The produce of Cuba pays export duty at the following rates:

Foreign flag, for any port, 6¼ per cent upon the valuation of tariff.
Spanish flag, for a foreign port, 4½ per cent ditto.
Spanish flag, for a Spanish port, 2¼ per cent ditto.

Except leaf tobacco, which pays 12½, 6¼, and 2¼ per cent, according to the flag and

destination; and clayed sugar, which pays 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling per 100 lbs. in foreign bottoms, and 11½*d.* sterling in Spanish bottoms; whilst rum, tafia, swine, horses, mules, horned cattle, cigars and molasses pay the same duty in all cases.

On the total amount of all duties an additional 1 per cent is levied, under the denomination of "derecho de borlanza," and of late years an additional impost of one-seventh of the amount of duties has been added, to meet the expenses of the late war, except on the import of Spanish flour and the export of sugar, coffee, molasses, leaf tobacco, and cigars, which have had a fixed additional duty imposed.

Foreign flour remains untouched, the old duty amounting nearly to a prohibition.

On all bottled liquors there is a deduction made of 5 per cent on the duties, as a compensation for breakage; and on earthenware and glass 6 per cent for the same cause.

On jerked beef, from Buenos Ayres and Brazils, 14 per cent; from the United States and Campeachy 6 per cent is allowed for waste and damage.

There is also a small impost on imported liquors, to meet the expenses of the "casa de benificencia" of the Havanna, at the rate of 2*s.* sterling per pipe, 1*s.* per cask or hogshead, 6*d.* per demijohn, and 6*d.* per dozen bottles.

Coffee pays an additional municipal duty of about 13*d.* sterling per 100 lbs.

Gold and silver, of the proper standard, when properly manifested and reported, may be imported free of duty, otherwise 4 per cent. is levied. Gold pays an export duty of 1¼ per cent, and silver one of 2¼, but the duty is generally evaded, although at the risk of seizure both of specie and vessel.

Foreign agricultural implements and machinery, in foreign bottoms, pay 2¼ per cent ad valorem; but steam-engines for the use of the mines, ploughs, stallions, mares, rice-mills, and all implements for the manufacture of sugar, may be imported free of duty.

Cotton, green fruits, tobacco stems, syrup, and lime-juice are exported duty free.

Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco in leaf, and cigars, air-guns, daggers, pocket-pistols, knives with points, and obscene prints, are not allowed to be imported; and books and printed papers generally are subject to the inspection of a censor before leaving the custom-house.

Gunpowder and muskets are the only goods allowed to be deposited at St. Jago de Cuba, and as the slave-trade falls off so does the deposit of these articles. The Havanna is the only general port of deposit in the island.

Merchandize having paid duty inwards pays none on exportation.

Every master of a vessel entering the port is obliged to present two manifests of his cargo and stores; one to the boarding-officers of the customs, and another at the time of making the entry and taking the oaths, twenty-four hours after arrival, with permission to make any necessary corrections within the twelve working hours; and every consignee is bound to deliver a detailed invoice of each cargo to his, her, or their consignment, within forty-eight hours after the vessel entering the port, and heavy penalties are incurred from mere omission or want of accuracy.

The total amount of duties paid upon the leading articles of *import* and *export* in foreign bottoms, are shown in the following table, reduced to British money.

DUTY ON IMPORTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*			£	*s.*	*d.*	
Beef.....barrel	0	12	6½	sterling	Tar.....barrel	0	3	3½	sterling
—— jerked Brazil.....100 lbs.	0	6	11	..	Wines, Marseille.....half pipe	1	7	6½	..
—— ditto United States.....do.	0	8	11½	..	—— ditto .....dozen	0	4	0	..
Bread, pilot and navy .....barrel	0	8	2½	..	—— Bordeaux .....half pipe	1	15	1½	..
Butter.....100 lbs.	0	16	9½	..	—— ditto.....dozen	0	5	2½	..
Candles, tallow .....do.	0	16	9½	..	—— Cat. Ponta.....pipe	2	8	6	..
—— sperm .....do.	1	15	9½	..	Sheetings.....piece	0	11	2	..
Cheese, Dutch and English.....do.	0	13	11½	..	Satins.....do	0	15	7	..
—— American.....do.	0	12	3½	..	Chairs, Windsor.....dozen	1	7	11½	..
Cordage, tarred .....do.	1	8	6	..	Boards.....1000 feet	1	2	4½	..
Flour, foreign .....barrel	1	0	5	..	Hoops.....1000	2	0	1	..
Fish, cod and scale.....100 lbs.	0	3	11½	..	Box of books.....each	0	1		..
—— herring .....barrel	0	6	4	..	Hogshead ditto .....do	0	1	1½	..
—— mackerel.....do.	0	5	6½	..	Casks.....ton	0	3	7	..
Hams .....100 lbs	0	14	0	..	Powder.....100 lbs.	1	0	2	..
Lard .....do.	0	16	9½	..	Earthenware .....crate	2	10	4	..
Nails .....do.	0	7	10	..	Axes .....dozen	0	8	3	..
Oil, whale.....gallon	0	0	7	..	Muskets .....do.	0	10	6	..
—— linseed .....do.	0	0	7	..	Hoes .....do.	0	3	1	..
Onions ropes.....100 lbs.	0	1	6	..	Table knives and forks.....do.	0	3	3	..
Potatoes .....barrel	0	1	2½	..	Iron wrought in bars.....100 lbs.	0	4	6	..
Pork .....do.	0	19	7	..	Sheet copper .....do.	1	14	11	..
Rice .....100 lbs.	0	0	3	..	Tumblers, all sizes .....dozen	0	1	4	..
Soap .....do.	0	14	0	..	Wine glasses, ditto.....do	0	1	2	..

DUTY ON EXPORTS.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Coffee ..... 100 lbs.	0	2	9½	sterling	Cigars 1000	0	2	6½	sterling
Sugar ..... do.	0	1	1	"	Rum ..... cask	0	2	0	"
Molasses ..... cask	0	3	0	"	Tafia ..... do.	0	2	0	"
Fustic ..... ton	0	1	1	"	Wax ..... 100 lbs.	0	5	1	"
Logwood ..... do.	0	3	0	"	Hides ..... each	0	0	5	"
Tobacco ..... 100 lbs.	0	6	9	"					

The tonnage duty on Spanish vessels is 5 rials, or 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per register ton.

On foreign vessels, 12 rials, or 6*s.* sterling.

On vessels arriving in distress or in ballast, or departing empty, no duty is levied.

Beside the tonnage duty, every foreign square-rigged vessel entering with cargo and loading here, incurs about 17*l.* sterling expenses, with 5¼ dollars or 1*l.* 2*s.* sterling for each day occupied in discharging. Foreign fore and aft vessels, pay about 3*l.* sterling less port charges. Spanish vessels incur nearly the same amount of charges.

Every vessel is required to bring a bill of health, certified by the British consul at the port of her departure, or at that nearest to the same, and want of attention to this rule subjects the vessel to quarantine.

The ton is composed of 20 quintals.

The gallon in use here is equal to that of the English old measure.

The dollar is worth about 4*s.* sterling: the previous calculations are at that rate.

The Sevillian piseta, worth one-fifth part of a milled dollar, is the coin chiefly in circulation in this part of the island; it was permitted to be imported up to the year 1831, at the rate of four pisetas to the dollar, and consequently has driven almost every other coin beyond its aliquot parts out of circulation. The Spanish government, however, at length aware that smuggling transactions in these pisetas were carried on to a great extent, have lately issued an order reducing them to their proper value, and paying the holders the difference of 20 per cent in coupons to be redeemed hereafter at the will of the authorities."

TONNAGE DUTIES AND PORT CHARGES.

Tonnage duty on Spanish vessels 62½ cents; and on foreign vessels 8 dlrs. 50 cts. per ton.

In the port of Havanna an additional duty is exacted of 21¼ cents per ton on all vessels, national or foreign, for the support of the dredging machine (pontoon).

The wharf dues in Havanna are on Spanish vessels, 75 cents per day; other nations 1dlr. 50 cts. per day for each 100 tons of their register measurement.

Lighthouse dues, officers fees, &c., are not estimated, there being no official information in the department with regard to them, except for the port of Baracoa. The port charges differ in the various ports; those of Baracoa are:—tonnage duty, 1dlr. 50 cts. per ton; anchorage, 12 dlrs; free pass at the fort, 3dlrs.; health officer's fee for boarding vessels 8dlrs: custom-house interpreter, 5 dlrs.; officer's fee to remain on board to seal and unseal while discharging, 5 dlrs.; inspecting vessel's register, 8 dlrs.; clearance 8 dollars.

The collection of the duties is made in a very simple manner. The island of Cuba is divided into customs' intendancies, of which Havanna is the principal.

The intendancy is organized into seven branches; viz., the intendant, the superior council of the hacienda, the tribunal of accounts, the accountant-general, the treasurer-general, the administration of the customs, and the administration of the internal revenue. The administration of the customs is comprised of the administrator or collector, the accountant, and the treasurer.

When a vessel arrives at the Havanna, she is first boarded by the health officer; after whom comes the revenue officer, and the smuggling preventive service.

A copy of the custom-house regulations, in Spanish, French, and English, is handed to the captain, and a manifest required of him of all the particulars of his vessel and cargo. Every article on board the vessel omitted in the manifest, is subject to confiscation.

Within forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel, every consignee must deliver a

detailed statement of the articles coming to him, with their quantities, weights, and measures, all reduced to the legal standard.

All the documents and papers relating to a vessel are stitched together in a book, with the signatures and seals of all the government officers through whose hands the several documents pass. A copy of this book is made for the use of the inspectors and appraisers; the latter function being restrained within very narrow limits, by a printed tariff of all articles of import, with a valuation to each, which valuation in a great degree defines the duties of their *ad valorem* character. As fast as the inspection and appraisement takes place, the consignee is permitted to remove the goods, by procuring the signature of some responsible person to the words inscribed in the book, "I make myself answerable for the duties." The inspection and appraisement being concluded, the book is returned to the accountant's office, where the liquidation of the duties is forthwith made.

The payment is then proceeded with. These payments are mostly cash; that is to say, on some articles, whatever may be the amount, cash is required; upon other articles the duties are cash under 1000 dollars. If the amount is greater, a credit of one-fourth is given for sixty days, and one-fourth payable at the end of each succeeding month—making five months' credit in all. The security for this credit consists simply in the promissory note of the consignee, without endorsement, with the power, in case of a failure, to convert every other note of the same individual into a cash debt; the individual to be for ever after incapacitated to enter goods except for cash.

This system has been in force many years, and under it no loss whatever has been sustained by the government.

Formerly the same credits required the endorsement of a holder of real estate, but this was abandoned on account of its insecurity.

The exports of the island produce are generally for account of speculations, sometimes for account of European refiners, and rarely for account of the planters. The chief speculators are the United States and European merchants. Shipowners, and merchants in Cuba, often take interests in cargoes, and some are shipped on account of speculators at Havanna. The produce being always purchased for cash, it is sometimes done with the nett proceeds of imports. Sometimes specie is imported for the purpose; but a large proportion is paid for by bills of exchange. Drawers of bills, of good character, can always sell them to any amount. When abroad, bills are not in demand; returns for imports are made in produce for account of their owners, instead of being made in bills drawn against the same produce for account of some speculator.

Money accounts are kept in pesos, reals, and maravedis. The peso, or dollar, is equal to 8 reals plate, or 20 reals vellon. The real plate is equal to 34 maravedis. By the act of Congress of 1799, the real of plate is estimated at 10 cents, and the real vellon at 5 cents, and they are so calculated at the custom-houses. There are, also, as in other parts of the Spanish dominions, halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of the dollar.

The gold coins are the doubloon, and its subdivisions. The doubloon is equal to 8 escudos d'oro, or gold crowns, and is legally worth 10 dollars, but the price varies, according to weight, and sometimes to demand.

Weights and Measures.—The pound is equal to about 1 lb. 4 drs. avoirdupois; making 100 lbs. or libras, equal to 101 lbs. 7oz. avoirdupois.

The subdivisions are:—36 grains = 1 adarme; 2 adarmes = to 1 drachma; 8 drachmas = 1 onza; 16 onzas = 1 libra; 25 libras = 1 arroba; 4 arrobas = 1 quintal.

The vara is equal to 33,384 inches, or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal to 3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs. Spanish. The arroba of liquid measure is equal to 4,245 gallons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS TO AND FROM CUBA.

IMPORTS.

	1839 dollars.	1840 dollars.	1841 dollars.	1842 dollars.
Coined gold	1,197,408	908,108	305,780	782,134
silver	709,770	154,118	145,850	368,646
	1,907,178	1,062,226	781,630	1,150,770

EXPORTS.

Coined gold	850,838	926,372	326,812	134,033
silver	872,915	526,778	705,859	1,156,606
	1,723,753	1,453,150	1,032,671	1,290,661
Excess of imports	183,425	391,120		
" exports			111,039	131,891

	dollars.
Exports of specie to the United States	31,337
Imports from "	127,180
Excess of imports	158,763

STATISTICS of the Comparative and Aggregate Amount of the Commerce of the Island of Cuba with all Nations.

YEARS	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	National commerce.	In national vessels.	United States.	England.	Spanish American ports.	France.	National commerce.	In national vessels.	United States.	England.	Spanish American ports.	France.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	do lars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
1835	2,859,793	311,863	3,877,809	1,253,622	....	1,169,151	1,992,080	146,678	3,991,397	1,383,171	....	1,165,718
1837	2,511,552	310,728	1,162,795	1,018,371	....	1,174,264	2,251,420	184,050	1,107,410	1,603,073	....	1,043,619
1838	1,513,392	131,533	6,589,090	1,770,185	....	1,035,855	1,330,274	211,479	5,170,964	1,611,820	....	754,817
1839	1,907,178	183,425	5,241,765	1,432,775	....	1,231,947	1,723,753	302,653	3,191,535	1,729,101	....	907,986
1840	1,062,226	391,120	4,791,513	1,214,188	....	727,645	1,453,150	313,267	1,266,782	1,233,593	....	737,230
1841	1,111,870	1,425,940	1,090,109	1,165,584	....	649,691	2,143,761	727,136	3,921,592	1,567,720	....	411,856
1842	3,376,702	3,178,508	3,512,995	1,737,961	....	985,944	2,174,347	993,861	3,109,108	2,181,666	....	360,000
1843	3,143,784	1,727,340	4,161,472	1,975,174	1,371,760	927,401	1,534,714	1,271,010	4,366,543	910,991	19,078	331,121
1844	3,412,487	1,970,913	3,630,101	1,670,918	1,747,221	806,411	2,017,302	1,401,268	3,824,724	2,000,187	16,214	667,451
1845	3,[illegible]10	2,200,353	3,963,919	1,889,863	2,054,353	861,140	1,801,092	1,114,093	1,965,500	1,751,646	10,273	603,985
1846	3,429,723	2,680,970	6,353,781	1,[illegible]72,429	1,579,369	817,433	2,148,135	917,733	5,313,211	1,709,115	36,183	490,651
1847	3,650,133	1,966,191	6,346,207	1,313,964	3,099,307	961,360	2,519,171	1,291,895	5,792,683	2,096,091	248,123	1,111,809
1848	1,109,987	6,163,132	6,202,892	1,439,890	1,711,650	816,071	2,092,139	1,312,640	3,527,491	2,083,128	30,562	771,171
1849	5,230,513	7,109,761	6,132,791	1,270,199	1,897,185	214,681	2,710,792	1,931,783	3,324,043	3,141,008	70,985	413,500
1850	5,215,261	6,064,718	5,651,125	1,137,199	913,511	619,461	3,173,630	2,944,141	5,061,730	6,719,436	37,719	944,985
1851	5,537,331	....	6,200,221	3,110,098	1,487,891	1,170,731	3,729,970	....	5,296,514	9,250,600	101,502	1,017,717

YEARS	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Hanse Towns and the Pays Bas	Ports of the Baltic	Italy and Portugal.	Warehouse	TOTAL	Hanse Towns and the Pays Bas	Ports of the Baltic	Italy and Portugal.	Warehouse	TOTAL.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
1835	1,041,525	165,819	418,701	1,779,921	13,225,731	2,009,151	497,723	200,701	1,312,539	13,809,838
1837	1,010,041	191,216	393,047	2,040,016	17,137,851	2,851,093	447,188	439,107	1,183,866	14,296,192
1838	2,082,066	126,077	242,541	2,062,507	19,334,922	2,903,229	783,521	237,299	1,473,920	13,111,362
1839	1,336,873	97,851	113,293	2,521,112	18,693,536	2,104,813	904,920	393,349	1,353,717	13,553,105
1840	1,291,336	91,056	102,116	1,330,284	16,171,362	2,113,240	1,033,618	331,137	1,521,144	13,979,968
1841	1,808,961	20,632	50,382	813,061	15,348,701	2,188,429	544,859	413,066	963,641	12,918,711
1842	1,918,107	33,913	97,881	700,311	15,198,493	1,340,814	1,133,523	393,371	737,009	13,593,017
1843	1,133,967	90,931	96,731	825,191	18,511,132	1,771,241	1,137,774	250,511	856,813	13,996,100
1844	853,301	119,113	131,151	1,131,107	15,563,390	2,279,752	1,481,264	101,441	956,613	14,167,933
1845	949,211	33,692	143,413	1,107,315	16,722,972	2,076,991	961,771	156,926	1,179,251	14,059,246
1846	2,165,959	59,906	92,024	1,009,771	22,351,960	1,914,915	1,029,557	264,730	1,132,042	13,356,243
1847	563,014	29,511	93,150	2,659,521	22,940,347	2,713,566	644,014	343,106	1,873,914	20,346,407
1848	916,468	74,191	64,593	2,425,345	21,729,474	2,098,103	1,646,953	246,941	1,074,297	20,471,102
1849	551,025	121,103	36,090	2,087,011	21,217,756	2,051,088	206,101	424,963	2,478,816	21,181,515
1850	1,910,291	47,214	29,172	1,337,172	21,760,189	2,833,020	971,194	219,941	2,987,743	23,911,783
1851	1,392,[illegible]	155,734	102,161	2,021,134	24,012,327	1,555,[illegible]	770,[illegible]	126,837	1,907,336	26,184,701

Imports and Exports of Cuba, for 1842, distinguishing the Flag.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Spanish Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Spanish Ships.	Foreign Ships.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Spain	3,508,833	49,216	3,729,970	-
United States	474,562	5,745,959	243,693	5,036,991
France	569,931	496,821	315,679	1,102,034
England	2,079,218	1,116,485	697,502	3,562,103
Holland	219,194	193,847	14,336	434,901
Belgium	372,060	9,762	64,497	307,699
Germany	2,332,113	363,417	430,281	2,333,302
Italy	138,381	37,313	73,816	233,928
Portugal	169	13,611	10,959	3,297
Denmark	90,315	61,195	7,235	52,401
Spanish America	1,342,130	1,143,743	280,796	30,778
Brazils	....	37,038		
Russia	....	....	....	710,224
Warehouse	2,021,394	....	....	1,807,330
	13,398,433	9,239,053	6,072,816	20,611,883

Imports into the Island of Cuba, in 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
LIQUORS.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Sweet oil	372,103	229,960	306,702	266,777
Rum, (aguardiente)	170,693	161,327	239,568	250,600
Malt liquors	171,727	140,760	222,617	162,479
Gin	73,170	106,569	160,092	196,403
Cider	30,791	25,764	37,455	22,763
Vinegar	11,128	8,918	12,560	11,298
Wine, white	87,132	101,122	135,713	135,721
Wine, red	1,382,240	1,103,971	1,229,764	1,203,713
Other liquors	89,365	82,956	43,036	42,144
Total liquors	2,390,360	1,590,068	2,429,475	2,302,701
PROVISIONS.				
Pork	40,371	33,296	62,273	38,944
Beef	46,117	46,344	50,170	34,814
—— smoked	2,360	1,239	9,187	12,712
—— jerked	1,635,133	1,382,278	1,866,923	1,809,810
Sausages	30,029	30,334	30,833	40,867
Bacon	28,073	36,369	24,785	37,946
Ham	81,728	81,174	130,300	121,718
Total provisions	1,863,402	1,436,234	2,180,373	2,093,711
SPICES.				
Saffron	34,890	48,186	18,323	19,697
Cinnamon	47,376	13,984	14,180	8,562
Cloves	4,211	6,921	3,496	1,962
Pimento	5,389	1,707	3,196	3,013
Pepper	8,472	23,457	11,259	2,969
Other spices	19,900	19,077	9,429	8,977
Total spices	119,201	114,331	60,271	45,344
FRUITS.				
Olives	31,033	33,709	53,142	39,295
Almonds	53,284	51,720	43,340	61,096
Filberts	9,311	4,908	11,191	14,373
Prunes	9,467	6,136	3,312	5,493
Figs	14,232	10,781	9,561	12,971
Raisins	51,382	51,496	66,338	79,421
Other fruits	57,124	61,366	60,133	51,057
Total fruits	225,391	220,306	227,569	263,777
BREADSTUFFS.				
Rice	836,914	1,037,773	1,631,784	971,154
Cacao	40,103	171,125	30,683	27,239
Beans	38,877	21,622	37,903	31,751
—— Spanish	79,321	62,347	59,342	81,353
Wheat flour	2,416,011	2,123,162	2,143,193	2,356,896
Indian meal	810	2,132	6,927	1,017
Indian corn	1,452	4,663	3,392	10,684
Other breadstuffs	28,396	23,247	8,972	21,959
Total breadstuffs	3,444,850	3,731,368	4,014,494	3,506,963

continued.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
LINENS.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Frills	291,933	209,753	136,634	287,824
Cambrics	22,830	10,169	19,254	23,160
Stockings	3,114	6,166	3,833	27,136
Lace	23,033	16,178	1,370	290
Russias	328,317	276,102	200,354	253,672
Holland	24,101	21,871	28,514	49,612
Irish	30,317	70,533	29,265	67,115
Caleta	371,741	193,798	233,614	416,502
Crees	171,491	183,092	129,745	152,530
Lizados	460,629	313,752	55,224	220 500
Platillas	453,942	312,941	613,407	690,517
Lawns	37,975	43,467	33,830	36,545
Estopillas	113,537	127,354	69,881	148,700
Other linens	307,278	458,077	368,353	566,822
Total linens	2,634,286	2,443,253	1,943,880	3,043,220
SHOES AND LEATHER.				
Boots	11,604	7,190	3 199	1,476
Tanned skins	173,501	137,440	....	134,849
Saddles	49,011	57,012	38,060	53,290
Leather	57,141	50 306	57,874	31,888
Shoes	289,100	127 303	132,543	131 349
Other pelts	70,853	125,273	153,000	33,072
Total	571,210	524,934	384,087	375,834
LUMBER.				
Hoops	87,186	57,626	165,811	68 185
Hogsheads	278,804	224 120	525,837	700,551
Fustic	141 134	66,078	1,307	2,147
Boards	655,542	731,467	720,642	515,047
Shingles	9 174	5,961	7,542	6,131
Other lumber	120,177	204,801	17,619	27,799
Total lumber	1,292,777	1,331,015	1,379,158	1,319,543
OILS.				
Whale	10,711	136,194	118,860	132 968
Lard	620,243	507,124	748,708	723,525
Butter	31,961	47,119	77,811	80,635
Cheese	67,328	94,410	132,117	136,182
Tallow	26,609	95,116	62,788	96,629
Tallow candles	132,937	109,907	223,048	161,423
Sperm candles	44,037	64,841	38,109	102,621
Other oils	....	....	12,156	53 765
Total oils	1,043,728	1,105,741	1,413,180	1,393,750
FISH.				
Herring	17,333	20,149	9,754	19,506
Atun	2,659	1,228	1,417	3,943
Cod	318,016	365,405	332,934	330 478
Mackerel	16,941	7,177	563	12,983
Salt fish	16 783	15,066	39,012	33,854
Sardines	26,043	29,879	44,204	45,478
Salmon	994	832	2 710	2,129
Total fish	398,711	439,735	431,096	448,145
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Onions	28,633	34,261	39,838	41,004
Vermicelli	114 719	117,129	78,511	107,765
Crackers	24,199	25,768	18,840	9,729
Potatoes	67,366	77,739	93,662	127,619
Teas	4,434	4,978	2,210	12,910
Vegetables and pickles	49,475	33,732	55,.. 8	47,367
Total	292,776	296,727	290,789	344,395
WOOLLENS.				
Bombazine	3 331	2,843	1,028	2,121
Baize	52,147	57,667	30,992	49,389
Cassimere	3,667	2,609	2,707	8,112
Cloth	71,856	88,061	52,560	81,773
Frezadas	60,197	70,438	43,818	51,046
Other woollens	83 605	106,224	64,.. 6	83,195
Total woollens	281,083	327,542	195,246	275,936
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Almond oil	26,930	9,717	....	86,497
Linseed	24,647	20 499	....	12,408
Tar	9,403	9,717	9,432	8,148
Horses and mules	17,800	20,499	13,934	19,011
Live stock	1 1	422	....	3,504
Indigo	216,190	260,855	....	200
Coal	14,318	21,764	43,059	107,017

continued.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Glass	211,353	145,216	111,554	146,752
Ironware	911,127	900,692	737,135	672,928
Caps	5,410	6,451	2,139	3,899
Cochineal	107,238	62,580	....	....
Ice	56,169	60,772	149,960	140,610
Twine	12,726	35,020	17,107	10,305
Soap	484,398	459,156	258,924	336,529
Rigging	32,551	92,662	29,474	30,131
Bricks	43,974	106,729	56,674	42,872
Hacks	79,013	67,919	73,681	75,588
Marbleware	20,296	12,213	17,925	21,045
Earthenware	137,276	146,139	158,315	81,414
Machinery	21,707	28,180	....	90,933
Medicine	164,470	161,837	122,998	137,755
Hardware	346,021	211,285	174,186	381,735
Furniture	60,704	65,102	76,347	10,222
White paper	108,176	116,983	91,341	114,301
Wrapping paper	6,770	....	....	110,000
Paper hangings	6,982	3,502	80,091	20,107
Perfumery	65,484	67,651	93,158	74,284
Paint	60,777	46,406	58,230	34,096
Powder	55,349	27,811	18,841	21,133
Jewellery	41,415	81,132	63,253	79,928
Clothing	53,968	....	38,478	31,076
Bagging	63,570	110,319	102,781	79,184
Salt	109,813	115,612	238,143	156,321
Leeches	12,880	15,730	....	5,150
Ropes	67,919	143,768	67,592	87,166
Hats	74,770	90,021	45,207	128,957
Tobacco leaf	18,021	18,930	....	....
—— stems	12,853	36,211	24,000	25,050
Snuff	1,715	1,181	1,776	1,077
Chairs	59,379	49,215	....	....
Sarsaparilla	12,321	25,063	4,955	5,697
Yeast	10,137	3,041	3,917	3,235
Other articles	2,4	80,530	190,112	310,216
Total miscellaneous	4,182,018	4,109,815	3,560,083	4,432,538
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
Cotton wool	302,926	2,0[illegible]	....	2,322
C[illegible]quillo	4,380	[illegible]	5,191	....
Drills	139,866	162,765	181,678	77,396
Listados	342,237	122,536	121,246	134,089
Nankeen	10,118	11,336	1,067	506
Blankets	62,139	24,923	33,350	47,486
Stockings	197,314	133,318	112,272	159,325
Muslins	360,475	224,706	304,941	368,326
Cambrics	169,572	116,774	7,129	124,697
Dresses	22,246	13,931	18,959	54,743
Handkerchiefs	334,130	244,137	152,672	138,181
Calicoes	485,207	270,412	460,981	265,604
Other articles	525,084	749,729	377,648	460,571
Total cotton manufactures	3,046,707	4,142,722	1,871,083	1,719,312
SILKS.				
Ribbons	85,737	102,343	55,747	75,806
Shawls	49,784	24,081	9,734	62,409
Silk net	26,281	20,772	11,315	3,140
Mantillas	4,918	7,983	8,959	9,809
Stockings	33,730	19,457	25,146	30,427
Handkerchiefs	105,883	80,041	45,254	47,667
Umbrellas	29,373	18,316	14,324	8,834
Net goods	8,369	1,419	....	....
Satin	35,956	37,560	45,862	63,551
Serge	10,016	3,723	4,851	7,086
Sewing silk	37,771	29,731	....	11,116
Tafeta	12,182	9,721	4,350	22,470
Dresses	490	931	68,530	1,002
Other silks	34,663	[illegible],177	....	41,047
Total silks	484,062	432,551	304,302	346,114
METALS.				
Quicksilver	21,838	....	....	....
Nails	143,586	126,373	....	147,173
Copper	127,269	87,390	177,958	94,058
Iron	261,855	118,782	46,130	92,729
Coined gold	1,497,408	908,108	119,997	792,124
—— silver	709,770	454,114	393,740	339,995
Lead	42,971	30,939	185,850	2,146
Other metals	....	5,940	49,271	9 165
Total metals	2,803,119	1,691,756	1,173 995	1,497,392
Total importations	25,315, 03	37,700,189	21,781,925	24,663 307
In warehouse	....	....	3,299,183	2,021,394

The regulations in regard to, and the expense of, the entry of goods in the island of Cuba, may best be understood from the actual disbursements on account of a British or other foreign vessel, as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS BY A FOREIGN SHIP-MASTER AT THE PORT OF HAVANNA.

	dollars.		dollars.	
Custom-house entry and stamp	3	25		
Harbour-master's fees, in and out	6	00		
Board of health	2	00		
Marine interpreter	2	00		
Translating manifest	10	00		
			23	25
Tonnage duty on 260 4-95 tons, at 1 dollar 50 cents per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza" duty on amount of said tonnage	393	94		
Wharfage from 10th to 23d instant, inclusive, fourteen days, at 1 dollar 25 cents per day on each hundred tons, 260 tons	45	00		
Stage hire fourteen days, at 75 cents per day, and 3 rials for carrying the same	10	88		
Mud-machine, 1¾ rials per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza"	57	44		
			507	76
Custom-house clearance, and bills of discharge:—				
Eleven days' discharge, at 5 dollars 50 cents per day	60	50		
Two visits, in and out	11	00		
Seven sheets of extracts, each 1 dollar	7	00		
Clearance	8	00		
Stamp paper for clearance	8	25		
			94	75
Light money	4	00		
Moro pass, governor's fee, and clearing officer	4	00		
Certificate of duties being paid	4	25		
Custom-house broker	3	00		
			15	25
The following are not government charges, but in continuation, &c.:—				
Bill of health, 7 dollars; Russian consul's certificate, 8 dollars 50 cents; Danish consul's certificate, 5 dlrs.	20	50		
			20	50
Cooper's bill for repairing casks	9	94		
Journeymen for discharging cargo, twelve days, for six men, each 75 cents per day	54	00		
American consul's bill	10	25		
Lighterage on 1,573 boxes sugar	157	25		
Trip on board	0	40		
			231	84
Total			893	35

To which add commission, 2½ per cent.

During the time a vessel is discharging, a government officer is stationed on board, and is required to report daily to an officer of the custom-house; and for each report the vessel pays 5 dollars 50 cents. The charge is the same, whether one barrel or a thousand is discharged each day. A vessel loaded with jerked beef pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 500 arrobas, or 12,500 lbs., without reference to the quantity discharged each day. Lumber pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 20,000 feet. Cotton, the same for every 60 bales. Salt cargoes, 5 dollars 50 cents per day. Logwood a like sum for every 800 quintals, and the

same amount for every 25 tons. Three copies of the invoices of all cargoes are made out to the custom-house on Spanish stamped paper; and for each leaf is charged 1 dollar. It frequently happens that thirty to forty sheets, of not more than four to five lines each, are required from vessels from New York, Havre, and Liverpool. These are some of the vexatious extortions which are allowed to interfere seriously with the real interests of that magnificent island. The following is a statement of the ships that have arrived and sailed from each port of the island:—

Ships entered and sailed from the Island of Cuba.

PORTS	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
Havanna	569	901	467	932
Cuba	139	284	124	273
Nuevitas	22	25	12	25
Matanzas	80	170	73	338
Trinidad	25	136	51	134
Baracoa	8	17	4	17
Gibara	10	10	10	11
Cienfuegos	7	56	9	58
Manzanil'o	21	29	25	31
Santi-Espiritu	3	1	1	2
Santa Cruz	1	10	5	12
San Juan	3	1	2	1
Total, 1842	881	1771	821	1600
" 1841	1053	1981	1010	2082
" 1840	958	2065	912	2160

Tonnage entered, with Imports and Import Duties.

Tonnage Entered.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842		
				Free.	Payingduty.	Total.
Havanna	237,801	253,439	252,231	16,013	230,0 0	246,023
Cuba	53,139	67,274	67,252	17,913	62,020	109,933
Nuevitas	3,117	99,091	4,053	800	3,868	4,668
Matanzas	67,211	71,071	72,973	3,500	72,101	75,653
Trinidad	28,965	31,138	32,125	9,797	21,817	31,116
Baracoa	1,710	1,983	2,426	.....	2,274	2,274
Gibara	4,342	3,962	3,089	670	2,665	3,335
Cienfuegos	7,349	12,901	15,253	2,921	11,653	14,574
Manzanillo	8,359	7,915	8,801	1,811	6,611	8,433
Santi-Espiritu	1,105	690	978	147	258	405
Santa Cruz	1,783	2,112	2,035	.....	913	913
San Juan	221	389	253	.....	317	317
Total	417,917	466,229	467,489	53,606	141,528	195,134
1841	....	....	....	51,602	116,770	167,872

Value of Imports.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars.
Havanna	18,136,888	17,211,310	18,581,877	18,801,913
Cuba	3,165,122	2,972,147	2,671,121	2,192,918
Nuevitas	132,047	172,253	180,529	171,383
Matanzas	1,816,819	1,913,021	1,995,111	1,801,758
Trinidad	1,012,267	991,012	942,161	878,163
Baracoa	31,107	37,376	81,832	87,190
Gibara	197,310	156,856	127,500	127,084
Cienfuegos	147,913	310,741	280,712	193,635
Manzanillo	133,115	132,321	133,072	117,010
Santi-Espiritu	21,077	17,810	23,207	11,803
Santa Cruz	69 197	83,025	51,732	41,589
San Juan	11,235	10,303	8,184	10,519
	23,217,796	24,500,183	23,122,407	24,637,527

AMOUNT of Customs' Import Duties, levied, in Cuba.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havanna	4,384,290	4,130,343	4,071,500	4,449,215
Cuba	671,741	480,212	700,914	531,673
Nuevitas	50,297	57,579	45,455	65,110
Matanzas	339,756	300,074	393,558	325,352
Trinidad	217,200	214,729	268,310	215,115
Barracoa	11,779	11,802	27,063	18,741
Gibara	50,366	47,482	37,797	38,859
Cienfuegos	61,981	65,979	87,015	78,603
Manzanillo	62,677	57,464	67,112	45,011
Saint-Espiritus	10,306	7,012	10,291	7,158
Santa Cruz	30,783	38,491	36,073	21,517
Sin Juan	6,119	6,119	5,591	6,827
	6,113,503	5,951,208	5,911,413	6,001,672

THE following is a table of the values, and the Countries from whence the leading supplies of manufactures were Exported in the Year 1842 :

COUNTRIES.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linens.	Silks.	Leather.	Lumber and provisions.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Spain	45,621	1,452	14,073	67,112	119,113	2,870,287
United States	89,993	13,217	1,284,896	60,361	8,020	3,101,915
France	215,916	18,121	695,611	102,443	52,039	181,291
England	631,911	171,181	644,987	11,152	20	215,323
Holland	4,084	....	1,780	....	....	142,350
Belgium	36,171	11,725	213,340	21,917	38,114	23,161
Germany	782,151	43,118	1,009,613	19,010	1,177	154,083
Warehouse	178,117	3,611	158,512	13,191	766	16,070
Other places	1,552	3,100	381	1,181	20,184	1,106,027
Total	1,503,413	265,510	2,273,011	312,117	283,070	7,819,849

The United States, it appears, supplies but a very small proportion even of those manufactures of which she has the best means of producing. Nearly all the manufactures coming from England are in Spanish bottoms, while American manufactures are in United States vessels. Spanish vessels can go to England, take in cotton goods, and carry them to Cuba, on better terms than American vessels can carry them direct. This is a singular fact, and is to be accounted for only on the ground that the paper currency of the United States carries the level of prices too high to admit of profitable shipment to the specie prices of Cuba. This view is confirmed by the fact that, during the six months which has elapsed of the year 1843, cottons have been exported from the United States to an amount far greater than ever before. A difference in the currencies of the two countries forms an insuperable bar to equality of intercourse.

VALUE of Exports from the Island of Cuba.

PRODUCTS OF THE ISLAND.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mahogany	103,272	61,208	66,261	56,161
Spirits from the cane	171,655	211,051	226,050	204,550
Cocoa	1,024	....	2,578	32
Cotton	310,116	131,885	132,871	73,834
Coffee	1,950,469	2,111,571	1,852,509	2,098,269
Sugar	8,290,347	11,461,347	11,613,598	11,117,009
Cedar	31,065	25,091	21,671	19,161
Wax	147,986	11,271	307,131	280,828
Copper ore	2,118,450	3,708,251	4,305,190	4,581,165
Hides	15,651	6,991	22,631	21,130
Sweetmeats	14,166	19,129	14,371	7,091
Fruits	91,817	91,712	68,706	19,298
Honey	31,744	55,018	68,962	71,325
Molasses	900,163	1,310,820	821,188	744,606
Horses and mules	43,722	19,188	....	1,203
Fustic	92,121	82,961	82,518	
Cattle	984	124		
Cigars	637,358	535,142	719,361	749,812
Tobacco	1,274,0 9	1,393,060	1,617,743	1,561,260
Other articles	79,371	87,979	51,215	209,289
Total products	16,510,020	21,340,698	22,185,797	23,160,708

METALS, &c.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Quicksilver	9,400	7,461		
Indigo	210,344	146,961		
Cochineal	234,300	83,953		
Coined gold	850,856	526,322	326,842	134,535
—— silver	971,943	526,778	760,820	1,302,903
Other metals	.....	.....	45,096	6,763
Total	2,200,347	1,290,777	1,132,667	1,437,201

FOREIGN GOODS.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Cotton wool	513,772	1,812,192		
—— manufactures	813,230	539,051	21,166	6,421
Liquors	133,132	93,105	153,747	
Glass	16,709	8,953	6,372	
Fruits and grain	108,083	171,478	32,515	
Hardware	87,723	134,901	7,158	
Woollens	30,199	10,135	2,888	11,6
Linens	333,636	161,501	87,018	81,21
Fustic	96,847	71,865		
Poultry	23,711	17,775	3,567	
Silk	103,885	74,319	13,203	17,1
Tobacco	26,870	29,872		
Sarsaparilla	12,888	10,929		953
Other articles	318,848	159,587	1,712	116,867
Total foreign goods	2,654,765	3,360,581	340,186	155,273
Grand total exportations	21,181,892	25,011,783	23,263,419	21,877,127
Exports from warehouse	.....	.....	.....	1,907,730

Tonnage Cleared, with Exports and Export Duties.

TONNAGE CLEARED.

PORTS	1839	1840	1841	1842
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Havanna	233,703	223,167	230,865	233,116
Cuba	54,996	66,121	47,116	50,238
Nuevitas	4,924	5,370	3,628	4,911
Matanzas	89,526	96,109	97,109	89,740
Trinidad	28,238	30,547	30,880	30,124
Baracoa	1,693	1,111	2,721	2,880
Gibara	4,104	3,804	2,880	3,896
Cienfuegos	7,778	12,963	11,973	14,116
Manzanillo	10,515	9,412	8,879	8,129
Santi-Espiritu	904	1,185	744	529
Santa Cruz	2,913	1,176	617	943
San Juan	337	267	179	225
Total tonnage	431,909	455,113	440,927	472,106

Export Duties Levied at the several Ports.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havanna	621,337	770,350	772,058	710,313
Cuba	140,271	141,042	141,118	153,096
Nuevitas	5,692	7,788	6,450	8,507
Matanzas	271,537	370,336	330,912	356,078
Trinidad	73,369	78,761	82,149	91,152
Baracoa	867	1,759	1,507	2,032
Gibara	17,629	12,679	16,540	10,781
Cienfuegos	20,501	31,207	24,689	30,437
Manzanillo	14,511	11,281	10,626	12,781
Santi-Espiritu	1,722	2,050	911	2,110
Santa Cruz	6,466	7,850	5,416	1,991
San Juan	250	551	256	1,203
Total	1,219,361	1,435,655	1,351,612	1,377,711

VALUE of Exports from the several Ports.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havanna	12,456,737	14,172,073	14,203,292	13,118,585
Cuba	4,119,864	5,211,057	5,633,631	6,784,765
Nuevitas	82,747	181,750	71,305	205,116
Matanzas	3,731,284	4,333,741	4,378,780	4,364,720
Trinidad	913,417	1,016,141	1,152,521	1,129,301
Barcoa	21,436	43,075	85,215	85,433
Guara	240,255	217,462	163,564	218,763
Guantanamo	280,000	300,256	260,329	305,805
Manzanillo	192,252	151,886	137,184	170,984
Santa Espiritu	19,681	19,910	14,961	23,188
Santa Cruz	47,927	49,584	63,210	31,222
San Jean	164	2,210	3,978	2,258
Total	24,181,845	26,061,779	26,774,611	26,084,701

EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Cuba, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

PORTS.	1840		1841	
	Sugar	Coffee.	Sugar	Coffee
	boxes.	arrobas.	boxes.	arrobas.
Havanna	110,559	1,278,113	113,111	739,136
Matanzas	265,084	3,01,145	272,705	111,[illegible]
Trinidad	26,72	16,[illegible]3	29,[illegible]	9,722
St. Jago	32,175	572,112	28,215	640,132
Total	434,[illegible]	2,197,771	443,[illegible]	1,240,990

EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Havanna and Matanzas in 1841 and 1842.

WHERE SENT TO	SUGAR IN BOXES.				ARROBES OF COFFEE.			
	From Havanna		From Matanzas.		From Havanna.		From Matanzas.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842
England	17,143	15,765	2,974	1,545	13,031	60,071	120	6
Cowes and a market	961	100	31,621	67,079	16,316	2,941	....	1,651
Russia	52,365	21,103	37,132	39,135	521	4,211	90	3,724
Sweden and Denmark	2,020	1,205						
Hamburg	31,917	19,391	31,626	10,315	99,[illegible]26	90,963	471	2,314
Bremen	11,117	13,067	6,213	10,320	45,[illegible]8	36,[illegible]39	12,[illegible]38	1,937
Holland	15,[illegible]97	11,[illegible]83	6,134	3,564	30	8,141		
Belgium	13,792	22,135	7,792	....	976	1,353		
Havre and Bordeaux	2,222	3,549	1,017	1,134	75,563	121,253	....	3,811
Marseilles	12,132	21,233	10,203	18,559	97,[illegible]10	213,[illegible]03	9,[illegible]78	14,107
Spain	90,261	78,[illegible]23	9,[illegible]00	21,[illegible]78	23,811	50,[illegible]59	9,[illegible]84	26,513
Italy	6,151	7,[illegible]35	6,[illegible]17	10,[illegible]0	17,331	30,[illegible]02	1,[illegible]74	22,203
New York	12,616	22,[illegible]92	11,447	11,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]68	23,636	3,516	22,110
Boston	24,071	13,572	24,[illegible]83	20,[illegible]42	2,414	22,702	2,202	22,712
Charleston	1,765	2,049	7,821	7,193	15,121	8,475	16,[illegible]19	23,189
New Orleans	12,[illegible]7	3,[illegible]8	2,510	....	272,[illegible]72	183,671	31,[illegible]6	
Mobile	1,[illegible]8	192	200	....	45,091	18,[illegible]49	10,[illegible]18	
Other ports of the United States	7,[illegible]67	8,[illegible]84	12,107	8,[illegible]24	17,[illegible]15	40,[illegible]81	4,[illegible]63	12,[illegible]9
Various	8,[illegible]81	5,[illegible]91	6,[illegible]72	1,[illegible]16	1,[illegible]79	10,[illegible]00	5,[illegible]28	1,[illegible]12
Total number of boxes	434,[illegible]61	415,[illegible]65	261,[illegible]97	2[illegible],[illegible]68	725,[illegible]98	1,013,[illegible]83	108,[illegible]50	161,373

The sugar imported into England from Cuba, as well as that from Brazil, has chiefly been refined in bond. The sugar exported from Brazil to Trieste, and to many other continental ports, those of France, Portugal, and Spain excepted, has been chiefly in British ships.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which have arrived at, and sailed from the various Ports in the Island of Cuba, during the Year 1842.

COUNTRIES AND FLAGS.	ARRIVALS.							DEPARTURES.						
	Havanna.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	Total.	Havanna.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	Total.
Spanish	309	80	35	41	130	19	614	307	79	34	32	128	68	648
American	590	235	119	81	82	31	1138	626	287	111	81	81	18	1240
English	168	24	10	14	106	17	129	193	29	11	15	169	12	429
French	27	2	..	..	16	..	45	28	2	..	..	15	..	45
Belgian	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dutch	21	..	..	..	..	1	22	21	1	..	..	..	1	23
German	51	3	13	..	11	1	83	47	9	13	..	8	5	82
Danish	11	3	..	..	2	..	16	10	6	..	..	2	..	18
Swedish	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Russian	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Prussian	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Italian	2	..	3	..	3	..	8	2	..	3	..	2	..	7
Portuguese	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
From Spanish Possessions	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	1			..	2	..	3
Brazils	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Indies	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Total 1842	1410	350	191	136	411	125	2623	1419	417	172	161	401	137	2707
Total for 1841	1483	381	203	206	327	183	2783	1651	258	199	149	411	130	2798
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Decrease	173	130	12	70	11	58	158	231	141	27	..	18	1	91

SEAPORTS OF CUBA.

The Havanna, Spanish Habanna, is justly described as one of the best harbours in the world. The population, in 1827, consisted of 46,621 whites, 23,562 coloured and black free people, and 23,840 coloured and black slaves. Total, 94,023. Including the garrison, the present population is considered little if under 150,000.

It is by far the most commanding maritime point, and consequently the most important political position in the West Indies; but our purpose is only to view it in a commercial point of view.

MATANZAS, which ranks next to Havanna as a commercial port, was previously to 1809 prohibited to trade to any foreign country, and restricted in its trade in many other respects, though forming an outlet for the products of the richest part of Cuba. It lies on the north coast, 52 miles east of Havanna. Its harbour, which is rather limited in anchorage-ground by the mud brought down by two rivers, is sheltered by a ledge of rocks. Population, in 1827, was 14,341.

The Bay of Nuevitas constitutes the harbour of Puerto Principe, a large city 12½ leagues inland, with a population of 49,012 inhabitants in 1827.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the capital of the eastern department of the island and the seat of an archbishopric, containing a population of about 40,000 souls, is situated in 20 deg. 1 min. north latitude, and 76 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. west longitude, and possesses a safe and commodious harbour of tolerably easy access.

the sea-breeze generally blowing into the harbour during the day and the land wind blowing out during the night.

There are but few British subjects established in the province, with the exception of those engaged in mining pursuits, and indeed few foreigners of any nation, with the exception of Frenchmen, who are found in considerable numbers in and around Santiago, both from France and her ancient colonies, or their descendants, and whose example and exertions have had great influence on the agricultural prosperity of the province; the cultivation of coffee may be traced to their immigration.

ARRIVALS at St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

Nations.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Spanish	132	13,879
British	125	23,667
American	124	19,912
French	29	6,305
Hanseatic Towns	10	1,698
Dutch Colonies	6	376
Columbian and Mexican	3	200
Danish	1	150
Total	430	

The Spanish arrivals were chiefly from the Peninsula, with flour, wine, brandy, hardware, dried fruits, soap, spices, coarse earthenware, provisions, drugs, silk goods, and a few other manufactures.

The British arrivals were principally direct from Great Britain, in the employ of the English mining companies, with coals, mining machines, tools, powder, and various mining supplies; and a few from British North America with cod fish, whilst twice or thrice per annum a vessel arrives from England with an assorted cargo of earthenware, hardware, sugar pans and mills, cutlery, iron in bars, powder, sheet copper, and glass.

American arrivals almost exclusively from ports in the United States with provisions and lumber, naval stores, and a few dried goods of native and other produce, candles, soap, furniture, manufactured tobacco, and some hardware and machinery.

The French arrivals were from France, with wines, brandy, silk goods, furniture, mirrors, oil, candles, perfumery, jewellery, porcelain, and a few other articles of luxury.

Hanseatic vessels, almost entirely from Bremen, with dry goods, hardware, gin, and some provisions.

The Dutch colonial arrivals were with dry goods, fruits, and provisions.

The Colombian and Mexican vessels were from Campeachy and Lisat, with grass bags, grass ropes, and hides.

The Danish vessels from Hamburg, with dry goods and provisions.

The imports of late years have been nearly equal, and are expected to continue so.

Spanish imports for the year 1841 amounted to . £319,320 sterling.
British imports for the same period „ . . . 18,999 „

But in comparing the two amounts, the fact must not be lost sight of, that large quantities of British dry goods, hardware, and earthenware, are annually imported from *Jamaica in Spanish bottoms, chiefly on account of the difference in duty*, and also from the facility of selecting the above-named articles as cheaply in Kingston as in London, and with the advantage of being able to proceed there and return in three weeks' time. But it must not be concealed that the Hanseatic Towns interfere sadly with British imports, underselling us in many articles of hardware, cotton, woollen and linen goods, and glass; although, generally speaking, they are considered inferior to British manufacture of a similar kind.

THE Average Wholesale Prices Duty paid, of the chief Articles of Import during the past Year, have been as follows:

ARTICLES.	Sterling. £	s.	d.	to £	s.	d.	ARTICLES.	Sterling. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef, prime ..... barrel	1	12	0	2	0	0	Wines, Marseilles ..... half pipe	3	8	0	14	12	0
—— mess ..... do.	2	8	0	3	0	0	—— ditto ..... do.	0	12	0	1	4	0
—— jerked, Brazil ..... 100 lbs.	1	0	0	1	2	0	—— Bordeaux ..... half pipe	4	0	0	8	0	0
—— ditto, United States ..... do.	1	8	0	1	10	0	—— ditto ..... dozen	0	16	0	2	0	0
Bread, pilot and navy ..... barrel	0	16	0	1	4	0	—— Catalonia ..... pipe	3	4	0	5	12	0
Butter ..... 100 lbs.	3	4	0	5	0	0	Sheetings ..... piece	2	8	0	2	12	0
Candles, tallow ..... do.	3	8	0	3	12	0	Serges ..... do.	2	12	0	3	0	0
—— sperm ..... do.	9	12	0	10	0	0	Chairs ..... dozen	3	4	0	10	0	0
Cheese, Dutch and English ..... do.	3	12	0	4	0	0	Boards, white pine ..... 1000 feet	4	16	0	5	12	0
—— American ..... do.	2	16	0	3	4	0	—— pitch pine ..... do.	5	0	0	7	4	0
Flour, Spanish ..... barrel	2	4	0	2	8	0	Hoops 1000	6	0	0	9	0	0
—— foreign ..... do.	2	8	0	2	16	0	Puncheon staves ..... each	0	4	0	0	4	6
Fish, cod and scale fish ..... 100 lbs.	0	12	0	0	16	0	Hogshead ditto ..... do.	0	3	0	0	10	0
—— herrings ..... barrel	1	4	0	1	8	0	Coals ..... ton	1	12	0	2	8	0
—— mackerel ..... do.	1	12	0	1	16	0	Powder ..... 100 lbs.	....			5	0	0
Hams ..... 100 lbs.	2	16	0	3	12	0	Earthenware ..... crate	10	0	0	24	0	0
Lard ..... do.	2	8	0	2	12	0	Axes ..... dozen	1	12	0	6	0	0
Nails ..... do.	1	12	0	1	16	0	Machetes ..... do.	1	12	0	4	0	0
Oil, whale ..... gallon	0	4	0	0	4	3	Picks ..... do.	2	8	0	3	0	0
—— linseed ..... do.	0	4	0	0	4	6	Hoes ..... do.	0	12	0	1	12	0
Onions ..... 100 lbs.	....			0	12	0	Sugar pans ..... 100 lbs.	1	16	0	2	4	0
Potatoes ..... barrel	0	14	0	0	18	0	Table knives and forks ..... dozen	0	9	0	2	0	0
Pork ..... do.	2	0	0	3	4	0	Iron, wrought in bars ..... ton	10	0	0	18	0	0
Rice ..... 100 lbs.	1	0	0	1	8	0	Sheet copper ..... 100 lbs.	7	0	0	8	0	0
Sap ..... do.	1	0	0	2	0	0	Tumblers, glasses, un ertain.						
Tar ..... barrel	0	12	0	0	16	0	Wine glasses, ditto.						

EXPORTS from St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

Coffee	14,307,800 lbs.
Sugar, clayed	21,977 boxes of about 4 quintals.
—— Muscovado	4,915 hogsheads of about 7 ditto.
Cotton	10,429 bales of 105 lbs.
Molasses	1,600 hogsheads of 117 gallons.
Tafia and rum	1,174 pipes of 110 ditto.
Tobacco	21,865 bales of 80 lbs.
Wax; white and yellow	30,225 lbs.
Fustic	1,400 tons.
Lignum vitæ	100 ditto.
Cigars	5,000 boxes of 1000 each.
Hides	2,000.
Copper ore	27,142 tons.
Doubloons	2,289
Hard dollars	12,867½

During the past four years there has not been any great difference in exports, with the exception of coffee and copper ore.

The exports of coffee have fallen off greatly during the last two years, owing to excessive drought, but they may be expected to revive; whilst those of copper ore have greatly increased. The raising of the latter article only commenced 12 years back, from which time it has been annually augmenting in quantity, but its richness or per centage has fallen off very sensibly, and all late reports from Cuba are erroneous when treating of this article.

When mining first commenced in this province the ore was valued, and truly valued, at 16*l.* per ton, whilst the utmost that it would sell for now is 10*l.* sterling on board.

The amount inserted in the yearly report of the trade of Cuba for the year 1840, which is published at the Havanna, is 3,706,951 dollars 2 rials, or 741,390*l.* 5*s.* sterling, more than the actual worth of all the copper mines now working in the island, and is done designedly, in order to exact, if possible, an excessive duty upon the export of the ore, which at present, by royal decree, is duty free; but the exemption has expired or is expiring.

The Average Wholesale Prices of Articles of Export, duty not paid, during the past shipping season ruled as follows:

	£ sterling.		£ sterling.
Coffee, 1st quality	2 12 0	to	2 16 0 per 100 lbs.
—— 2d ditto	2 2 0	„	2 6 0 ditto.
—— 3d ditto	.....	„	1 16 0 ditto.
—— 4th ditto	1 8 0	„	1 12 0 ditto.
—— triage	1 0 0	„	1 8 0 ditto.
Sugar, clayed white	.....		1 12 0 ditto.
—— yellow	.....		0 16 0 ditto.
—— Muscovado	.....		0 12 0 ditto.
Molasses, with cask	.....		2 8 0 117 gallons.
Fustic	.....		5 0 0 per ton.
Lignum Vitæ	.....		3 0 0 ditto.
Cotton	.....		2 8 0 100 lbs.
Tobacco leaf	2 2 0	„	3 0 0 ditto.
Cigars	1 0 0	„	2 10 0 per 1000.
Tafia	.....		5 0 0 per pipe.
Rum	.....		0 2 6 per gallon.
Wax, bleached	8 0 0	„	9 0 0 per 100 lbs.
—— yellow	4 10 0	„	5 0 0 ditto.
Hides	.....		0 6 0 each.

CHAPTER XIV.

PORTO RICO.

The fertile island of Porto Rico lies between the latitudes of 17 deg. 54 min. and 18 deg. 31 min. N., and the longitudes of 65 deg. 39 min. and 67 deg. 21 min. W. Its area is computed at about 3750 square miles, being about 2500 square miles less than the area of Jamaica. A ridge of mountains extends from the east to the west end of the island. Some of the rivers which flow down are navigable for small vessels; and some of the numerous coves and inlets form good harbours for large ships. The soil is generally fertile and beautifully undulated. There are no serpents or other reptiles. There are large rats, which do great injury to the sugar-canes. The climate is generally salubrious; but some parts are subject to rains, others to droughts.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards from St. Domingo; and the natives, said to have amounted to 600,000 in number, were exterminated in a few years. The Spaniards, however, derived no profit from this island, though it subjected them to great expense. Ponce de Leon, who in his voyage in search of the fountain of perpetual life discovered Florida, was the explorer and conqueror of Porto Rico.

The laws of Spain, as administered in Cuba, are those of Porto Rico; and

in the latter these laws are particularly severe in regard to foreigners; especially if Protestants.

The population, according to a late census, is stated at 150,000 inhabitants, of which there are not more than about 10,000 blacks. Free labour prevails in this colony. Among the slaves there are many of those, or their offspring, which the emigrants from Spanish St. Domingo brought with them; most of the settlers from the Danish, French, and British islands did the same.

Porto Rico is an agricultural colony. It has no manufactures, nor have any mines of gold or silver, or other minerals, been worked. According to an official return of 1830, the land cultivated, and its produce, were as follows:

Articles of Culture	Acres in Cultivation.	Produce.	
		Sugar (Muscovado)	114,690 cwts.
Sugar-cane	14,803	Molasses	1,507,769 gallons
		Rum	12,165 puncheons
Plantains	30,769	Plantains	617,825 loads
Maize	16,194	Maize	63,750 fanegas
Rice	14,850	Rice	not known.
Tobacco	2,599	Tobacco (cured)	34,640 cwts.
Manioc	1,150	Cassava bread	30,119 loads
Sweet Potatoes	1,224	Sweet potatoes	29,570 cwts.
Yams	6,696	Yams	7,850 ditto
Pulse	1,100	Pulse	4,570 ditto
Coffee	16,992	Coffee	250,000 ditto
Cotton	3,079	Cotton	not known.
Fruit trees and gardens	140		
Total acres in cultivation	109,587	or about one-fifteenth of its area.	

During the last thirteen years several thousands of acres have been cleared and cultivated.

In 1828, 1,437,285 acres were held by 19,140 proprietors. At the same time, 423 individuals were proprietors of estates regularly worked by slaves; 275 of which were sugar, and 148 coffee plantations: 17,440 proprietors were graziers who bred cattle, and who also raised provisions and some coffee. In 1802, there were but 29 sugar estates in Porto Rico, and the total value of exports was estimated at 57,500 dollars.

We are indebted for valuable information relative to Porto Rico to Dr. Reid, who practised for some years as a physician on that island, from whence he has recently returned.

"Previously to 1828," says Dr. Reid, in a manuscript report, "Porto Rico was little known to, and less frequented by, foreign adventurers on account of the policy observed by the government, which had a tendency to exclude strangers, by opposing almost insurmountable obstacles to their settlement.

"Anterior to the period alluded to, strangers were required to produce the most undoubted evidence of being Roman catholics, in order to become domiciled, and they were

also under the necessity of becoming naturalized after five years residence—I say that formerly this was not optional but of necessity. A stranger, before he was permitted to land in the island, was to give security for good political and moral conduct, and supposing that he were able to surmount these difficulties, such were the jealousy and illiberality of the government, that few were induced to remain in a country where no prospect of success appeared.

"In 1828, however, the leniency and liberality of Don Miguel La Tone, then captain-general, by relaxing the rigour of former observances, had great effect in removing the impediments to the establishment of foreigners in the island. La Tone acted strictly according to the spirit of the Real Cedule of 1815, having for its object the encouragement of agriculture and commerce in the Spanish colonies.

"Thus the *Domicilio* was procured by paying a trifling sum of money, and the applicant by complying with certain formalities.

"Moreover, government encourages, instead of damping the enterprize of foreigners, convinced, that in this manner, the resources of the island would be best developed.

"In consequence of the encouragement given under the administration of La Tone, a considerable migration took place to this island.

"Planters from the neighbouring islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, sold their estates and brought their slaves and capital to this country, lured by the superior fertility of the soil, and the liberality of the government as administered by La Tone.

"Several planters of the windward British and French islands, acted like the people from St Thomas and St. Croix.

"Merchants also had their attention attracted towards this spot, and the establishment of several commercial houses now existing was effected.

"Seconded by foreign enterprize and foreign capital, this island has continued to prosper in a most extraordinary degree since 1828; and it has been a source of considerable revenue to the mother country.

"But notwithstanding the rapid improvement which has been effected in this island, and the continued increase of its staple exports, the improvement would have been still greater, and the export considerably larger, *but for the oppressive duties imposed upon all articles of necessary consumption, and the frequent heavy exactions made by the government towards the support of the war in Spain.*

"These causes, by lessening the profits of the planters, have prevented them from extending their estates. Thus the advancement in the cultivation of the soil is more due to the continued influx of new settlers with their important capital, than to the prosperity and advancing operations of the old.

"Some years ago the great mass of the inhabitants did not require, and scarcely knew, the use of many articles which are now considered necessary.

"Of this class are fine cotton goods, fine linens, and woollen cloths. The natives of the present day, throughout the island, are extremely fond of dress and fine apparel.

"Formerly people were very remiss in furnishing their houses; at present they pay great attention thereto. I might multiply instances of the advancing civilization of the natives, forming by far the greatest proportion of the population.

"All the machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum is allowed to be imported duty free. Men cannot be imprisoned for debt, nor can a planter's estate be sold, or any of his implements of agriculture and manufacture, unless he owes at least two-thirds of the whole value of his estate.

"If a proprietor sell an estate or a house here, in order to remit the proceeds, he is required by the government to pay 10 per cent on the amount of the property sold.

"The *Roman Catholic faith is the only religion tolerated*, and all foreigners are, at least, supposed to be of that faith, before they are permitted to become domiciled."

The sugar estates and other plantations are situated on the sea-coast, near the capital and other towns or *pueblos*.

SEAPORTS.—The following are the legal ports for the importation of goods, and the exportation of produce: San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital, (population

30,000); Mayugas, Pouce, Guayama, Aquadilles, Cabo Royo, Guayanilla, Salinas, Manati, Patillas, Penuelas, and Saguerillo.

The principal articles exported are, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, live-stock, dyewoods, lignum vitæ, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c.

The sugar is nearly all muscovado, no clayed sugar being made in this island. The molasses is of a good quality, and exported chiefly to the United States. The rum in general is inferior to that manufactured in the British West Indies.

The coffee of this island is of good quality, but scarcely equal to that of St. Domingo in point of flavour.

The cotton is of fair quality, but the fibre is short. Indigo is indigenous.

The tobacco, though rather inferior to that of Cuba, is of good quality for smoking. It is produced only by free labour.

The hides are large, and the cattle are of a good breed. Numbers of them are carried to the neighbouring islands. The beef is good, and the cattle of Porto Rico are superior to those bred on the Spanish main.

Sugar.—According to official documents, the quantity of sugar exported from all parts of Porto Rico in 1839, amounted to 69,245,783 lbs., valued at 2,423,602 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 9,441,247 lbs.; Guayama, 16,054,672 lbs.; Aguadilla, 990,771 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 1,134,762 lbs.; Fayaribo, 583,158 lbs.; Areibo, 8,009,435 lbs.; Naguabo, 1,198,782 lbs.; Humacao, 1,364,246 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2,686,529 lbs.; Salinas, 514,728 lbs.; Manati, 56,025 lbs.; Patillas, 643,362 lbs.; Penuelas, 5,615 lbs.; Saguillo, 20,000 lbs.

Coffee.—The quantity exported during the year 1839, was 8,538,362 lbs., valued at 853,836 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 717,471 lbs.; Mayagues, 3,187,200 lbs.; Pouce, 634,691 lbs.; Guayama, 304,248 lbs.; Aguadilla, 2,134,014 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 283,977 lbs.; Areibo, 507,289 lbs.; Naguabo, 3525 lbs.; Humacao, 86,300 lbs.; Guayanilla, 288,115 lbs.; Salinas, 116,562 lbs.; Manati, 57,036 lbs.; Patillas, 24,325 lbs.; Penuelas, 92,609 lbs.

Molasses.—3,311,719¾ gallons of molasses, valued at 496,759 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 288,627 gallons; Mayugues, 446,734 gallons; Aguadilla, 2942 gallons; Pouce, 915,637 gallons; Guayama, 1,244,098 gallons; Cabo Royo, 37,895 gallons; Fayarilbo, 57,746 gallons; Areibo, 88,888 gallons; Naguabo, 47,500 gallons; Humacao, 56,509 gallons; Guayanilla, 91,382 gallons; Salinas, 4108 gallons; Manati, 1810 gallons; Patillas, 28,933 gallons.

Cotton wool.—1,183,973 lbs. of cotton, grown in the island, valued at 189,435 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 361,484 lbs.; Mayagues, 503,022 lbs.; Guayama, 8170 lbs.; Aguadilla, 309,097 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2200 lbs.

Live stock.—The value of live stock exported is given for the same year as follows: horses, 7023 dollars; mules, 4340 dollars; horned cattle, 20,303 dollars.

Coin.—In 1839, 1104 dollars value of gold coin, and 129,285 dollars of silver, were exported, = 130,389 dollars.

Hides.—673,832 lbs. of hides, valued at 60,644 dollars, were also exported; viz.,

From Porto Rico, 423,888 lbs.; Mayagues, 159,047 lbs.; Ponce, 6,210 lbs.; Guayama, 8,399 lbs.; Aguadillo, 72,320 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 4,474 lbs.; Areibo, 520 lbs.; Humacao, 1,918 lbs. Guayanilla; 1,239 lbs.; Manati, 625 lbs.

Wood.—The value of timber exported was estimated at 24,236 dollars.

Rum.—649⅔ puncheons of rum, valued at 16,241 dollars, were exported in 1839; viz.,

From Porto Rico, 277½ puncheons; Ponce, 127 puncheons; Guayama, 107 puncheons; Aguadilla, 10 puncheons; Fayardo, 23½ puncheons; Areibo, 53 puncheons; Naguabo, 10½ puncheons; Humacao, 4 puncheons.

Rice.—228,925 lbs. of rice, valued at 10,301 dollars, were exported in 1839.

Dyewood.—The value of dyewoods exported in 1839, was estimated at only 491 dollars.

Corn.—Indian corn and grain were exported only to the value of 531 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—Articles not enumerated were exported to the value of 14,879 dollars, of which was salt to the value of 2701 dollars.

Total value of produce exported in 1839 was, 4,398,142 dollars, and in coin, 130,389 dollars, and of 988,079 dollars, the value of deposited or bonded goods exported. The total amount of exports during 1839 amounts to 5,516,660 dollars.

The rum exported is chiefly to the British North American colonies.

Rum is also extensively and immoderately consumed in the island by the common people.

EXPORTS FROM PORTO RICO IN 1840.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar exported was 81,793,693 lbs., value 2,862,779 dollars.

Coffee.—The quantity of coffee exported was 12,450,114 lbs., value 1,254,011 dollars.

Molasses.—The quantity of molasses was 3,033,034 gallons, value 454,195 dollars

Tobacco.—The quantity exported was 4,227,484 lbs., value 169,099 dollars.

Live Stock exported; viz.,

	dollars.
112 horses, value	4,783
86 mules ..	4,308
3396 cattle ..	117,090
Total	126,181

Cotton.—The exports of cotton were 621,218 lbs., value 99,394 dollars.

Hides.—The exports of hides were 607,385 lbs, worth 54,664 dollars.

Rum.—There were exported 1100½ puncheons, value 27,518 dollars.

Wood.—The value of wood for building exported, amounted to 21,517 dollars; the quantity of dyewoods exported, amounted to 1,261,795 lbs, value 7882 dollars.

Salt.—The exports of salt were 3995 bushels, value 3995 dollars.

Miscellaneous Articles were exported to the value of 15,911 dollars.

Specie.—The exports of coin amounted to 121,346 dollars.

The export of merchandize in bond amounted in value to 1,424,251 dollars.

The total value of Porto Rico products exported in 1840, was 5,088,911 dollars; which, with the value of specie and bonded goods, 1,424,251 dollars, makes the total value of exports, for 1840, amount to 6,634,588 dollars.

12,547,910 lbs. of sugar, it appears, were exported in 1840, over the quantity exported in 1839; from which it would also appear that the cultivation of sugar had increased in this ratio in the course of one year, a proof of the advancing state of the agriculture of the island.

3,911,752 lbs. more of coffee were also exported in 1840 than in 1839.

IMPORTS IN 1839 AND 1840.

The total value of 1839 was 5,462,206 dollars. The imports of oil, wine, and fermented liquors, amounted in 1839 to 290,095 dollars; spices, 9856 dollars; preserved and dried fruits, 22,777 dollars; salted meats, 85,095 dollars; various kinds of grain, 1,079,542 dollars; lamp oil, lard, &c., 124,346 dollars; salted fish, 250,521 dollars; miscellaneous articles, 95,705 dollars.

THE Imports of Manufactured Goods were as follows:

	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods	811,0 [illegible]	Silks	91,760
Woollen do	[illegible]	Lumber	211,510
Linen do	410,011	Hardware and metals	811,131
Furs	119,201	Articles not included in the foregoing classification	711,189

THE total value of Imports in 1840, was 7,538,472 dollars; viz.,

	dollars.		dollars.
Wines, oil, and fermented liquors	373,284	Lamp oil, lard, &c.	215,527
Salted meats	85,095	Salt fish	311,211
Spices	11,000	Other articles not included under the preceding heads	150,738
Dried and preserved fruits	32,558		
Grain of various kinds	1,132,907		

MANUFACTURES Imported were as follows:

	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods	[illegible]	Lumber	311,124
Woollen do	95,[illegible]	Hardware, metals, &c.	557,034
Linen do	507,205	Other articles not included in the previous heads	1,371,950
Furs	200,101		
Silks	184,873		

The total value of goods imported from Spanish ports, and under the Spanish flag in 1839, was 725,740 dollars; in 1840 it was (with the exception of the imports from Cuba) 915,260 dollars. The amount from Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 217,232 dollars: under the British flag, 315 dollars.

The imports from the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, amounted to 1,951,617 dollars; in 1840 to 2,617,489 dollars. In 1839, the value of imports from the United states amounted to 1,192,670 dollars; in 1840, to 1,279,177 dollars. In 1839, the value of the imports from Germany was 193,956 dollars; in 1840, 412,568 dollars. In 1839, the amount of Danish imports was 44,715 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, the amount of French imports, by French vessels, was 86,382 dollars; in 1840, it was 135,990 dollars. In 1839, the value of Dutch imports amounted to only 8,615 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, British imports, under the British flag, amounted to 145,825 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 185,187 dollars. In 1839, Portuguese imports amounted to 833 dollars; in 1840, the imports, chiefly under the Brazilian and Spanish flags, from the Brazils, amounted to 517,982 dollars. In 1840, the value of imports from the continent of South America was 518,819 dollars.

Exports 1839 and 1840.

The value of exports to Spain, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, was 400,401 dollars; in 1840, under various flags to Spain, 1,816,658 dollars. The value of exports to Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 24,593 dollars. In 1839, the value of exports to the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, was 414,996 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 671,058 dollars. The value of exports to the United States, under the American flag, was, in 1839, 2,588,482 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 1,803,761 dollars. Exports to Germany in German vessels, in 1839, amounted to 266,694 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 480,288 dollars. Exports to Denmark and her colonies, under the Danish flag, in 1839, 211,758 dollars; and in 1840, 14,386 dollars. Exports to France, under the French flag was, in 1839, 292,054 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 926,900 dollars. Exports to Holland under the Dutch flag, in 1839, amounted to 10,965 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 18,180 dollars. Exports to Great Britain and her colonies, under the British flag, in 1839, amounted to 347,892 dollars; and under the same flag, in 1840, to 356,997 dollars. Exports to Italy, under various flags, in 1840, 148,825 dollars. Exports to Turkey, under the British and Austrian flags, in 1840, 11,282 dollars. Exports to the continent of South America, under various flags, in 1840, 28,226 dollars. Exports to British America, in 1840, under the Spanish and British flags, 333,348 dollars.

In proportion as the Dutch and Danish trade with Porto Rico have been declining, the British has been advancing.

Number of Vessels of different Nations with their Tonnage, which entered the harbours of Porto Rico in 1839 is as follows:

Countries.	1839		1840	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Spanish	635	28,954½	648	31,308½
American	109	63,943	349	48,518
Brazilian	....	....	2	571
Bremen	12	1,968	21	2,394
Danish	17	4,527	32	3,201
French	88	6,201½	178	17,202
Hamburg	4	737	9	994
British	114	9,136	26	10,830
Portuguese	2	157	1	84
Swedish	2	61	1	273
Prussian	....	....	1	130
Dutch	9	418½	6	442
Sardinian	....	....	1	253
Total	1302	116,707½	1781	113,501½

Of this Number there entered at Porto Rico, in 1839 and 1840:—

Ports.	1839		1840	
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Of all nations	289	28,108	432	37,291
Mayaguez	147	13,755	186	14,922
Ponce	208	22,307	271	
Guayama	203	24,630	196	19,382
Aguadilla	60	6,81	58	5,040
Cabo Royo	22	861	6	582½
Fayardo	121	1,025	80	2,774
Arecibo	33	3,162½	19	2,768
Humacao	129	4,387	30	1,578
Naguabo	71	2,589	127	6,285
Salinas	16	2,410	2	51
Guayanilla	22	1,090	20	2,105
Manati	5	208		
Patillas	15	1161		
Penuelas	8	115		
Loquillo	10	120		

Of these, 1122 vessels of 110,707 tons cleared in 1839, and 1295 vessels of 81,813½ tons cleared in 1840.

The Revenues derived from Customs and Tonnage Duties in the Years 1839 and 1840, were as follows:

IMPORT DUTIES.	1839.		1840.	
	dls.	dls.	dls.	dls.
Derecho real	....	719,435	....	1,131,805
Consulado	....	8,184	....	11,298
Arbitras locales	....	5,750	....	7,562
Deposito	....	2,067	....	3,413
Weighage	....	7,511	....	14,277
Total	....	731,945	....	1,169,356
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Derecho real	215,514		229,470	
Deposito	1,512		1,989	
Arbitras locales	18,012		22,273	
Weighage	15,972		29,937	
		241,010		284,689
		972,455		1,454,045
Tonnage duty	86,092		89,131	
Anchorage ditto	2,756		2,904	
		88,754		92,035
Total dollars	....	1,061,913	....	1,553,990
Total £ sterling	....	212,782	....	310,918

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The exports of British manufactures to Cuba was carried on to a very great extent before 1809, when they were absolutely prohibited by law. Since that period the trade had increased in proportion.

Account of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba and Porto Rico, in each Year from 1827 to 1842. A small part of these goods were Exported to some of the other foreign West Indies, Haiti excepted.

YEARS.	£	YEARS.	£
1827	699,378	1835	747,013
1828	749,729	1836	987,142
1829	672,176	1837	901,211
1830	674,150	1838	1,021,392
1831	664,581	1839	877,826
1832	633,700	1840	861,929
1833	777,228	1841	895,441
1834	913,005	1842	711,948

Value of British Manufactures, Exported to Cuba and Porto Rico, through the British West Indies.

YEARS.	Cotton Manufactures.	Linens.	Woollens.	Hardwares.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832	65,265	38,612	28,819	6,984	6,555	150,235
1833	64,213	28,914	3,819	7,965	11,359	116,271
1834	76,591	31,637	2,895	9,219	12,801	134,147
1835	87,247	27,840	1,632	9,250	23,099	149,068
1836	97,837	21,061	4425	7,216	18,319	148,671
1837	70,159	33,886	1303	10,159	14,760	131,128
1838	54,714	33,867	2097	8,984	11,128	110,200
1839	68,689	29,775	519	6,698	15,850	121,531
1840	46,969	32,870	308	497	14,705	95,336

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba, and other Foreign West Indies.

ARTICLES	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ..... £	..	9,130	..	11,017	..	12,607		12,572	..	17,020		12,612	..	12,080	..	10,831	..	10,360	..	8,913
Arms and ammunition ... do.	..	647		1,580		2,831		8,172	..	14,000		5,255	..	18,676	..	11,180	..	3,388	..	2,479
Bacon and hams ..... cwt.	36	110	3	8	52	161	119	954	329	981	182	304	98	241	200	545	156	471	20	64
Beef and pork ..... barrels	21	8	243	108	14	48	22	55	28	61	202	626	192	718	64	217	122	405	14	59
Beer and ale ..... tuns	202	3,046	330	4,146	202	4,137	226	3,252	417	4,429	414	5,710	318	5,414	321	5,198	112	2,385	3,424	8,524
Books, printed ..... cwt.	1	101	2	214	1	83	1	205	18	427	17	358	10	205	14	317	14	369	1	96
Brass and copper manufactures ..... do.	1,964	9,108	1,381	6,378	1,992	8,977	3,141	18,021	1,595	21,551	3,146	16,476	3,221	15,750	1,815	23,552	3,270	26,559	3,096	19,365
Butter and cheese ..... do.	40	268	36	143	36	203	62	354	44	241	81	319	4	17	12	137	30	166	38	144
Coals, culm, and cinders ..... tons	780	410	680	306	1,181	658	780	384	816	519	3,530	1,680	9,101	5,084	7,082	3,708	7,287	3,447	11,671	5,121
Cordage ..... cwt.	65	125	50	97	113	216	140	218	52	78	214	358	28	80	5	14	34	110	2	4
Cotton manufactures entered by the yard ... Yards	11,760,441	364,547	15,502,869	373,830	12,889,240	323,338	21,124,580	511,887	19,981,527	462,222	21,273,341	579,081	18,265,205	441,889	23,928,317	583,211	21,994,031	429,503	19,076,120	380,020
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares ..... £	..	11,319	..	10,620	..	9,197	..	13,125	..	19,231	..	18,116	..	11,017	..	19,715	..	22,790	..	21,119
Earthenware, of all sorts pcs	2,430,202	19,858	1,801,841	20,064	1,932,695	17,413	2,372,111	23,968	1,737,541	17,207	2,620,173	26,308	2,50[illegible]	20,184	2,111,376	21,211	1,982,726	20,472	2,522,722	27,508
Fish, herrings ..... barrels	..	..	23	312	151	91	2	4	25	47	..	..	7	9	11	10	1	1	1	1
Glass ..... cwt.	3,561	11,511	7,771	10,071	5,329	8,627	6,041	13,187	10,137	18,222	9,228	10,379	7,760	9,082	11,625	11,819	8,127	8,150	12,570	11,959
Hardware and cutlery ... do.	3,285	16,297	8,215	23,981	9,670	28,126	14,197	36,458	12,870	43,000	13,127	47,411	10,183	40,591	11,306	50,030	15,310	48,552	15,005	45,106
Hats, beaver and felt ... dozens	897	3,953	1,562	7,151	1,295	6,247	806	3,964	747	3,761	308	1,301	556	2,921	112	675	115	231	136	441
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought ... tons	1,953	21,072	1,789	22,772	1,929	23,231	3,411	30,301	2,954	33,226	1,615	62,360	2,360	87,573	6,115	81,716	5,052	72,696	6,170	72,317
Lead and shot ... do.	58	892	63	963	92	1,365	53	765	110	1,616	71	1,073	63	1,313	106	3,372	117	2,921	104	2,536
Leather, wrought and unwrought ..... lbs	3,528	3,102	9,080	3,068	3,542	1,840	1,654	122	4,110	2,253	2,302	1,558	8,205	2,023	8,128	1,712	16,171	3,145	7,204	1,512
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard ... yards	3,360,935	110,539	1,784,713	49,711	1,901,538	57,571	2,734,067	74,021	1,158,911	61,126	1,802,755	78,184	1,827,071	70,773	3,311,503	121,862	2,601,617	105,263	3,071,717	1,6,054
— thread, tapes, and smallwares ..... do.	..	2,730	..	3,171	..	3,329		3,216	..	3,422	..	3,269	..	3,315	..	9,215	..	8,346	..	6,744
Machinery and millwork ... £	..	8,157	..	9,61	..	1,0[illegible]		1,767	..	6,038	..	12,615	..	3,1[illegible]	..	21,812	..	17,047	..	16,044
Painters' colours ..... do.	..	4,694	..	2,931	..	3,9[illegible]	..	3,300	..	3,110	..	5,884	..	5,258	..	6,916	..	3,896	..	6,607
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches ... do.	..	1,251	..	563	..	2,0[illegible]	..	1,050	..	1,471		500	..	1,290	..	3,059	..	3,225	..	3,118
Salt ..... bushels	1,180	12	36,980	115	2,960	10	..	..	680	6	828	50	..	..	2,100	60	1,000	100	21,320	205
Silk manufactures ..... £	..	11,024	..	14,147	..	10,365	..	13,197	..	9,561		7,847	..	17,300	..	17,326	..	9,131	..	15,802
Soap and candles ..... lbs.	113,21[illegible]	2,557	273,488	5,[illegible]81	3,7[illegible]1	6,360	161,113	2,760	155,861	2,[illegible]0	111,[illegible]1	2,[illegible]8	133,[illegible]0	1,[illegible]0	207,[illegible]3	1,[illegible]0	200,[illegible]6	3,001	186,[illegible]6	2,[illegible]9
Stationery, of all sorts ... £	..	1,315	..	1,[illegible]7		1,[illegible]8		1,[illegible]2	..	2,081	..	1,321	..	1,[illegible]0	..	1,709	..	2,[illegible]6	..	1,556
Sugar, refined ..... cwt.	68	171	126	265	58	110	111	285	210	392	290	718	12	21	12	31	32	67	11	25
Tin, unwrought ..... do.	58	210	39	95	80	315	62	232	11	73	166	618	79	400	211	947	61	261	11	150
Tin and pewter wares, and tinplates ..... £	..	789	..	1,842	..	3,367	..	3,016	..	3,422	..	3,612	..	1,701	..	9,075	..	5,174	..	5,454
Woollen, and worsted yarn ..... lbs	..	..	..	..	112	12	308	10[illegible]	1,[illegible]0	2,[illegible]0	807	95[illegible]	188	25[illegible]	1,510	150	374	40	672	132
— manufactures, entered by the piece ..... pieces	8,737	31,263	13,712	31,[illegible]8	11,085	37,041	21,077	65,[illegible]0	17,020	51,[illegible]5	13,[illegible]6	19,213	10,613	12,352	15,[illegible]8	18,215	12,111	36,[illegible]3	15,[illegible]0	48,[illegible]9
— ditto, by the yard ... yards	74,077	5,[illegible]3	98,[illegible]2	6,[illegible]5	161,[illegible]1	11,[illegible]4	218,[illegible]8	16,[illegible]5	118,[illegible]0	9,[illegible]3	221,[illegible]0	1,[illegible]0	115,[illegible]0	10,[illegible]0	125,[illegible]7	9,[illegible]7	173,[illegible]2	8,[illegible]3	213,[illegible]8	9,[illegible]3
— hosiery and smallwares ..... £	..	500	..	1,[illegible]1	..	1,[illegible]7	..	6,[illegible]1	..	4,[illegible]6	..	2,[illegible]1	..	1,[illegible]1	..	2,[illegible]2	..	10,[illegible]2	..	6,[illegible]2
All other articles ..... do.	..	8,737	..	8,[illegible]2	..	10,[illegible]2	..	7,[illegible]0	..	14,[illegible]9	..	13,[illegible]0	..	12,[illegible]1	..	11,[illegible]1	..	11,[illegible]1	..	10,[illegible]1
Total declared value..	..	663,531	..	613,700	..	1,577,228	..	913,[illegible]9	..	787,[illegible]3	..	1,[illegible]7,[illegible]2	..	891,713	..	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]2	..	891,[illegible]6	..	863,[illegible]9

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba, and other Foreign West Indian Colonies, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841		1842	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery.....value	....	7,959	....	8,267
Arms and ammunition.....do.	....	2,733	....	3,139
Barns and hams.....cwt.	8	37	7	24
Beef and pork.....barrels	2	9	3	18
Beer and ale.....do.	3,379	7,215	2,117	5,537
Books, printed.....cwt.	1	85	1	81
Brass and copper manufactures.....do.	4,606	21,277	2,698	12,887
Butter and cheese.....do.	29	101	16	57
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	22,102	9,769	56,489	21,959
Cordage.....cwt.	68	160	67	135
Cotton manufactures:—entered by the yard..yards	22,822,061	137,221	16,860,892	284,296
—— hosiery, lace, and small wares.....value	....	21,133	....	13,689
Cotton twist and yarn.....lbs.	12,996	2,510	1,180	101
Earthenware of all sorts.....pieces	2,788,053	20,955	1,871,089	18,924
Fish:—herrings.....barrels	150	117	65	77
Glass:—entered by weight.....cwt.	10,747	8,018	7,768	6,021
—— at value.....value	....	99	....	....
Hardwares and cutlery.....cwts	17,111	51,633	10,335	32,127
Hats:—beaver and felt.....dozens	90	467	119	873
Iron and steel:—wrought and unwrought.....tons	5,110	60,271	3,207	41,764
Lead and shot.....do.	58	1,181	81	1,745
Leather:—wrought and unwrought.....lbs.	11,015	1,205	12,737	1,111
Saddlery and harness.....value	....	618	....	121
Linen manufactures:—entered by the yard..yards	3,170,563	139,151	3,102,468	126,752
—— thread, tapes, and small wares.....value	....	5,177	....	6,305
—— yarn.....lbs.	1,310	33	600	20
Machinery and mill-work.....value	....	10,513	....	10,334
Painters' colours.....do.	....	5,289	....	4,415
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches.....do.	....	3,015	....	1,595
Salt.....bushels	16,200	339	21,000	423
Silk manufactures.....value	....	12,921	....	7,580
Soap and candles.....lbs.	103,816	1,164	117,296	1,201
Stationery of all sorts.....value	....	1,672	....	788
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	35	61		
Tin, unwrought.....do.	217	859	80	272
—— and pewter wares, and tin plates.....value	....	3,807	....	3,988
Wool:—sheep's and lambs'.....lbs.	1,150	225		
Woollen and worsted yarn.....do.	112	10	1,301	124
—— manufactures; viz.,—entered by the piece.....pieces	10,991	38,751	13,730	49,119
—— ditto yard.....yards	116,074	8,335	124,629	7,048
—— hosiery and small wares.....value	....	3,919	....	3,519
All other articles.....do.	....	7,134	....	10,905
Total declared value.....	....	803,141	....	711,978

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba, and other Foreign West Indies.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cinnamon.....lbs.	4,720	6,200	8,052	6,128	3,428	10,474	10,075	15,300	1,155	11,...
Corn; viz.,										
—— wheat-meal and flour cwt.	19	119	364	12	530	66	1,752	131	110	69
Cotton piece goods of India.....pieces	36,104	31,146	22,919	37,116	29,292	31,521	26,817	22,854	21,211	27,...
Cotton manufactures, entered at value.....£	sq. yd. 2,116	6,798	219	700	479	816	1,734	633	150	261
Linens.....pieces	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	1,251	500	1,500	843
Mace.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	852	165	128	..	..	254
Nutmegs.....do.	..	..	..	..	502	201	..	357	201	1,02...
Silk manufactures of India; viz.,										
—— bandanoes, romals, and handkerchiefs.....pieces	3,757	3,634	2,539	7,267	6,311	8,395	11,323	15,802	21,512	27,088
—— crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs....No.	561	12	116	186	..	..	..	50	..	4
—— taffeties, damasks, and other silks, in pieces..pces.	25	67	152	127	25	51	25	53	611	1,871
Spelter.....cwt.	..	200	..	39	..	..	20	..	..	..
Spirits, rum.....proof galls.	733	2,141	409	111	..	..	146	191	130	149
—— brandy.....do.	1,999	3,612	2,609	8,277	9,561	6,335	9,911	11,119	5,295	6,...
—— geneva.....do.	253	1,731	..	231	156	115	373	563	191	700
Tea.....lbs.	..	24	..	28	301	792	710	341	324	134
Wine of all sorts.....galls.	3,271	5,491	943	1,966	2,369	1,831	2,149	1,329	2,240	1,...

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba, and Foreign West Indies, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841	1842	ARTICLES.	1841	1842
Cassia Lignea ..... lbs.	..		199 Silk manufactures of Europe; viz.,		
Cinnamon ..... do.	10,959		1,093 —— crapes in pieces, including gowns, pcs.	12	
Cloves ..... do.	..		202 —— crape shawls scarfs, and hand-		
Coffee ..... do.	..		1,433 kerchiefs ..... number	109	3
Corn; viz., wheat, meal, and flour .. cwt.	19		114 —— taffities, damasks, and other silks		
Cotton piece goods of India ..... pieces	22,256		13,841 in pieces ..... pieces	3,318	1,416
Cotton manufactures entered at value .. £	29		141 Spirits; viz., rum ..... gallons	171	312
Ginger ..... cwt.	1		—— brandy ..... do.	8,179	9,993
Linens; viz.,			—— Geneva ..... do.	589	1,397
—— plain linen and diaper entered			Sugar, unrefined ..... cwt.	..	11
by the piece ..... pieces	1,508		2,630 Tea ..... lbs.	332	127
—— ditto by the square yard .. sq. yds.	10,139		6,264 Tobacco, foreign manufactured and		
—— ditto by value ..... £	218		105 snuff ..... do.	..	348
Nutmegs ..... lbs.	289		493 Wine; viz., French ..... gallons	54	87
Quicksilver ..... do.	..		38,120 —— Portugal ..... do.	56	16
Rice ..... cwt.	..		113 —— Spanish ..... do.	266	414
Silk manufactures of Europe entered			—— Madeira ..... do.	736	1,302
by weight ..... lbs.	9		37 —— Canary ..... do.	560	293
Silk manufactures of Europe; viz.,			—— Rhenish ..... do.	31	
—— handkerchiefs, romals, and hand-			—— other sorts ..... do.	402	45
kerchiefs ..... pieces	15,081		8,053 —— of all sorts ..... do.	2,025	2,351

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.

ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cochineal ..... lbs.	1,370	3,190	2,500	1,000	2,183	12,604	32,867	22,091	56,000	14,180
Cocoa ..... do.	6,178	..	3,140	..	..	..	..	..	158	..
Coffee ..... do.	1,501,747	4,97[illegible],663	1,306,120	1,371,038	609,414	108,781	719,688	685,309	92,711	2,013,571
Dye and hard woods, lan-										
dia ..... tons	1,351	270	703	563	672	..	529	516	1,251	1,201
—— ditto, logwood ..... do.	97	270	357	143	347	31	133	277	1,503	213
—— ditto, mahogany ..... do.	387	131	60	183	109	1	67	192	1,117	781
Indigo ..... lbs.	1,830	..	5,151	1,834	1,156	..	19,514	4,383	2,373	
Molasses ..... cwt.	..	..	133	..	..	37	1	..	..	9,781
Sarsaparilla ..... lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,006		
Spirits, rum ..... proof gallons	33,913	10,054	..	33,042	6	4,260	5,665	4,885	323,896	17,706
Sugar, unrefined ..... cwt.	127,730	211,430	146,153	113,185	74,042	123,337	126,293	167,125	187,830	305,715
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	141,881	174,759	112,964	214,180	61,291	352,192	161,116	286,073	389,341	406,546
—— manufactured, and										
snuff ..... do.	126,567	179,570	154,215	307,677	79,766	26,209	165,726	377,693	214,111	153,041
Turpentine, common ..... cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074			
Wax, bees ..... do.	..	30	130	22	61	124	146	197	428	23
Wool, cotton ..... lbs.	..	311	..	3,751	1,093	113,201	32,007	27,271	..	109,668
Wines of all sorts ..... gallons	37	1,247	56	7	67	16	91	351	76	410

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from Cuba and Foreign West Indies, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	1841	1842	ARTICLES.	1841	1842
Bark for tanning or dyeing ..... cwt.	..	500	Skins, otter ..... number	..	37
Cochineal ..... do.	102	810	Spirits, rum ..... gallons	52,731	37,699
Cocoa ..... lbs.	..	208	Sugar, unrefined ..... cwt.	172,317	247,871
Coffee ..... do.	7,265,810	2,091,702	Tea ..... lbs.	..	231
Cortex Peruvianus or Jesuit's bark .. do.	107		Timber; viz., lathwood ..... fathoms	1	
Dye and hardwoods; fustic ..... tons	1,633	906	—— staves ..... great hundreds	15	loads 27
—— logwood ..... do.	191	50	Timber, fir, oak, &c. unenumerated,		
—— mahogany ..... do.	102	181	which square or upwards ..... loads	41	282
Cotton manufactures ..... £	..	321	Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	404,078	310,312
Hides, untanned ..... cwt.	12	72	—— manufactured and snuff ..... do.	200,028	314,198
Indigo ..... do.	3,125	119	Wax, bees ..... cwt.	41	112
Plain linen and diaper ..... £	1	1	Wool, cotton ..... lbs.	36,870	154,079
Molasses ..... cwt.	64,931	5,846	—— sheep's ..... do.	224	
Oranges and lemons, in packages			Wine, French ..... gallons	..	411
not exceeding the capacity of			—— Portugal ..... do.	..	208
800 cubic inches ..... packages	..	2	—— Spanish ..... do.	..	116
Pepper ..... lbs.	..	4	—— Madeira ..... do.	29	1,069
Rice in the husk ..... qrs.	..	1	—— Rhenish ..... do.	..	9
Silk, raw and waste ..... lbs.	..	20	—— other sorts ..... do.	1	37
Skins and furs, goat, undressed .. number	..	100	—— of all sorts ..... do.	30	1,972

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THESE islands form an extensive group situated in the Asiatic archipelago. Of these islands, ten are large and the rest very small.

The following, drawn up from an official statement for 1837, is given as the area and population of the ten principal and smaller islands; viz.,

	Area.		Population.
Luzon	56,604	square miles.	2,264,807
Mindoro	4,155	,,	29,632
Panay (3 provinces)	4,516	,,	406,030
Isla de Negros	3,774	,,	35,622
Zebre	2,162	,,	250,817
Layte	4,198	,,	92,165
Sarvar	5,470	,,	99,635
Masbate	1,215	,,	2,316
Palayan	7,558	,,	*11,097
Magindanao	35,637	,,	*74,560
Smaller islands, including the Islas de Calamianes	8,826	,,	
Total	134,115		3,500,000

The inhabitants are active and bold. They are not only industrious cultivators of the soil, but also carpenters, smiths, masons, goldsmiths, and ordinary manufacturers. They consist of Malays, who acknowledge the rule of Spain, which treats them as free subjects; also of Chinese and various races from the continent of Asia. The Papuans, or natives of the mountains, and of the little unfrequented islands, are described as wretched savages.

The Philippines yield all tropical products, including rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, tobacco, coffee, hemp, cotton, a great variety of fruit, timber, and other products. The agricultural implements used, and the mode of cultivation, are said to be generally Chinese.

Rice is grown in the low and marshy soils, and constitutes the principal food of the population. Upland rice is also cultivated as in Java.

The *Sugar-cane* is raised. The great fertile grounds of the plain of Pampagna, and of the island Panay are the principal sugar districts, and sugar is the most important product exported.

Tobacco is a government monopoly, and only allowed to be exported when manufactured into cigars.

Indigo is extensively cultivated, but in quality it is inferior to that of British India;—it is grown to rather an important extent.

Sapan wood forms a valuable article of export to China.

* Including only the Spanish portion of these islands.

The *Coffee-plant* grows wild on the western part of Luzon, where it was introduced about fifty years ago by Spain.

This wild coffee is much esteemed, and exported from Manilla to other countries. Cloves, cinnamon, the wild tree bread-fruit, sago and cocoa, margo and nuts, grow naturally, as well as by cultivation.

Good building timber is abundant, especially in the hilly or mountainous districts.

The banana grows generally in all the Philippines. Hemp grows abundantly near Manilla and in Panay and Zebre; cordage and a coarse cloth are made of it by the Malays. Sago grows in Luzon; also the cocoa-nut.

The land shrub-cotton grows well, but it is prepared in the most slovenly manner.

The domestic or live animals are buffaloes, goats, pigs, and a few sheep.

The shells of the land-tortoises form an important export. The shells of pearl oysters, which abound, and edible swallows' nests, are exported to China.

Excepting the making of cigars, and of straw and chip hats, and cigar cases, and a few coarse cottons and hemp cloths, some common pottery, goldsmiths' work, ordinary smiths', carpenters' work, and building vessels and boats, it can scarcely be said that there are any manufactures.

The Sources of Revenue, are *Customs Duties*, the *Tobacco Monopoly*, and the *Capitation Tax*. All persons are liable to pay the latter except the *Mestizos* of mixed European blood. The shop-keepers, small traders, mechanics, coolies, and domestic servants are chiefly Chinese, and ranked in four classes, of poll-tax payers, from 12 dollars to 120 dollars, or from £3 to £30 per annum, according to the class to which they are subject, from the time they are of the age of 16 to 60 years; no Chinese is permitted to arrive at and settle on the Philippines after the age of 10 years. Indian or Chinese Mestizos pay about 4*s.* 6*d.* annually, after the age of 12 years during life, and Indians of both sexes about 2*s.* each during the same period. The number of persons subjected to the poll-tax in 1838 was 1,306,112, of whom about 920,000 inhabited the island of Luzon.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CUSTOMS, REGULATIONS, AND DUTIES.

THE conditions upon which foreign ships and merchandize are admitted into Manilla, have been defined by a tariff, published on the 14th of December, 1837, and which was put in force by the administration of commerce at the end of the year 1838.

It has not undergone any changes, except that in 1838, the trading with certain articles, which were thought to concern the French trade particularly, was prohibited.

The official valuations, fixed by the customs of Manilla as a basis whereon the duties are to be levied, were greatly modified in 1837, as regards the articles of importation, at the urgent demand of the foreign trade, particularly that of the French consul.

TARIFF OF IMPORTATION DUTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS.			
			Under Spanish Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.	
			Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
		ps. r. gr.				
Needles, for embroidering	1000	1 0 0	3 per cent	5 per cent	7 per cent	11 per cent
—— sewing, for sailmakers	100	0 1 0				
—— ditto, others, of China	1000	0 2 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of Europe	1000	0 6 0				
Silver, beaten, drawn (wire), plated, plates, &c., false	lb.	0 0 0				
—— ditto, fine	ounce	2 0 0				
—— wire, false, of China	catty	2 1 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of Europe	lb.	6 0 0	3 do.	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
—— ditto, fine, of Europe	ounce	2 0 0				
—— worked, other, as jewellery and silver ware	mare	10 0 0				
Jewellery, set, diamonds	each	value	1 do.	2 do.	1 do.	2 do.
—— ditto, other (joyas)	value	....	3 do.	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
Drinkables:						
Brandy, aniseed, in garrafones (large stone jars) of 1 arroba	garrafon	3 0 0				
—— other, Catalogna from 18 to 20 deg	arroba	2 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, „ 21 „ 25 do.	do.	3 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, „ 26 „ 30 do.	do.	4 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, „ 31 „ 36 do.	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, above	do.	6 0 0				
—— ditto, Cognac, in bottles (botellas), including the bottle	12 bottles	3 4 0	10 do.	25 do.	10 do.	50 do.
—— ditto, ditto, in casks, from 20 to 25 deg.	gallon	1 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, „ 26 „ 30 do.	do	1 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, „ 31 and above	do.	2 4 0				
Geneva, in casks, from 20 to 25 deg.	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, „ 26 „ 30 do.	do.	1 2 0				
—— ditto, „ 31 „ 35 do.	do	1 4 0				
—— ditto, „ 36 and above	do.	2 0 0				
Wines: —						
—— Cape, fine, of Costanza, in half-bottles	12½ bottles	3 0 0	1 do.	3 do.	7 do.	11 do.
—— ditto, common, in bottles	12 bottles	2 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, in casks	arroba	3 0 0				
—— of Spain, Catalogna, in bottles (botellas)	12 bottles	2 0 0	3 do.	5 do.	10 do.	50 do.
—— ditto, ditto, in casks, and containing others than bottles	arroba	2 4 0				
—— ditto, Malaga, in bottles	12 bottles	1 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, in casks	arroba	1 4 0				

... (figure)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS. Under Spanish Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.	
			Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
		ps. r. gr.				
Wines —of Spain, Moguet, in bottles	12 bottles	2 4 1				
— ditto, ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 0 0				
— ditto, Pacaret, in bottles	12 bottles	4 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, in casks	arrobe	5 0 0				
— ditto, Pedro Ximenes (as Pacaret)						
— ditto, San Lucar (as Moguet)						
— ditto, others, Muscats (as Pacaret)					10 per cent	50 per cent
— ditto, ditto, others (as Catalonya)						
— of France, Bordeaux, Grave Sauterne, in bottles	12 bottles	2 4 0				
— ditto, ditto, ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 0 0	3 per cent	6 per cent		
— ditto, ditto, red, in bottles	12 bottles	3 0 3				
— ditto, ditto, ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 4 0				
— ditto, Champaign, in bottles	12 bottles	9 0 0			7 do.	14 do.
— ditto, others, Muscats, Frontignac, &c., in bottles	ditto	4 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, ditto, in casks	arrobe	5 0 0				
— of Madeira, in bottles	12 bottles	3 0 0			10 do.	50 do.
— ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 4 0				
— of Portugal, in bottles	12 bottles	3 0 0				
— of Porto, in casks	arrobe	1 4 0				
— of Lemeride, in bottles	12 bottles	2 4 0				
— ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 0 0				
— Muscats, in bottles	12 bottles	4 0 0				
— ditto, in casks	arrobe	5 0 0	3 do.	6 do.	10 do.	50 do.
— others, in bottles	12 bottles	2 4 0				
— ditto, in casks	arrobe	3 0 0				
Buckles, for carriage-makers, silvered	pair	0 6 0				
— of iron, assorted, for carriages, called barbeches	each	0 0 9				
— of copper-gilt, or silvered, for braces	pair	0 1 0				
— for women's belts, of steel, copper, gilt, or silvered	each	0 2 0				
— of silver or gold, with stones	do.	value				
— silvered and gilt for men	pair	do.				
Candles, of spermaceti	lb.	0 2 6				
— of wax	quintal	32 0 0				
Buttons, of silk, of all kinds	dozen	0 3 0				
— of thread	gross	0 3 9				
— of mother-of-pearl and bone for clothing-apparel	do.	0 1 6				
— double for shirt-fronts, of mother of-pearl	100	2 0 0				
— ditto, of copper-gilt	each	0 1 0				
— of gold	Van No.	value				
— of metal, for coats and waistcoats	gross	3 0 0				
— of copper, bell of Turk's head shape, for coat cascas	do.	2 4 0				
— ditto, ditto, for waistcoat chaquetas	do.	2 0 0				
— of metal, for furnitures	dozen	0 1 0				
— of copper of China	100	0 2 0				
Elastic braces, of cotton	pair	0 1 6				
— of silk	do.	0 0 0	3 do.	6 do.	7 do.	14 do.
Bronzes	quintal	value				
Brushes, teeth, common	each	0 0 1				
— ditto, fine	do.	0 1 0				
— clothes	dozen	2 2 0				
— shoes	do.	1 4 0				
— stable	each	0 2 0				
Walking canes, bastones of wood of every kind, painted or not, with or without heads	value	...				
Canes (canes) mounted with heads of gold, silver, or copper, &c.	do.	....				
— not mounted, common of Malacca	100	6 0 0				
ditto, ditto, fine	each	0 4 0				
Playing cards, of China	pack	0 0 6				
— others	dozen	1 4 0				
Note.—Cards, pay besides, the enormous duty, as follows:						
— Spanish 50 rs. vn. 6p. 6r.						
— foreign do. ditto, 1p. 4r.						
Candlesticks and torches, silvered, for altar	value	....				
ditto, ... in 1-8 to ¼ vare high	pair	for 1 0 0 to 2 0				
— of bronze, two branches, with screws	do.	10 0 0				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Quantity	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS.			
			Under Spanish Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.	
			Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
		pi. r. gr.				
Candlesticks and torches, two branches, without	pair	7 0 0				
—— of Chinese copper, of every height	catty	0 3 0				
—— of tin fr. ¼ to ½ vare high	pair	0 3 0				
Chapelets (pater-nosters), of wood, of fruit	each	0 0 1				
—— of crystal	do.	0 0 3				
Hair, made into wigs and tufts	do.	3 0 0				
Coral, raw	ounce	0 1 0				
—— worked in grains, smaller than a wood-peas	do	1 0 0	3 per cent	5 per cent	7 per cent	11 per cent
—— ditto, bigger than pepper-corns	do.	2 1 0				
—— ditto, big as pepper-corns	do.	1 1 0				
—— ditto, not so big as pepper corns	do.	0 6 0				
—— ditto, cut facet-ways, bigger than wood pea	do	6 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, pepper corn	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, less than pepper-corn	do.	1 1 0				
Shoes, of leather, for women	....	....				
—— ditto, for men	....	....				
—— ditto, for children	....	....	3 do.	5 do	10 do.	50 do
—— of sparte (kind of straw) of China, large	....	....				
—— ditto, small	....	....				
Stays	each	2 1 0	3 do.	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
Cravats	pair	0 1 0				
Sewing-thimbles, of silver, of gold	each	value				
—— of copper, and others of base	do.	0 0 2				
—— of iron, of brass, called rempoje	do.	0 2 0				
—— of ivory	do.	0 0 6				
Common pins	1000	0 2 0				
Thread, of cotton, for sewing	lb.	1 0 0				
—— of flax or hemp, ditto	do.	2 1 0				
Flowers, artificial, of silk, in bunches or garlands, for vases	bunch	0 4 0	3 do.	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
—— ditto, ditto, for head-dress	do.	0 3 0				
—— ditto, ditto, others	value					
Gloves, for women, of cotton, long	12 pair	5 0 0				
—— ditto, of goatskin, &c., short	do.	2 1 0				
—— ditto, ditto, long	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, of silk, short	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, long	do.	0 0 0				
—— for men, of chamois, goat, &c.	do.	3 0 0				
Clothing apparel, under-waistcoats of every kind	each	1 0 0	3 do	5 do	10 do.	50 do.
—— chemises, of cotton, of calico	do	0 2 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of knitting	do.	0 6 0				
—— ditto, of wool, knitted	do.	0 6 0	3 do	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
—— ditto, of flax and hemp, of cloth of Britany and Brabant	do.	1 1 0				
—— waistcoats of every kind	do.	2 0 0				
—— coats, of cashmere, of cloth	do.	12 0 0				
—— ditto, of summer stuff	do.	6 0 0				
—— great coats, of cloth	do.	16 0 0				
—— ditto, of summer stuff	do.	6 0 0	3 do.	5 do.	10 do	50 do.
—— trousers, of cotton	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, of wool, of cashmere	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto ditto, of cloth	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, of flax and hemp	do.	2 0 0				
Oils, olive, in bottles	dozen	2 2 0				
—— ditto, in any other vessels	arroba	2 0 0				
Garters, elastic	pair	0 2 0				
Models or dresses, bonnets of straw, without trimmings of flowers	each	3 0 0				
—— pelerines, of cotton, embroidered	do	1 2 0				
—— ditto, of flax, of lace	do.	2 1 0				
—— gowns simply cut, of cotton, or colour of coco, of guinga	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of India, of Carrauclan, of Guingon	do.	4 0 0	3 do.	5 do.	7 do.	11 do.
—— ditto, ditto, of tule, embroidered with trimmings, middling	do.	12 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, fine	do.	16 0 0				
—— ditto, of flax, embroidered or trimmed, of lace middling	do.	40 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, fine	do.	50 0 0				
—— ditto ditto, of batista, fine	do.	12 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of Cambray, fine	do.	25 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, middling	do.	18 0 0				

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS.			
			Under Spanish Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.	
			Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
		$ r. gr.				
Modes or dresses common, gowns, embroidered or trimmed	each	11 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of gauze	do.	10 0 0				
—— ditto, of silk embroidered, or blond or tule, middling	do.	15 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, fine	do.	20 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of crape	do.	16 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, others, of satin, taffetas, &c.	value	....				
Working, indispensables for women, of China, 1st quality	each	12 0 0				
—— ditto, 2d do.	do.	8 0 0				
—— ditto, 3d do.	do.	6 0 0				
—— others, musical	value	....				
—— ditto, not musical	do.	....				
Gold, beaten, wire, or plated in pearl blades, &c. false	lb.	8 0 0				
—— ditto, fine	ounce	2 4 0				
—— thread, false, of China	catty	4 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of Europe	lb.	8 0 0				
—— ditto, fine, of Europe	ounce	2 4 0	3 per cent	8 per cent	7 per cent	14 per cent
Gold and silversmiths' ware, gold and silver, with or without precious stones	value	....				
Umbrellas, of Europe, with branches of whalebone, of silk	each	2 4 0				
—— ditto ditto, of cotton	do.	1 2 0				
—— ditto of reed or wood, of silk	do.	1 4 0				
—— ditto ditto, of cotton	do.	0 7 0				
—— of silk, for children	do.	0 3 0				
Perfumery; scented water, of Cologne, in pipes	12 pipes	1 6 0				
—— ditto, of rose, in common bottles	bottle	0 3 0				
—— ditto, others, of lavender, of Hungary, &c., in half-bottles	½ bottle	0 2 6				
—— pomatums, in pots of porcelain or crystal, up to 1 ounce	12 pots	2 2 0				
—— ditto, " 2 ounces	do.	1 4 0				
—— scented shaving soaps, in balls	dozen	0 4 0				
—— ditto, in cakes	do.	0 2 0				
Combs, for combing, of Nankin, common	1000	4 0 0	....	....	7 do.	14 do.
—— ditto, ditto, of 1st quality	do.	5 0 0	....	....		
—— ditto, others, of box-wood	each	0 0 6				
—— ditto, ditto, of shell	do.	0 3 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of ivory	do.	0 2 0				
—— pin-tails for head dresses of tortoise-shell	do.	0 6 0				
—— ditto, ditto, middling	do.	0 4 0				
—— ditto of shell, plain and worked, large	do.	4 0 0	3 per cent	8 per cent	7 do.	14 do.
—— ditto, ditto, middling	do.	3 0 0				
—— of metal, garnished with coral and stones	value	....				
—— pencil-case for hair in paper, Charm	each	0 0 6				
—— ditto ditto, of shell	do.	0 1 6				
Pearls, false, of China	value	....				
—— ditto, of Europe	do.	....				
—— fine	do.	....	....	....	1 do.	3 do.
Precious stones, diamonds, &c., not set	per carat	value	....	....	1 do.	2 do.
Pens for writing, of copper and iron	dozen	0 2 0				
—— for dress and feathers, penaches of coloured pens	do.	3 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, plumes for dress	value	....				
Portfolios and agendas, carteritas et in paper large	each	0 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, others	do.	0 2 0				
—— libros de me Maria, (covered) of shell, with tablets of ivory or morocco, with tablets	do.	2 0 0	3 per cent	8 per cent	7 do.	14 do.
—— sable, ditto, of paper	do.	0 2 0				
Pottery, fine vessels of China, with flowers and gilt	do.	0 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, of Europe, with paintings and medallions	do.	2 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, with flowers and gilt net	do.	0 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, not named		value				
—— flower vases (in baskets) up to 8 inches high	pair	14 0 0				
—— ditto, above 8 ins. additional valuation	inch	1 0 0				

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS. Under Spanish Flag. Spanish.	Under Spanish Flag. Foreign.	Under Foreign Flag. Spanish.	Under Foreign Flag. Foreign.
		ps. r. gr.				
Pottery, flower vases, of ordinary shape with stand, glass, and flowers, up to 8 inches high	pair	10 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, above 8 inches, additional valuation	inch	2 0 0				
Powders for dentists, in boxes	12 boxes	0 6 0				
—— of silver or gold	each	3 0 0				
—— of board or paste	do.	0 1 0				
—— of horn, plain or worked	do.	0 0 4				
—— of shell, plain	do.	1 1 0				
—— ditto, worked	do	3 0 0				
—— of ivory, plain	do.	0 3 0				
—— ditto, worked	do.	0 6 0				
—— of paste or composition	do.	1 1 0				
Paintings and engravings in frames, cuadros gilt, with engravings of every size and shape	do.	value	11 per cent	8 per cent	7 per cent	14 per cent
—— laminas or pinturas on copper						
—— pinturas with oil, of every kind						
Cotton manufactures. Cambayas, with black stripes, violet or blue of Turkey and white ground, 1st quality	per corge	70 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 2d do.	do.	60 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 3d do.	do	50 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 4th do.	do.	35 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, others, superior quality	do.	75 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 1st do.	do.	70 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 2nd do.	do.	60 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 3rd do.	do.	40 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 4th do.	do.	35 0 0				
—— ditto, of Madras, of every quality	do.	90 0 0			20 do.	40 do
—— Indian, in pieces of 28 yards, damasked, coloured, ground plain, narrow, 1st quality	piece	7 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 2d do.	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 3d do.	do.	3 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, broad, 1st quality	do.	8 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do	6 0 0				
—— Indiana in pieces of 28 yards and others, red ground, narrow, 1st quality	do.	1 2 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	3 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	2 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, broad, 1st ditto	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	3 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	4 0 0				
—— ditto, with large flowers, broad, 1st quality	do.	7 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do	4 0 0				
—— ditto, with little designs, narrow 1st quality	do	3 2 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do	2 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	2 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, broad, 1st ditto	do.	5 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	4 0 0	13 per cent	8 per cent	7 do.	14 do
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	3 0 0				
—— ditto, with stripes of every colour, narrow, 1st quality	do.	3 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	2 5 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	2 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, broad, 1st ditto	do.	4 0 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d ditto	do.	3 4 0				
—— ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d ditto	do.	2 5 0				
Woollen tissues. French Alepine, from 1 to 1½ vare long	vare	1 2 0				
ditto, from 1½ to 1¾ vare long	do	1 4 0				
Tissues of hemp and flax: cambric Cambrays, batists, or olanabatist: 1st qual.	yard	1 4 0				
—— ditto, 2d ditto	do.	1 0 0				
—— ditto, 3d ditto	do.	0 5 0				
—— Brabant, of every width and quality, white	vare	0 5 0				
—— ditto, raw	do.	0 4 0				
—— Brigannes, 1st quality	piece	4 0 0				
—— ditto, 2d ditto	do.	3 0 0				
—— ditto, 3d ditto	do.	2 0 0				

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Valuation in Spanish.	DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTS.			
			Under Spanish Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.	
			Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
		pi. r. gr.				
Silken tissues: stockings, of China	dozen	0 0 0				
— ditto, of Europe, patent, for men or women	do.	14 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, ditto	do.	12 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, ditto	do.	8 0 0				
— socks, of China	do.	4 0 0				
— ditto, of Europe	do.	4 4 0				
Glass and Crystals:						
Bottles, common for wine	100	4 0 0				
— carafes, bottles, &c., of white glass, of every size	each	0 1 0				
— ditto, of crystal, plain	do.	0 2 0				
— ditto ditto, shaped	do.	0 3 0				
— ditto ditto cut	do.	0 5 0				
ditto, large, plain	do.	0 2 6				
Sugar basins, of crystal, with saucer	do.	value				
Flower-vases of crystal, with stand and flowers, cut, of 8 inches high	pair	16 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, above 8 inches, additional valuation	inch	1 0 0				
— ditto, open work or shaped, of 8 inches high	pair	12 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, above 8 inches, additional valuation	inch	2 0 0				
— without stand or flowers, cut, of 8 inches high	each	6 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, above 8 inches additional valuation	inch	1 2 0	21 per cent.	28 per cent.	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
ditto open work or shaped, of 8 inches high	each	4 0 0				
— ditto, ditto, above 8 inches, additional valuation	inch	0 6 0				
Drinking-glasses, of glass, for water	each	1 1 0				
— ditto, for wine or liqueurs	do.	0 5 0				
— of crystal, for water, plain	do.	2 2 0				
— ditto, ditto, shaped	do.	2 6 0				
ditto, ditto, cut	do.	4 0 0				
— ditto for wine, plain	do.	0 6 0				
— ditto, ditto, shaped	do.	1 1 0				
— ditto, ditto, cut	do.	2 0 0				
ditto, for liqueurs, plain	do.	0 1 8				
— ditto, ditto, shaped	do.	0 2 0				
ditto ditto, cut	do.	1 0 0				
dit. of Champagne, plain or shaped	do.	1 1 0				
Watch-glasses	dozen	0 1 0				
Glass for windows, lanterns, &c.:						
— in tables of crystal from ½ to 3 yards long	square foot	0 0 6				
ditto, from ¾ to 1 ditto	each	0 2 0				
ditto, from ½ to ¾ ditto	do.	0 1 0				
— ditto, from ¼ to ½ ditto	do.	1 0 0				
ditto, from ¼ to 1 ditto	do.	1 1 0				
from 1 to 1½ ditto, and above	do.	3 0 0				
Glassware, of every colour, of pure glass, of China	pound	30 0 0				
— ditto, ditto	do.	25 0 0				
— ditto, other coarse and small	quintal	30 0 0				
— ditto of composition imitation of glass	do.	16 0 0				

For the produce of foreign countries east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of Cape Horn, the following duties are placed instead of the preceding ones, if the importation takes place in vessels under the Spanish flag:

Singapore, Batavia, and other neighbouring places . . . 8 per cent.
China . . . . . 9 „

These two quantities do not always apply to the articles, which, according to the general tariff, pay a higher duty, nor to articles coming from any other places than those that are named.

Goods damaged by accident at sea, shipwreck, &c., are, after salvage, valued by the officers, when they are declared for consumption, and are, in that case, exempted from import duties.

Colouring ingredients from roots, fruits, &c., employed in dyeing, others than cochineal, *plants* and *seeds* of vegetables of every kind, flowers, &c., are prohibited for consumption; the products of the soil and industry of the foreign possessions of Asia; viz., spirits

or fermented liquors not named in the tariff, rum, arrack, &c., coffee, raw cotton, cocoa-nut oil, indigo, opium, gunpowder, sugar, and tobacco. These articles are only admitted in entrepot, except gunpowder, which is to be deposited, and where it is to remain until re-exportation, in a special magazine of the government.

Fire-arms, ordnance and sporting guns, horse-pistols, &c., cannot be imported for use without a special permission from the government. Without this permit, they are only admitted in entrepot.

Clothing apparel, such as handkerchiefs, stockings, hats, small dresses, &c., which are for children on account of their small dimensions, are submitted to a special estimation by the officers.

II.—EXPORT DUTIES LEVIED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ARTICLES.		DUTIES	
		Under Spanish Flag.	Under Foreign Flag.
Silver for Spain, bullion	}	exempt	exempt
— ditto, specie			
— for every other country, bullion	value	6 per cent	6 per cent
— ditto, specie	do	2 do	2 do
Gold for Spain, (as Silver)			
— for any other country, bullion	} do	1 do.	1 do
— ditto, powder			
— ditto, specie	do	1 do.	1 do
Abacá (hemp of Manilla)	do.	1½ do.	2 do
Rice	do.	exempt	6 do
Tobacco from the magazines of the monopoly, in leaves manufactured	do.	do	exempt.
Another produce of the soil and industry of the Colony, for Spain	do.	per cent	6 per cent
ditto, for any other country	do.	1½ do.	3 do
Foreign produce, for consumption, as the produce of the colony			

III.—ENTREPOT AND TRANSIT DUTIES LEVIED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To foreign produce admitted in entrepot the fixed duties are as follows:

Magazine and administration duty, for one year, on entering, the value 1 per cent, on departing, 1 per cent; above one year, additional duty in proportion to the length of time.

The time of remaining in entrepot, cannot exceed *two* years, without especial permit of the superintendant; and in no case is it permitted to exceed *three* years. The merchandize in entrepot is to be valued according to the tariff. That which is not named in the tariff, is valued according to the current prices of the place at the time of importation. For liquids, in case of leaking, breaking of the vessel or evaporation, the duty on coming out of the magazine, is levied on the quantity declared by the verification.

During 40 days, from the time of the delivery of their manifests, the captains or supercargoes of foreign vessels, are allowed to declare for transit, the total or a part of their cargo. This delay being expired, the merchandize, which composes the cargo, must either be declared for entrepot or interior consumption. If no declaration is made, the merchandize is declared for entrepot.

Any demand being made, to embark return-merchandize before the expiration of the forty days, implies the renunciation of the benefits of the declaration for transit of the merchandize imported by the vessel.

IV.—POLICE OF THE PORT OF MANILLA, AND OF THE ANCHORAGE-GROUND.

The following regulations, published at Manilla, on the 15th of July, 1842, by the captain-general of the Philippine Isles, were immediately put in force.

Art. I. Every vessel on entering the bay, is bound to hoist its flag, at the island of Corregidor, and to allow itself to be reconnoitred by the government crafts, which for this purpose are stationed at the island. These crafts hand over to the captain directions to the anchorage ground; viz., The present regulations. The chart of the bay, if necessary.

If the captain, without being prevented by the weather, avoids the reconnoitring by the vessels of the state, when announced by firing a gun, he pays, as a forfeit, double the value of the powder used. In sight of Manilla and Cavita, vessels are to hoist their flag.

II. No vessel entering the bay, can communicate with any body, without having received the sanitary visit, and without having been admitted into free intercourse. Until then, the vessel must hoist, at its mizen-mast head, the quarantine flag, or any other signal flag.

According to the sanitary regulations, the captain is responsible for any intercourse taking place before the visit and admission to free intercourse. He pays for every infraction of the law, 250 piastres (£51 sterling). In case of distress, the prohibition of all communication extends to the vessels which give assistance.

III. At the time of the visit, the captain must produce the bill of health of the port from whence he came, and, in default of this, a declaration signed by himself, whether there was a contagious disease at the port from whence he came, the state of health of all the individuals with whom he went to sea, and the incidents of the voyage. The crew and passengers are to assemble on deck, to pass inspection, and to answer the questions which the Deputy of Health shall deem necessary to put to them.

The captain must also hand over on board, the register or papers of the ship, so that one may know the vessel's name,—the nation to which it belongs—the name of its captain —its tonnage—its national act—with the designation of the date of departure—of the stay in port—of the destination—of the arms on board—of the cargo—of the name of the trustee—and of all the remarkable incidents of the voyage.

He must also give the list of the passengers and crew, signed by himself, with their rank, profession, and passports.

To avoid all delay or mistake, the captain must commit to writing, the state of his health, that of the crew and passengers, and the *muster* of crew and passengers, before the visit of the port.

For every inaccuracy in this declaration in the number of individuals described in the muster, in the indication of their rank or profession, he forfeits each time 250 piastres (£51 sterling).

If the captain, at the time of the visit, has not committed to writing the above-mentioned subject, the vessel cannot enter the port without a renewed visit.

All letters and despatches must be transmitted to the assistant of the post-office, who is always present at the visit. The captain receives from the post-office the charges for carrying the said letters and despatches, according to a tariff given to him on payment.

IV. Every vessel performing quarantine, and not being allowed any communication, must conform to the instructions which are handed to the master, and retain, at its mizen-head, the yellow flag or signal. Every contravention is adjudged according to the laws, and the captain fined 500 piastres (£108 sterling) even though it has no bad consequences.

V. At the time of debarkation, the captain is bound to present himself before the captain of the port, to be sent with his passengers before the authorities. Persons of distinction are not obliged to accompany the captain. The customs of the island are made known to them at the time of the visit.

VI. At the anchorage-ground it is not permitted to retain the guns loaded, nor to fire them, except in cases of distress, or on previous authorization. Transgressors are fined 20 piastres (4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) as a forfeit, and 10 piastres (2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) for every gun fired.

VII. Every captain must present to the government or trustee a caution of 500 piastres (108*l.* sterling) as a guarantee for the observation of the present regulations, and that within thirty hours after the visit, at Manilla, and within forty-eight at Cavita or Cañacao. If he exceeds these delays, he pays a fine of 50 piastres (10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*), and is reprimanded.

VIII. In order to discharge or take on board ballast, the captain must have the permission of the captain of the port. The omission of this formality, throwing into the sea ballast, excrements, or any submergible matter, subjects him to a fine of 100 piastres

(21*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) in the Bay, and of 200 piastres (43*l.* 5*s.*) in the ports of Cavita and in the river of Manilla.

IX. Persons are condemned to a fine of 25 piastres (5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) who communicate with vessels with which intercourse is forbidden; and captains to 50 piastres (10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*).

X. After ten o'clock at night, vessels are not allowed to perform any commercial operation on the anchorage-ground, unless previous permission has been obtained, or unless there is any urgent necessity. The captain of any merchant vessel or the proprietor of any banca who breaks this regulation, is liable to a fine of 25 piastres (5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*). Ships at anchor may stop any suspected banca which accosts them after ten o'clock at night. Sailors discovered ashore at untimely hours, are taken and punished, according to the laws, for any disorderly acts they may have committed.

XI. On entering the river, the vessels must deposit their gunpowder in closed and marked packages. Captains are fined 1 piastre (4*s.* 6½*d.*) for every pound of powder they retain on board contrary to this regulation.

XII. After *eight* at night, no fires are allowed on the river, and no light carried about without a lantern; fine of 5 piastres (1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*). It is specially ordered, that no pitch, tar, or grease, or any inflammable substance, be melted down or heated on board a ship; penalty of 25 piastres (5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*).

XIII. It is also ordered that the captain is not to land the whole or any part of the arms on ship board, on pain of a forfeiture or a punishment, which is fixed for such cases.

XIV. Nobody has a right to punish a native or resident for any fault committed by him in working, by the day, at the careening of vessels, or at any other labour on or about vessels. The punishments appertain to the captain of the port.

XV. No native, notwithstanding his own wish, may remain on board after working hours.

XVI. The captain is not to admit on board any passenger without a passport from the government; on a penalty 250 piastres (54*l.* sterling). Nor is he to land any passenger from on board his vessel by stealth; penalty 100 piastres (21*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*). Passengers can only land by regular permission from the captain of the port.

To prevent desertions, the transferring of the crew from one vessel to another is not allowed without previous notice to the port captain; penalty of 10 piastres (2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*).

The trustees and securities are responsible, during the length of the stay, and until the vessel is out of port, for the men authorised to be on land, belonging to the crew of the vessel, for false reports of health, or for any other transgression.

Captains are condemned to an amount of 10 piastres (2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*), in case of the desertion of any of their men, if they do not immediately inform the captain of the port, so that the latter may order the arrest of the deserters. If the desertion takes place at the time of departure, the trustees are responsible for the expenses occasioned by the deserters, from the time of their arrest to that of their leaving the country.

XVII. In case of death on board of any individual, the captain must give notice of it to the port captain, in writing, informing him of the cause of death, and demanding permission for burial.

Casting the body of the deceased into the sea without authorization, is punished by a fine of 21 piastres (5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*), without prejudice to the proceedings to which the non-declaration must occasion on the part of the civil and sanitary authority.

XVIII. To obtain a permit to depart, in ordinary circumstances, captains are to present themselves to the government two days beforehand, with their muster-roll signed by the captain of the port.

The office of the said captain will deliver them their despatches, on the presentation of certificates, stating that they have conformed to the laws of the government, of the custom-house, and of the post-office.

Every vessel departing without its despatches is fined 2 piastres per ton.

Vessels departing must, beforehand, hoist a signal flag at the head of their main-mast.

XIX. In every special circumstance, the captains must assent at the extraordinary visits, which the civil authorities of the port, treasury, or health, may exact

XX. The captain is not to allow any of the men of his crew to land, without he is a guarantee for all debts which they may incur.

XXI. When a vessel has sailed, the dispositions of the present *regulation* are applicable to the securities, until the fulfilment of the given guarantees.

XXII. The forfeitures are doubled in case of *recidivation*.

XXIII. All regulations and tariffs, anterior and contrary to the present, are revoked.

V. ANCHORAGE POLICE.

When anchoring, the captains must take care not to drop their anchors on the moorings of other vessels, and not to embarrass their movements: they are bound to alter their position as soon as either case is made known to them. If the position taken by vessels is not convenient for their security, or to the police, the captains are also bound to alter it, according to the instructions of the port captain.

Once at anchor, no vessel can remove from its position without previous permission, except in case of compulsion, of which the captain must give notice to the office of the captain of the port, when circumstances will permit it.

At the anchorage ground off the bar of Manilla (or, when the weather is fine, a part of the crew generally lands, and where accidents happen which prevent the return on board), vessels will always have to drop an anchor.

To enter or to depart from the river, the captains must demand the authorisation of the captain of the port, who will transmit to them the necessary instructions, and give them a pilot and the help they demand.

Vessels entered and anchored, in cases hereafter mentioned, or in analogous cases, may make the following signals to their proprietors or trustees, and if the said proprietors and merchants cannot answer, the demanded assistance is brought to them by the authority of the port, every time that the circumstances will permit of it. The guns may be repeated at intervals, the vessels having still their flags hoisted. The flag to be hoisted is the national flag, and if necessary, two flags may be hoisted, one a signal of some kind, and in default, a flag of tarred cloth, &c.

Assistance asked for.	Flags.	Guns.
Moorings	1 at bowsprit	1
Anchor	1 at shrouds of mizen	1
Moorings and anchor	1 at bowsprit / 1 at shrouds of mizen	1
Shalop	2 at mizen	1
Mutiny on board	1 at shrouds of main	1
Fire	2 at head of main mast	2

VI.—MANIFEST OF CARGO.

According to the regulations of 1837, the captains or supercargoes of Spanish or foreign vessels must, at Manilla, during the thirty hours which follow the entrance visit, and at Cavita during the forty-eight hours, present the general manifest of their cargo, with the indications of the packages, their mark and number, and of the weight or number of articles which are not enclosed in packages.

The administrator then delivers immediately the permission for unloading the Spanish vessels.

The permission for the unloading of foreign vessels he delivers twenty-four hours later. The reason of this delay is to allow the captains or supercargoes to present, in a special manifest, the packages with their marks and numbers or the weight of the merchandize which they may wish to declare for transit.

The administrator authorises, by a distinct permit the unloading of the luggage which is to be presented to the custom-house to be expedited; except always clothing apparel, which may be contained in a handkerchief or open envelope, and the desk and portfolio of the captain or passengers of the cabin when they have previously been verified on board.

The unloading being completed, those interested must immediately present a list of the packages which they intend for entrepot, with a clear and precise designation of their contents, or of the weight or number of articles, and with the indications of the merchandize which they introduce for consumption.

Before the custom-house proceeds with the expedition and the remittance of the merchandize, the indebtors must furnish, for the payment of the duties, a guarantee, which is accepted by the administrator.

If the twenty-four hours expire without a declaration for entrepot having been made, the whole of the merchandize will be considered as declared for consumption.

National or foreign vessels, which have departed from the port with a cargo of the produce of the soil and of the industry of the country, or with a cargo of any other produce whatever, if they are compelled to put back again, without having touched at a foreign port, may unload and land such part of the said cargo as they may think proper, without paying any duty, so as to be able to re-export them, without paying any additional duties to those they had paid at the first exportation: the said merchandize to be deposited in the magazines of the custom-house, or in any other magazine pointed out by the administrator, under the necessary superintendance.

The merchandize taken out of *entrepots* by the vessel in question, may be re-entered or deposited in other magazines, with the prescribed formalities, until the said vessels can put to sea again, without being obliged to pay any entrance or departure duty.

Vessels, putting back for the anchorage-ground, may land the whole or part of their cargo, according as their repairs obliges them, in depositing it, until the end of the operation, in a magazine under the superintendance of the custom-house, without paying any duty;—but if the captain prefer putting them in entrepot, the packages are admitted, according to their kind, on the usual conditions, with a lesser duty of 1 per cent to be paid at their being taken out only, according to the declaration of the manifest.

VII.—NAVIGATION.

The tonnage duties have been maintained at the following rates by the regulation of 1837:

		p.	r.	gr.
Foreign vessels and champans of China, loading or unloading in port.	per ton	0	2	0
.. entering and departing in ballast	..	0	1	0
.. on putting back for victuals, water, or for anchorage at sea .		0	1	0

The following are not reputed as articles of cargo, for the application of the first duty. On entering, the specie and articles of the first necessity; on departure, ship provisions.

The tonnage duty is settled by the gauge fixed by the patent, or by the roll of matriculation presented to the administrator of the customs, by the captain or trustee of the vessel.

MANILLA, the seat of government, is the chief port in which the foreign trade of the Philippines is carried on. It is a fortified walled city, the population of which, and its ten suburbs, is said to consist of about 6000 Spaniards and other Europeans, and from 90,000 to 100,000 of Malays, Chinese, Tacolus, or natives, and some negroes. The Aduana, or custom-house, is a huge structure, and the government-house, containing numerous offices, is another large building. There is a garrison of 7000 men, and it is said as many priests. The churches and convents are numerous. There is a bar at the entrance with only 13 feet depth of water at low ebb. Vessels of 600 tons in ballast and of 300 laden pass over it.

TRADE OF MANILLA IN 1839 AND 1840.

1839.—119 vessels, six of which were French, cleared from the port of Manilla in the year 1839. The value of articles exported amounted to 561,648*l.*, and consisted of the following; viz.,

		Value.
Sugar	244,800 quintals	£209,576
Indigo	3,900 do.	59,860
Cigars (in boxes of 1000)	42,400 boxes	54,408
Abaca	58,700 quintals	50,280
Tobacco, leaf	28,700 do.	30,692
Coffee	5,900 do.	15,524
Rum	43,900 gallons	11,528
Straw hats, &c.	38,300 number	8,804
Hides, dried skins	8,000 quintals	8,060
Sapan wood	37,100 do.	7,940
Tortoiseshell	46 do.	4,920
Cotton	1,600 do.	3,868
Rice	11,700 do.	2,416
Native woven stuffs	4,700 pieces	1,768
Woods of various kinds	7,000 quintals	1,504
Cigar cases	18,300 number	1,100
Miscellaneous articles		49,400
Gold dust, specie, &c.		40,000
Total		£561,648

1840.—The value of articles imported into Manilla in the year 1840, amounted to £664,948
The value of exports was 736,012
Total £1,400,960
Total of 1837 1,075,540
Total of 1838 1,144,404
Increase from 1837 to 1840 £ 325,420

In addition to the above trade of 1840 there have been extra commercial movements in consequence of the Anglo-Chinese crisis, chiefly in regard to cottons and opium, which the British merchants at Bengal sent back provisionally to the warehouses of Manilla. These movements were estimated in imports at 392,424*l.*, and in exports at 372,432*l.*

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from the Port of Manilla in the Year 1840, distinguishing the Countries traded with.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
England	274,360	346,692	621,052
United States	101,983	197,116	299,101
China	143,756	11,092	156,848
Spain	37,894	113,472	150,856
France	62,121	9,120	71,241
Hanse Towns	42,345	14,956	57,301
Netherlands	32	8,744	8,776
Denmark	2,372	6,120	8,492
Portugal	....	7,541	7,541
Belgium	1,698	5,036	6,644
Sweden		5,840	5,840
Other countries	6,776	....	6,776
Total	664,948	736,012	1,400,960

THE principal Articles composing the above trade were as follows:

IMPORTS.	£	Countries whence Imported	£	EXPORTS.	£	Countries whither Exported.	£
Tissues of cotton	217,131	England	150,200	Sugar	321,410	England	197,120
		United States	19,810			United States	79,460
		France	11,074			Hanse Towns	19,680
— silk	26,688	China	10,200			Spain	13,660
		France	6,200			Belgium and Netherlands	8,320
— wool (clothes)	10,352	England	9,880			Denmark and Sweden	6,440
— flax and hemp	7,772	China	7,760				

IMPORTS.	£	Countries whence chiefly Imported	£
Haberdashery & hardwares	40,200	England	11,925
		United States	11,532
		France	10,155
		Hanse Towns	5,915
		China	4,750
Drugs and perfumes	25,120	China	12,125
		Spain	5,350
		France	2,855
		England	2,105
Crystals	22,440	England	16,530
		France	2,121
		Hanse Towns	3,792
Jewellery and clocks	15,720	Hanse Towns	8,510
		Spain	2,250
		France	2,252
Provisions	13,160	United States	2,915
		England	1,527
		France	850
Iron	13,200	England	9,527
		United States	2,672
Paper	11,040	China	7,000
		Spain	2,250
		England	1,028
		France	424
Silk, raw	7,060	China	4,200
		United States	2,660
Wine and spirits	6,720	France	3,092
		Spain	1,940
		Hanse Towns	840
Other articles	233,064	China	88,100
		England	64,250
		United States	24,150
		Spain	20,000
		France	17,200
		Hanse Towns	9,800
		Other countries	9,564
Specie	83,536	England	24,240
		United States	11,150

EXPORTS.	£	Countries whither chiefly Exported.	£
Abaca (raw	91,240	United States	27,800
Hemp (cordage	18,000	England	24,100
		Hanse Towns	9,520
		Spain and Portugal	5,120
Tobacco (cigars	53,030	England	10,520
		Spain and Portugal	7,200
		Denmark and Sweden	3,200
		Netherlands and Belgium	3,140
leaf	33,320	Hanse Towns	2,000
		Spain	13,120
		United States	12,000
Indigo	33,184	England	9,500
		Spain	7,040
		China	2,500
Provisions	18,240	Spain and Portugal	10,120
		England	4,000
		China	3,500
Coffee	18,812	England	14,720
		France	4,000
Cotton	17,812	Spain	17,500
Rice	14,480	Spain	12,920
		England	1,560
Leather	12,000	Spain	8,500
		England	4,440
Dyewoods	12,804	England	5,800
		Spain and Portugal	2,800
		China	2,250
Rum	12,520	England	10,760
		Spain	1,760
Straw hats and matts	8,320	England	5,520
		United States	1,920
Mother of pearl	8,920	England	7,100
		France	820
Opium	6,000	England	4,052
		China	964
Tortoiseshell	5,880	United States	1,916
		England	1,776
		Spain and Portugal	1,192
Miscellaneous articles	10,720	Spain	5,240
		England	2,440
		Spain	8,160
Specie	16,500	England	10,850
		United States	1,152
		France	416

It appears, by the above tables, that, at present, England enjoys nearly half of the trade of Manilla. Four-fifths of the total value of tissues of all kinds furnished to Manilla, came from England. The value of these imported from France amounted to 18,000*l.*, being tissues of cotton and of silk, which is a larger sum than that in the preceding years.

The chief reason of the small amount of traffic carried on between Manilla and France, is that this port of the Philippine Islands only exports such articles as sugar, coffee, dyewoods, indigo, &c., with which France is chiefly provided by her colonies and America.

The value of articles imported into Manilla from America, has nearly doubled since 1838, and is ten times what it was in 1837. This is owing partly to the Anglo-Chinese crisis, and partly to the dispute into which American paper has fallen, which by that country is forced to export a larger quantity of merchandize to Manilla. The value of articles imported into Manilla from China, which amounted in 1840 to 115,750*l.*, in general only amounts to from 28,000*l.* to 32,000*l.*

The trade between Manilla and Sydney has increased considerably. During the three first months of 1841, more than 25 vessels from New Holland entered at Manilla. The vessels from Sydney generally arrive in ballast, to obtain freight for England.

The following were the Average Prices of Colonial Produce at Manilla, during the last Six Months of 1840.

ARTICLES.	Prices. fr. cts.	ARTICLES	Prices. fr. cts.
Abaca ..... picul*	21 44	Holothurions ..... picul	201 25
Copra ..... do	10 25	Cocoa-nut oil ..... tinaja*	28 75
Coffee, first quality ..... do	90 56	Indigo, first quality ..... quintal	102 50
—— second ditto ..... do	69 0	—— second ditto ..... do	345 0
Cassia ..... do	72 88	—— liquid fixation ..... tinaja	25 87
Cigars 1000	37 37	Mother-of pearl ..... picul	69 0
Straw hats ..... piece	1 31	Swallows' nests ..... lb.	76 25
Wax ..... picul	207 0	Gold dust ..... oz.	
Cotton seed ..... do	21 44	Rice, paddy ..... cahan‡	9 31
—— cleaned ..... do	86 25	—— ground ..... do	1 31
Hides, ox the dried ..... do	21 56	Rum ..... gal.	
—— salted ..... do	23 0	Sulphur ..... picul	23 0
ditt. tanned ..... do	37 37	Cotton sail cloths ..... piece of 40 varas§	51 75
—— Calf ..... do	46 0	Sugar, first quality ..... picul	31 50
Abaca or Hemp ..... do	37 37	—— second ditto ..... do	25 12
Ebony ..... do	5 75	—— third ditto ..... do	23 0
Tortoise-shell ..... lb.	46 25	—— fourth ditto ..... do	20 12
Bees'-wax ..... picul	46 12		

* Picul, equal to 61 kilogrammes 250.
† Tinaja, „ 31 kilogrammes 100.
‡ Cahan, „ 60 kilogrammes.
§ Vara, „ 0 met. 84.

NAVIGATION of the Philippines in 1842, from a Return made by the French Consul at Manilla to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

COUNTRY FROM WHENCE COME, AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	INWARD. Vessels.	Tonnage.	OUTWARD. Vessels.	Tonnage.	TOTAL. Vessels.	Tonnage.
China	65	[illegible]	62	16,146	127	33,728
Australia, Sydney	25	8[illegible]	22	4[illegible]	53	13,147
English Indies	17	3[illegible]	13	2,[illegible]	30	11,165
United States	12	3,[illegible]	16	4,[illegible]	28	11,500
Spain	5	3,[illegible]	6	1,085	11	7,193
England	4	1,[illegible]	11	4,[illegible]	15	6,242
Netherland Indies	1	1,211	6	2,460	13	3,671
Sandwich Isles	3	1,[illegible]	3	985	6	1,810
New Zealand	3	1,120	....	....	3	1,120
The Cape	....	....	2	678	2	678
Mexico	2	1,[illegible]	....	....	2	641
Sandwich Isles	2	369	1	204	3	573
Belgium	....	....	1	235	1	235
Total	143	46,869	168	50,226	311	97,095

Of the shipping engaged in the total, and inward and outward navigation, the English proportion was 50,810 tons; the Spanish, 25,018 tons; the American, 19,692 tons; the Chinese, 3,77[illegible] tons.

Two French vessels, one from Batavia, the other from Singapore, entered Manilla during the second half year. The last cleared out for China.

IMPORTS and Exports of the Philippines during the Year 1842.

COUNTRIES.	Imports. francs	Exports francs.	TOTAL. francs.
England	7,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
United States	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
China	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
English Indies	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Australia, Sydney	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Sandwich Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherland Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandwich Isles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanse Towns	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, francs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
£ Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The principal articles of this trade were:

IMPORTS.	francs.	Countries whence chiefly Imported.	francs.
Tissues of cotton, raw	1,953,000	United States	1,225,000
		England	474,000
		Singapore	254,000
— ditto, others	2,979,000	England	1,701,000
		Singapore	960,000
		China	315,000
— ditto, cambayas	1,262,000	England	540,000
		Singapore	516,000
		France	248,000
	6,214,000		
— others	614,000	China	273,000
		England	115,000
		Singapore	103,000
		France	50,000
Provisions	961,000	Spain	267,000
		Soulou Isles	248,000
		China	91,000
Marine articles	603,000		
Wine & drinkables	148,000	United States	297,000
		Spain	249,000
Porcelain and crystals	341,000	England	61,000
		France	87,000
Hardware	278,000	England	158,000
		Singapore	82,000
Paper, books	150,000	China	63,000
Metals	138,000	England	37,000
Tea	111,000	China	111,000
Drugs and Medicines	121,000	United States	49,000
Mother-of-pearl	101,000	Sandwich Isles	88,000
		Mexico	1,500,000
		Valparaiso	1,024,000
Specie, in precious metals	4,502,000	Singapore	874,000
		China	752,000
		United States	123,000
Merchandizes imported in entrepot and not named	5,027,000	England	1,200,000
		United States	1,050,000
		China	441,000

EXPORTS.	francs.	Countries of Destination.	francs.
		Sydney	1,000
		Calcutta	1,500,000
		United States	412,000
		Bombay	750,000
Sugar	5,051,000	Spain	220,000
		The Cape	125,000
Tobacco, in leaves	2,511,000	Spain	2,511,000
		England	500,000
		Netherland Indies	250,000
— cigars	1,233,000	English Indies	142,000
		China	141,000
		United States	241,000
Abaca, and cordage of abaca	1,511,000	English colonies	111,000
		England	500,000
		China	350,000
Indigo	1,311,000	Spain	124,000
		United States	250,000
		United States	250,000
Coffee	691,000	France	111,000
		Sydney and Sincapore	180,000
Nests of swallows, and bêche-de-mer	151,000	China	147,000
Gold dust	121,000	China	121,000
Rice	250,000	China	150,000
Cotton	250,000	China	117,000
		England	87,000
Dye woods	250,000	China	150,000
		England	87,000
Hides	229,000	China	87,000
Cotton tissues	215,000	Netherland Indies	141,000
Works in straw	215,000	English colonies	141,000
Cigars	211,000	Spain	50,000
Mother-of-pearl	175,000	England	125,000
Wood for building	132,000	China	75,000
		China	1,011,000
Specie	1,112,000	Spain	100,000
		Singapore	112,000
Merchandizes not named taken from entrepot	2,027,000	Spain	1,005,000
		England	450,000
		United States	141,000
		China	431,000

France imported into Manilla, during the Year 1841, to the value of 610,000 francs; viz.,

	francs.
Tissues of cotton, cambayas	231,000
—— others	17,000
—— of wool	35,000
—— of silk	15,000
Porcelain	53,000
Wines and other drinkables	45,000
Glassware and crystals	31,000
Mercery and perfumery	25,000
Furniture	25,000
Books and paper	23,000
Horology	14,000
Drugs	14,000
Other articles	81,000
Total	610,000

England.—The British direct trade with Manilla, was equal to one-fourth of the whole trade.

Tissues, particularly those of cotton, chiefly handkerchiefs, called *cambayas*, an article greatly consumed in the Philippine Isles, compose the greater part of the English imports; and sugar and indigo formed the exports from Manilla.

The direct trade of England with Manilla, has decreased in 1842; but the trade between Manilla and the English colonies of India and Australia, has rapidly increased.

The value of the interchange between Manilla and these possessions, constituted in 1842, one-sixth part of the whole trade of Manilla, and amounted to 7,500,000 francs, or £350,000 sterling.

The sole trade between Sydney (Australia), and the capital of the Philippine Isles, which began only in 1839, for it did not exist in 1838, amounted in 1842 in value to more than 3,000,000 of francs, or 120,000*l.* sterling. The imports from Sydney to Manilla have been inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of marine stores. Sugar, and various other products constitute the exports from Manilla to Sydney.

The trade between the English possessions of India, and in particular Bombay and Singapore, with the Philippine Isles, which in 1842 employed 26,000 tons of shipping, which carried to and from Manilla to the value of 4,500,000 francs or 1,800,000*l.* sterling. A great part of the imports from India consisted of opium in transit through Manilla to China.

The trade of the United States with the Philippines was equal to one-sixth part of the interchange between the latter and all other countries. The imports from the United States to the value of 120,000*l.* in 1842, consisted in cotton tissues, raw, and some marine stores. The American naval rendezvous in the Polynesian seas is generally at Manilla.

The coarse domestic or cotton manufactures of the United States now compete successfully with those of England. The American vessels take nearly all in return from Manilla, Abaca (Manilla hemp), cordage, and a considerable quantity of sugar. In all, in 1842, to the value of nearly 5,000,000 francs or 200,000*l.* sterling.

The trade between the Philippines and China amounted in 1842 to the value of 180,000*l.* sterling. The exports consist of indigo, gold dust, provisions, cotton, wood, &c. The imports from China consist of specie, tea, and tissues. The trade has nearly doubled since 1840. At the present time building wood, the growth of the Philippine Isles is exported to Hong-Kong; to which, it is expected that an export will follow of the coffee, cigars, sugar, and rum of Manilla.

The navigation between Manilla and China employed in 1842, 35,000 tons of shipping, more than one-third of the total navigation.

The direct trade between Spain and the Philippines ranges under that of the fifth in the scale of the trade between Manilla and other countries. Spanish ships however import largely from England, as they enjoy superior privileges, in the Philippines, to the British flag.

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Cassia lignea .....lbs.	31,376	74,252	281,297	141,029	216,185	115,323	31,631	21,303	123,115	84,721	178,068	140,961
Coffee .....do.	13,080	27,578	181	..	31,019	5,406	29,080	1,950				
Hats, straw ....number	..	..	..	..	2,214	1,424	..	3,112	2,760	2,902	3,204	
Hemp, undressed..cwt	2,262	5,831	500	..	9,551	2,627	1,845	23,111	28,711	15,131	16,759	5,549
Hides, untanned ...do.	5	118	7,963	6,718	8,076	1,021	5,521	6,079	6,886	1,562	5,276	6,118
Indigo.....lbs.	8,202	7,562	21,924	28,831	33,351	217	22,021	52,946	124,965	39,147	50,747	20,196
Pepper .....do.	20,477	21,005	..	..	11,751	..	..	53				
Rice .....cwt.	..	2	303	187	..	1	..	..	639	..	..	193
— in the husk..bushels	..	..	2,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	122		
Rhubarb.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,340	
Silk, raw and waste do.	..	..	..	10,133	3,437	3,129	1,624	761	1,521	567	10,158	
Skins, deer, undressed number	..	1,102	2,251	5,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	
Spirits, rum..proof gals	6,132	..	1	..	..	1,052	169	118	11,165	..	..	3,116
Sugar, unrefined...cwt.	39,318	28,921	32,531	22,115	17,950	27,131	19,118	111,557	141,122	6,951	111,182	61,163
Tea.....lbs.	..	..	..	15	119	21	121	242	847	536	12,109	12,119
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,625	114			
— manufactured, and snuff.....do	1,576	522	6	1,711	16,254	11,537	2,115	11,409	2,219	3,862	55,558	179,775
Wool, cotton .....do	8,130	16,871	37,104	3,405	3,925	211,031	20,427	22,218	21,631	6,552	..	21,619
Wine of all sorts....gals.	19	..	1	1,061	151	..	2195	202	73	102	381	20

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ...£	..	10	..	25	..	100	..	85	..	8	..	150
Arms and ammunition .....£	..	18	..	31	..	88	..	20	..	100		
Bacon and hams cwt	..	..	10	25	3	9	24	65	15	40	13	37
Beef and pork barrels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100		
Beer and ale...tuns.	3	50	15	237	10	280	12	211	25	371	10	180
Books, printed..cwt	2	35	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	3	101
Brass and copper manufactures ...do.	..	..	511	2,281	186	825	..	..	615	3,031	120	2,160
Butter and cheese do.	3	12	20	80	7	28	3	19	7	25	1	12
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	..	..	..	..	198	100	10	5	201	176		
Cordage.....cwt	..	..	10	100	..	..	611	850	152	412		
Cotton manufactures .....yds	1,132,581	31,671	2,100,177	72,000	2,812,719	82,807	1,791,438	53,053	2,058,017	63,365	1,097,176	41,110
— small wares....£	..	11	..	..	..	155	..	1,110	..	450	..	15
— twist and yarn lbs.	18,800	1,780	..	..	2,690	520	20,300	1,115				
Earthenware, of all sorts.....pcs	10,000	150	25,800	110	..	..	101,200	1,031	13,000	165	15,312	380
Glass, entered by weight .....cwt	28	294	211	101	311	311	267	710	186	1,600	106	321
— ditto at value..£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15		
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.	32	182	20	1,200	163	1,301	80	515	220	2,292	52	370
Hats, beaver and felt.....doz.	..	..	9	60	8	11	18	132	11	72	11	81
Iron and steel wrought and unwrought .....tons	100	675	161	3,809	600	1,851	140	2,600	711	5,868	81	615
Lead and shot ...do.	..	..	51	171	1	5	1	10				
Leather, wrought and unwrought lbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	110		
Linen manufactures .....yards.	4,752	625	15,840	1,225	..	..	2,160	300	20,372	1,150		
Machinery and mill work .....£	..	150	..	..	2	1120	..	1,080	..	1,500	..	1,000

(continued)

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Painters' colours ..£	..	..	..	30	..	19	..	238	..	41		
Plate, jewellery, and watches ....£	..	..	..	..	..	753	..	10	..	31		
Silk manufactures £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	20		
Soap and candles lbs	..	..	..	..	14085	47						
Stationery, of all sorts .....£	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	12	..	10
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates .....do.	..	20	..	21	..	140	..	210	..	260		
Woollen and worsted yarn .....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9352	1,171		
Woollen manufactures .....pieces	210	455	4,040	17,928	21,723	83,277	2711	11,065	15,793	67,073	309	1,629
— ditto by the yard .....yards	7,776	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	550		
All other articles.. £	..	747	..	1,259	..	620	..	842	..	1406	..	36
Total declared value ..... £	..	14,213	..	107,981	..	143,278	..	76,615	..	170,743	..	91,278

ARTICLES.	1827		1828		1829		1830		1831		1832	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ...£	..	37	..	3	..	121	..	116		430		
Arms and ammunition .....£	..	21	..	..		25	..	1				
Bacon and hams..wt	11	21	..	..	9	27	33	111				
Beef and pork..brls	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	193				
Beer and ale....tons	5	108	11	300	24	172	277	768	4	172	65	1473
Books, printed..cwt	11	11	2	11	3	65	3	90				
Brass and copper manufactures..do.	..	..	..	..	241	1,331	104	520	112	1,015	280	1,315
Butter and cheese do	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	77				
Coals, culm, and cinders .....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	385		
Cotton manufactures..... yds.	1,006,791	27,770	810,112	22,074	1,208,261	33,495	5,196,850	101,754	1,274,357	33,503	1,731,741	39,240
— small wares....£	..	1,115	..	240	..	815	..	..	..	410	..	1,542
— twist and yarn..lbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	812,106	30,487	3,200	13,160	800	120
Earthenware, of all sorts .....pcs	6,772	118	71,100	1,317	112,100	1,275	142,900	1,413	62,700	1,055		
Glass, entered by weight' .....cwt.	30	230	319	1,250	237	650	275	1,000	523	1,641	265	395
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt	115	770	470	560	117	621	202	1,250	180	866	720	1170
Hats, beaver and felt.....doz	1	50	..	..	10	70	19	95				
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought .....tons	51	630	270	3,084	114	1,142	42	1,500	61	517	31	303
Lead and shot...do	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	180				
Leather, wrought and unwrought lbs	21	10	..	..	..	150	1,586	136	..	..	114	30
— saddlery and harness .. ..£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Linen manufactures .....yards	15,330	500	..	..	1,522	170	371,291	1,854	1,200	150	11,610	700
Machinery and mill work.....£	..	20	..	45	..	10	..	130	..	55		
Painters' colours..£	..	..	..	5	..	175	..	..	..	4	..	377
Plate, jewellery, and watches ...£	..	110	..	50	..	..	..	190				
Salt .....bushels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	2		
Silk manufactures £	..	470	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	50
Soap and candles lbs	..	..	262	12	22,040	510	31,062	500				
Stationery, of all sorts .....£	..	11	..	32	..	90	..	372	..	110	..	4
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates.....do.	..			70	..	..	..	910				
Woollen and worsted yarn .....lbs.	..	..		..	1,240	160						
Woollen manufactures .....pieces	275	910	350	700	175	631	13,520	113,050	12,700	36,931	490	1,529
— ditto by the yard .....yards			7,120	121		..	..	..	500	35		
All other articles..£	..	47	..	150	..	1,350	761	842		200		122
Total declared value ..... £		14,903		11,740	..	11,111		125,056		54,310	..	17,077

STATEMENT of the Highest and Lowest Prices, per Winchester Quarter, of the different Descriptions of Corn grown in Spain and Portugal, as received from her Majesty's Consuls at the undermentioned Places, commencing with the Year 1822, and up to December, 1843.

SPAIN.

ALICANTE.

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
1822	Wheat	56 0	50 0
	Barley	38	23 6
1823	Wheat	1	72 2
	Barley		25 6
1824	Wheat		51 10
	Barley	8	13 11
1825	Wheat	51 2	44 11
	Barley	31 9	25 8
1826	Wheat	71 2	64 2
	Barley	32 6	20 6
1827	Wheat	72 0	52 1
	Barley	35 3	16 6
1828	Wheat	54 7	41 8
	Barley	23 5	14 10
1829	Wheat	53 3	31 8
	Barley	27 1	12 4
1830	Wheat	54 3	33 5
	Barley	22 10	12 8
1831	Wheat	61 6	43 11
	Barley	31 1	11 7
1832	Wheat	70 6	42 3
	Barley	21 10	14 1
1833	Wheat	51 1	33 2
	Barley	16 8	11 10
1834	Wheat	40 7	39 5
	Barley	28 1	11 8
1835	Wheat	69 8	51 1
	Barley	33 5	18 1
1836	Wheat	47 10	32 7
	Barley	31 2	21 0
1837	Wheat	54 0	31 5
	Barley	35 3	21 1
1838	Wheat	65 6	51 11
	Barley	42 10	23 0
1839	Wheat	72 9	41 1
	Barley	29 1	11 6
1840	Wheat	52 10	41 7
	Barley	23 8	14 0
1841	Wheat	57 10	42 0
	Barley	32 6	17 8
1842	Wheat	46 8	43 7
	Barley	31 5	21 2
1843	Wheat	54 3	43 9
	Barley	29 9	16 6

MALAGA.

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
1822	no returns received		
1823			
1824	Wheat	62 11	55 0
	Barley	23 4	14 10
1825	Wheat	72 10	47 1
	Barley	42 1	30 10
1826	Wheat	67 1	52 1
	Barley	35 5	27 11
1827	Wheat	56 8	36 3
	Barley	22 6	16 8
1828	Wheat	41 11	36 3
	Barley	27 11	16 11
1829	Wheat	55 6	36 5
	Barley	28 6	22 2
1830	Wheat	52 4	44 5
	Barley	23 7	20 3
1831	Wheat	54 2	46 10
	Barley	20 10	18 2
1832	Wheat	46 7	42 2
	Barley	24 4	18 3
1833	Wheat	48 9	45 7
	Barley	20 0	18 2
1834			
1835			
1836	no returns received		
1837			
1838			
1839	Wheat	54 5	42 3
	Barley	24 5	20 0
1840	Wheat	50 10	42 2
	Barley	29 11	20 1
1841	Wheat	56 3	31 11
	Barley	29 0	16 11
1842	Wheat	56 2	43 9
	Barley	28 8	27 1
1843	Wheat	51 0	31 0
	Barley	28 7	15 11

CADIZ.

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
1822	no returns received		
1823			
1824	Wheat	71 0	10 0
	Barley	23 0	17 6
	Wheat	63 0	50 0
1825	Barley	33 0	27 0
	Wheat	70 1	19 0
1826	Barley	35 0	20 0
	Wheat	60 0	20 0
1827	Barley	26 0	12 0
	Wheat	14 2	23 0
1828	Barley	28 0	14 0
	Wheat	13	30 0
1829	Barley	32 5	21 1
	Wheat	62 1	35 10
1830	Barley	24 7	17 7
	Wheat	75 9	31 7
1831	Barley	31 7	16 10
	Wheat	56 0	20 1
1832	Barley	25 0	14 10
	Wheat	48 3	35 5
1833	Barley	22 8	13 2
	Wheat	75 6	48 1
1834	Barley	34 6	23 4
	Wheat	97 1	58 0
1835	Barley	48 0	25 1
	Wheat	69 5	34 3
1836	Barley	26 8	19 1
	Wheat	58 7	41 0
1837	Barley	34 1	21 6
	Wheat	65 3	18 6
1838	Barley	41 9	23 2
	Wheat	70 5	10 6
1839	Barley	23 5	16 0
	Wheat	51 3	32 1
1840	Barley	28 0	16 10
	Wheat	53 0	39 2
1841	Barley	30 0	23 1
	Wheat	64 0	41 9
1842	Barley	41 0	25 1
	Wheat	63 3	26 5
1843	Barley	25 7	10 9

CARTHAGENA.

YEARS.	Description of Corn grown.	Prices. highest. s. d.	Prices. lowest. s. d.
1822			
1823			
1824			
1825			
1826			
1827			
1828	no returns received		
1829			
1830			
1831			
1832			
1833			
1834	Wheat	61 4	31 8
	Barley	no quotation	
1835	Wheat	57 8	15 4
1836	Ditto	61 4	32 2
1837	Ditto	60 8	30 8
1838	Ditto	72 10	33 4
1839	Ditto	65 3	46 5
1840	Ditto	54 10	31 0
1841	Ditto	57 0	41 1
1842	Ditto	50 1	19 5
1843	Ditto	57 0	41 1

PORTUGAL.

YEARS	Description of Corn grown	Prices: Highest s. d.	Prices: Lowest s. d.
	LISBON.		
1822	Wheat	72 10	62 1
	Rye	43 0	38 2
	Barley	35 7	26 5
1823	Wheat	71 10	60 9
	Rye	44 1	33 3
	Barley	38 7	33 10
1824	Wheat	69 6	59 4
	Rye	39 1	24 8
	Barley	31 2	25 10
	Wheat	71 0	55 4
1825	Rye	41 6	24 6
	Barley	29 7	24 6
	Wheat	68 6	52 11
1826	Rye	35 5	26 4
	Barley	31 4	26 4
	Wheat	59 7	52 9
1827	Rye	45 0	38 4
	Barley	35 8	24 4
	Wheat	59 6	34 4
1828	Rye	36 0	23 2
	Barley	36 1	23 2
	Wheat	62 8	35 2
1829	Rye	40 8	24 4
	Barley	37 6	24 11
	Wheat	68 4	51 4
1830	Rye	44 1	18 2
	Barley	32 3	20 0
	Wheat	68 11	56 5
1831	Rye	43 3	36 1
	Barley	36 9	18 13
	Wheat	67 2	34 5
1832	Rye	51 2	37 5
	Barley	40 10	23 2
	Wheat	69 9	34 0
1833	Rye	41 0	33 9
	Barley	40 10	20 0
	Wheat	78 8	61 0
1834	Rye	38 5	26 6
	Barley	34 5	22 1
	Wheat	72 8	56 1
1835	Rye	38 6	32 5
	Barley	34 3	21 8
	Wheat	73 10	59 5
1836	Rye	48 4	32 8
	Barley	53 2	23 0
	Wheat	69 3	41 6
1837	Rye	no returns received	
	Barley	25 4	18 0
	Wheat	57 9	31 6
1838	Rye	26 7	12 5
	Barley	28 5	14 3
	Wheat	55 6	24 4
1839	Rye	25 2	15 10
	Barley	25 2	15 10
	Wheat	64 0	42 0
1840	Rye	42 0	21 4
	Barley	31 6	18 8
	Wheat	65 8	50 6
1841	Rye	44 0	22 6
	Barley	36 11	17 1
	Wheat	65 8	14 5
1842	Rye	42 5	41 6
	Barley	28 8	27 10
	Wheat	62 1	36 0
1843	Rye	30 0	29 8
	Barley	30 8	17 1

YEARS	Description of Corn grown	Prices: Highest s. d.	Prices: Lowest s. d.
	OPORTO		
1822	no returns received		
1823			
1824			
1825			
1826	Wheat	71 2	64 1
1827	Rye	35 4	34 6
	Barley	29 2	23 2
	Wheat	70 8	65 10
1828	Rye	34 7	31 3
	Barley	29 0	22 7
	Wheat	72 9	54 10
1829	Rye	29 5	23 4
	Barley	24 5	18 11
	Wheat	75 4	55 3
1830	Rye	26 2	21 9
	Barley	23 11	13 0
1831	no returns received		
1832	Wheat	66 2	61 9
	Rye	34 10	30 10
	Barley	31 4	29 9
	Wheat	70 8	62 1
1833	Rye	40 0	28 1
	Barley	24 11	19 9
	Wheat	83 5	61 9
1834	Rye	35 0	20 1
	Barley	24 8	15 5
	Wheat	74 8	58 0
1835	Rye	40 6	42 3
	Barley	37 9	25 7
	Wheat	66 1	65 0
1836	Rye	57 11	37 9
	Barley	43 0	24 2
	Wheat	75 3	55 8
1837	Rye	no returns received	
	Barley	31 9	26 9
	Wheat	74 0	54 5
1838	Rye	31 2	22 3
	Barley	32 8	12 11
	Wheat	71 6	52 11
1839	Rye	34 11	23 5
	Barley	36 1	15 1
	Wheat	71 0	48 7
1840	Rye	53 1	33 1
	Barley	47 7	24 2
	Wheat	68 10	58 7
1841	Rye	39 0	30 2
	Barley	31 8	21 7
	Wheat	68 0	57 4
1842	Rye	46 10	22 4
	Barley	32 2	26 3
	Wheat	69 2	58 0
1843	Rye	30 10	20 5
	Barley	28 0	21 11
	AZORES.		
1842	Wheat	48 7	34 7
	Indian Corn	32 0	31 0

Portugal (see trade of Lisbon and Oporto hereafter,) has, as far as our accounts inform us, at all times grown insufficient corn for the consumption of the inhabitants.

STATEMENT of the Prices of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and of the various descriptions of Meat, (fresh and salted) in Spain, Portugal, the Italian States, and some of the Ports of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and also at Odessa, in the year 1841.

PRICES IN SPAIN

HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.	
			Fresh.	Salted.		Fresh.	Salted
VALENCIA. Average weight, 6½ cwts. Average price, 8*l* sterling, per head, alive.	Average weight, 56 lbs. Average price, 15*s.* 4½*d* sterling per head, alive	About 34*s.* sterling, per cwt. alive.	6*d.* sterling, per lb. English.	None salted in this province.	5*d.* sterling, per lb. English.	5½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	6½*d.* sterling per lb. English
MALAGA. Sold according to their weight, at a rate of about 3½*d.* sterling, per lb. English.	Ditto, ditto, at about 3½*d* sterling, per lb. English.	Ditto, ditto, at about 4½*d.* sterling, per lb. English.	4½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	None.	3½*d.* sterling, per lb. English.	5*d* sterling per lb. English.	5½*d* sterling per lb. English.
BARCELONA. From 450 lbs. to 675 lbs. weight. Value, from 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling.	Weight about 45 lbs English. Value, about 26*s.* to 30*s.* 4*d.* each.	Medium weight, 150 lbs. English Value, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.	5½*d.* sterling per lb. average price	None	5½*d.* sterling, per lb. average price.	7½*d* sterling, per lb. average price.	None
CARTHAGENA. About 1210 lbs. English weight. Value, about 10*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* sterling, each, (alive).	About 60 lbs. English weight. Value, about 16*s.* 10*d.* sterling, each (alive)	About 330 lbs. English weight. Value, about 5*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* each alive.	The 110 lbs. English, 1*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d* sterling.	None	The 110 lbs. English, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* sterling	The 110 lbs. English, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* sterling.	The 110 lbs English, 1*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d* sterling
TENERIFFE. Weight not quoted. Value, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* each.	Ditto, ditto. Value, 9*s.* to 11*s.* 3*d* sterling, each.	Ditto, ditto Value, 4*s.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each.	The lb English, 3½*d.*	None.	The lb English, 1½*d.*	The lb English, 5*d.*	The lb English, 5½*d.*
CARTHAGENA (1843) 1210 lbs. English weight each. Value, about 10*l.* 6*s.* sterling.	Of 60 lbs. weight. Price, about 16*s.* 0*d.*	Weight, 330 lbs English, each. Price 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*	The 110 lbs. English. 2*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* sterling	None.	The 110 lbs. English, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* sterling.	The 110 lbs English, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* sterling.	The 110 lbs. English, 2*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d* sterling

PRICES IN PORTUGAL.

HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.	
			Fresh	Salted		Fresh	Salted.
LISBON. Average weight, 440 lbs. English. Average price, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* sterling each.	Average weight, 25 lbs English. Average price, 6*s* 3*d.* sterling, each.	Average weight, 160 lbs. English. Average price, 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling each.	The lb. 3½*d* sterling.	None.	The lb. 3½*d.* sterling.	The lb. 3½*d* sterling.	None
OPORTO. Weight, from 65 to 136 stone. Value, from 6*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* to 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* each.	Weight, from 5 to 10 stone. Value, from 10*s* 10*d* to 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling, each.	Weight, from 15 to 45 stone. Value, from 1*l* 17*s.* 2*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* sterling, each	The stone of 28 lbs. 2*s.* to 2*s.* 4½*d.* sterling.	None.	The stone of 28 lbs. 2*s.* to 2*s.* 9½*d.* sterling	The stone of 28 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* sterling	The stone of 28 lbs. 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* sterling.
MADEIRA. Weight, from 250 lbs. to 400 lbs. English. Value from 4*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* sterling, each.	Weight, from 30 lbs. to 60 lbs. English. Value, from 10*s.* 10*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.* sterling, each.	Weight, from 90 lbs. to 250 lbs. English. Value, from 1*l* 6*s.* 1*d.* to 4*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* sterling, each.	The lb. English 3*d.* to 4½*d* sterling	None.	The lb. English 3*d.* to 5½*d* sterling.	The lb. English 4*d* to 5½*d.* sterling	None
ST. MICHAEL'S. Weight, 600 lbs. English. Value, about 12*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling each.	Weight, 40 lbs. English. Value, 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling, each	Weight, 240 lbs English. Value, 3*l* 12*s.* 6*d* sterling, each.	The cwt. of lean quality 4*l.* sterling	None.	The lb. English. 3½*d* sterling.	The lb. English. 4½*d.* sterling.	The lb. English. 3½*d.* sterling

PRICES IN THE ITALIAN STATES, &c.

HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	BEEF. Fresh.	BEEF. Salted.	MUTTON.	PORK. Fresh.	PORK. Salted.
LEGHORN. About 5*l.* 8*d.* per 75 lbs. English.	From 1*s.* 8*d.* to 18*s.* 10*d.* English (no money).	From 17*s.* 4*d.* to 21*s.* 4*d.* for 75 lbs. English, according to condition.	Vide horned cattle.	None.	Vide Sheep.	Vide pigs.	None.
NAPLES. From 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* sterling per head	About 12*s.* 8*d.* sterling per head	From 2*l.* 17*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* sterling per head.	From 3½*d.* to 4½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.	3½*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb sterling.	4*d.* sterling per lb.	None.
ANCONA. About 9*l.* to 10*l.* sterling per head	12*s.* sterling per head	1*l.* sterling per head.	About 2*d.* per lb. sterling.	None.	About 2½*d.* per lb. sterling.	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.
MESSINA. A bullock weighing about 1 cwt Average price about 7*l.* 15*s.* sterling.	Weight about 70 lbs English Price 6*s.* sterling.	Weight about 1½ cwt. average price.	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb.	None	About 1*l.* sterling per lb.	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.
PALERMO. About 4 or 5*l.* sterling each (the carcase).	About 5*s.* 6*d.* sterling the carcase.	About 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* sterling the carcase.	2*d.* sterling per lb. English.	None.	2½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	4*d.* sterling per lb. English.	None.
GENOA. Oxen from 16*l.* to 20*l.* sterling per head.	From 21*s.* to 24*s.* each sterling.	From 1*l.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* sterling each.	3½*d.* to 4½*d.* sterling per lb. English	None.	3*d.* to 4*d* sterling per lb. English.	6½*d.* to 5½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.
CAGLIARI. Weight, bullocks 180 to 240 lbs. English, each. Value about 4*l.* to 5*l.* sterling per head.	About 5*s.* 6*d.* sterling per head (small).	Weight about 110 lbs. per head Price from 14*s.* 9*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* sterling each.	Quality indifferent about 15*s.* sterling per 93½ lbs English.	None.	No price quoted.	About 14*s.* 9*d.* sterling per 93½ lbs. English.	About 19*s.* 10*d.* sterling per 93½ lbs. English.

PRICES IN VARIOUS PORTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	BEEF. Fresh.	BEEF. Salted.	MUTTON.	PORK. Fresh.	PORK. Salted.
CORSICA. An ox of about 700 lbs English weight. Value, 8*l.* 12*s.*	Weight, 17 lbs. English. Price 10*s.* 7*d.* sterling each	Weight, 80 lbs. English. Price, 20*s.* 5*d.* sterling each	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb.	About 4½*d.* sterling per lb.	None.
TRIESTE. Oxen. Weight, from 400 to 1400 lbs. English each. Price, about 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per head.	Weight, from 30 to 40 lbs. English each. Price, about 10*s.* sterling per head.	Weight, from 200 to 220 lbs. English each. Price about 3*l.* 12*s.* sterling each.	About 2*d.* sterling per lb. English	About 3½*d* sterling per lb. English.	About 2*d.* to 2½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	About 3*d.* to 3½*d* sterling per lb. English.	About 3*d.* to 4*d.* sterling per lb. English.
THE PIRÆUS. Price, 2*l.* to 3*l.* sterling each Varying according to quality and size.	5*s.* 7*d.* sterling each. Varying according to quality and size.	2*l.* 2*s* sterling each Varying according to quality and size	2½*d* sterling per lb English.	None.	2½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	4½*d.* sterling per lb English.	None.
MOREA. Including Patras, Pergos, Calamata, Navarino, and Nauplia. From 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* sterling per head	From 6*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* sterling per head.	From 10*s.* 7*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* sterling per head.	2*d.* to 3*d.* sterling per lb English.	1½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	1½*d* to 2½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	2*d.* to 3½*d* sterling per lb English.	About 3½*d.* sterling per lb. English.

continued

HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.	
			Fresh.	Salted.		Fresh.	Salted.
ODESSA. Bullock weighing about 500 lbs. English. Price, from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.* sterling per head.	Weight, about 50 lbs. English. Price, 9*s.* 7*d.* sterling per head.	Weight, about 120 lbs. English. Price, 31*s.* sterling per head.	1½*d.* per lb. English.	17*s.* 4*d.* sterling per cwt.	1½*d.* sterling per lb. English.	1½*d.* to 2*d.* sterling per lb. English.	5*s.* sterling per cwt.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

COPPER MINES OF CUBA.

The government, when the mines of Cuba, near Santiago, were opened by a company in 1830, exempted the ore from duty for ten years. This exemption was extended to 1843, when it ceased. The greater part of the supplies for these mines were brought from England. The average produce of the ore is stated to be from 15 to 16 per cent, and the mines, though expensively worked, pay 10 per cent to the speculators.

REMARKS ON THE CENSUS, AND THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CUBA.

"To the official value of exports and imports, add 12½ per cent, to get at the exact amount.

"To the number of slave population returned, add nearly 50 per cent, to get at the correct number; that difference being withheld and concealed by many, conceiving the object of the census to be taxation."

The above is extracted from a private letter from one of the first merchants at Cuba. Fraud at the customs is an hereditary practice at Cuba, inherited from Old Spain.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE OF CUBA.

1841. Customs, 4,767,399 dollars; Excise, 1,445,407 dollars. Total 6,212,806= £1,247,561.

SPANISH MINES.

Extract from a Letter relative to Mining in Spain.

"I have been in this part of Spain (Biscay) for the last six weeks, detained by a 'Company' established for the purpose of working the coal-mines in the province of Biscay; there are no less than four rival companies of the same description. A mineral mania afflicts the land. In some parts it is the mercury mania, in some the silver mania; some are copper mad, while others are coal mad. Some, unfortunately, are furious with a mad attack on all the precious as well as the baser metals at once. Each one builds his 'château en Espagne' with the enormous wealth he imagines he shall dig ready coined out of the convulsed state of his native mountains.

"On my arrival here the 'Company' was most impatient to have a coal-mine opened, and they pointed out a spot close to the town and the river, which they gravely assured me was the most convenient, 'because the coal could be consumed or exported without expense of carriage.'

"I had no little difficulty in persuading these good folks that the first thing to be done was to ascertain if coal existed in this favourite spot. They were stupified, and really looked so, to hear that coals could not always be found by *going deeper*. It required little search to convince me that no coal seams existed near the town, and, after six weeks' hard riding in every direction, I am persuaded that no coal measures exist in any part of the province of Biscay. If such were the case, the coal would have been found long ago. The mountains have been turned from their foundations—the strata lies at an angle of 60 to 80 degrees with the horizon, and from natural as well as artificial causes is laid bare in so many places that an exact knowledge of its sectional composition is easy to ascertain. For the same reason I am inclined to think that no coal will be found to any remarkable extent either in the province of Santander or the four Basque provinces, though I should not be surprised if good coals were to be found south of Asturias, that is in the flat country between Oviedo and Madrid. Asturias abounds with good coal, but to what extent there are no data to establish, as no surveys have been made. The measures hitherto discovered are from thirty to forty miles from the coast, in a mountainous country.

"The seams lie at an angle generally of 80 degrees. The expenses of getting, with interest of capital, &c., under the most favourable circumstances the proprietor can expect, will not be less than 9*s.* per ton—add 8*s.* per ton for carriage, &c., to the coast, and the cost price will be 17*s.* per ton. This is by no means an exaggerated calculation, for the Asturian coals are selling in Bilboa at 28*s.* per ton.—the ship-carriage is not more than 5*s.* per ton, yet the Asturian colliers complain that they are losing money, and it is a fact that they are by no means in a prosperous state.

"The duty on English coals is—in Spanish vessels 9*s.* 8*d.*—English vessels 12*s.* 8*d.* per ton, 2400lbs. Even with these heavy duties English coals will continue to be sent to some of the Spanish ports. Besides coals, there is plenty of good iron ores—the country, from its mountainous formation, furnishes numerous waterfalls—the population is great, and the character of the people is quiet and laborious; with so many favourable elements, I imagine the Asturians will one day, and not long, be one of the most important provinces of Spain. The consumption of coals in Spain up to this period, is exceedingly limited—charcoal is the only combustible, except in kitchens, where wood is generally used.

"The peroxide of iron, a mineral very rich and of excellent quality, abounds in all the northern provinces, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bilboa. There are also numerous small forges for the making of iron, which is done on what is called the Catalan system, no doubt the primitive plan first adopted in half-savage life. The quantity of bar iron made in Biscay varies very little, and amounts annually to about 90,000 quintals of 155lbs. per quintal, say 6200 tons. Spanish bar iron sells here, from 20*l.* to 27*l.* per ton. English bar iron, of same dimensions, from 18*l.* to 25*l.* per ton. Spanish quality is softer, with a longer fibre than the English, owing to its fabrication with charcoal. The quantity of pig and bar iron imported here from England has very much increased, and is increasing. If iron works are established in Asturias, of which there is more than a probability, English iron will be shut out, if the present high duties are continued."

AGRICULTURE OF BISCAY.

Extract from a letter written from Bilboa on that subject.

"Several corn-mills have been erected, and others are erecting, both in this province, the province of Santander, and Old Castile, for making flour for exportation to the Havanna. The principal port of shipment is Santander, but preparations are making for shipping large quantities from Bilboa.

"The present price of good Old Castile wheat, on board at the port, is 40 reals the fanega of 90lbs., or 43*s.* the quarter: the freight to London would be 6*s.* per quarter.

"This same wheat costs at, or between Valladolid and Burgos, 24 to 26 reals the fanega, or 26*s.* the quarter; the carriage absorbs this immense difference. The Basque provinces do not grow sufficient wheat for their own consumption, though there is no lack of good strong land to produce a considerable surplus for exportation. The causes of this are various. The civil war was one cause; it has ceased, and I have observed in my geological excursions, that more land is getting into work; the principal cause is the bad system of cultivation—or rather, perhaps, the want of capital. The plough, and all other

improved implements may be said to be unknown: it is all hand cultivation. From one to four acres is the size of the farms; just sufficient for a man and his wife, and family to cultivate.

"Cultivated land near the high road is worth from 30*l.* to 50*l.* per acre. High uncultivated land is worth very little.

"A Welch farmer has come out with his family and purchased 150 acres of land at 1*l.* per acre within 2 miles of Bilboa, and close to a good road. He assures me he shall be able to get a produce of 20 to 1. Farms in no part of the north of Spain or provinces adjacent pay more than 1¼ to 2¼ per cent, though lands have comparatively no burdens, and the purchase so low—fault of an unproductive culture. In Old Castile farms are larger, but for want of manure, land seldom or never produces three crops in five years."

CULTIVATION IN PORTO RICO.

The southern part of the island is generally under sugar plantation. Most other parts of the island are under a mixed cultivation of sugar, coffee, field rice, maize, plantains, tobacco, and pasture.

Artificial irrigation is not practised; but notwithstanding the drought which prevails in the south, sufficient water for nourishing the cane is obtained at about two feet below the surface.

The average produce of sugar, per English acre, for the whole of Porto Rico, is estimated by Flinter at 30 cwt.

The coffee cultivation belongs chiefly to small proprietors. The coffee-trees grow to a great height, and yield from 15 to 40 lbs. each. Most of the poorest families have from 15 to 30 trees. In the forest coffee-trees grow in the wild state, laden with berries. The free labourers bring each, during the harvest, to market, parcels of from 40 lbs. to a quintal of coffee, as well as the surplus of all their crops in exchange for articles of clothing and various articles of necessity or commerce. On the large estates coffee is cultivated by slaves. The plants are kept low by pruning; the annual produce is said to be little more than a pound for each plant. Tobacco is only cultivated by free labour.

The grazing lands on the north and north-east of the island are extensive, and large herds of horned cattle pasture on them. Sheep do not thrive well in Porto Rico.

CULTIVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Annual Cost and Proceeds of 5 Cabalitas of Land sowed with 5 Measures of Indigo Seed, in the Province of La Pampagna.

	dlrs.	r.	m.
For ploughing the land once in 5 days	1	2	0
For harrowing once, sowing and covering the same	0	5	3
Expenses of fencing in the same	11	0	6
For 5 measures of seed	1	4	6
For making 2 harrows, and fixing the same	1	6	0
Expenses of workmen, and 25 vats for preparing the same	9	1	0
Expenses of overseer	3	7	3
For 10 measures of lime	2	4	0
For baskets, stretchers, &c., to dry the same	0	1	0
Expenses of attending vats	3	1	0
Total cost	35	3	6

COMPARATIVE Statement of 2 Cabalitas of Land, sowed with 1 Measure of Rice; that is, of Cost and Proceeds in the Province of La Pampagna; viz.,

	dlrs.	r.	m.
For ploughing the land twice in two days	1	0	0
For harrowing ditto twice in two days, and sowing	1	1	0
For fencing ditto	2	0	6
For reaping ditto, with 10 persons	2	0	6
For thrashing and cleaning 10 measures	2	2	0
Total cost	8	4	0

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Annual Cost and Proceeds of a Cabalita of Land, planted with Sugar-cane, in the Province of La Pampagna; viz.,

	dlrs.	r.	m.
For ploughing the land six times	1	4	0
For harrowing ditto three times	0	6	0
For inclosing the same in a wicker fence, stakes, &c.	4	0	9
For 4000 sprouts for planting, digging holes, &c.	1	7	6
For repairing fences and weeding	0	6	0
For 14 sugar-moulds	2	5	0
For expenses of manufacturing 14 loaves of sugar	12	0	0
Total cost	23	5	3

GENERAL Statement of the Sales, Expenses, and Proceeds of the Tobacco Monopoly from 1782, when it commenced, till the Year 1809 inclusive.

YEARS.	Sales.	Expenses.	Proceeds.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
1785	379,229	151,710	227,519
1793	545,977	223,539	322,497
1799	981,240	522,504	458,736
1801	874,884	358,183	516,101
1803	1,051,160	431,125	620,035
1809	957,291	451,110	506,754

The total value of sales during the years 1782 to 1809 inclusive, amounted to 19,106,379 dollars.

	dollars.
The expenses	9,049,573
The net proceeds to	10,056,806
The amount remitted to Spain	1,971,695
Expended on public works	345,261
Paid into the Manilla treasury	7,013,904

We have no later accounts: further than that the expenses bear even a greater proportion to the proceeds than as above stated.

SECTION XV.

PORTUGAL.

CHAPTER I.

POSITION AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF PORTUGAL.

The position of Portugal is, perhaps, superior to that of Spain; and in point of situation, exceedingly inconvenient to the latter; the principal rivers of which, find their way to the sea, only through the former. The physical aspect of Portugal, closely resembles that of Spain. The mountains, like the rivers, of the one, intersecting the other kingdom. The prevailing features that present themselves are, a sea coast occasionally irregular, but not deeply indented; rivers, mountains, and rich valleys; two great plains, one south of the Douro, the other south of the Tagus: luxuriant vegetation; the most slovenly husbandry; dirty habitations; scarcely any roads, and generally a naturally rich soil, and picturesque country.

The soil of Portugal yields (or should yield) all the productions common to France and Spain. It is admirably adapted for the growth of the best vines, which form the principal branch of agricultural industry; wheat, maize, and other grains, grew in the greatest perfection; yet the inhabitants have for centuries depended chiefly on other countries for bread. Although equally rich in minerals as Spain, scarcely any mines are worked. The salt of St. Ubes (exported in such great quantities) must be considered, in respect to labour, as manufactured by the sun. The Tagus, Douro, and other rivers of Portugal, open a most important, inland navigation, susceptible of improvement by the formation of roads and canals, neither of which can scarcely be said to exist. The harbours are few, and have sand-bars at their entrances, which render them intricate. Lisbon, however, which is commodious and safe, will admit the largest ships. Oporto has water over the bar, for vessels of 300 to 400 tons; the other harbours are Vianna, Aveiro, Figueira, Setubal or St. Ubes, Faro, Lajos, and Tavira.

The Madeiras and Azores are important, as producing in great abundance, grapes, oranges, and other fruits; and having harbours, or rather shelter for

shipping. The Cape Verd islands, Mosambique, and Angola; the small settlements of Goa, Macao, &c. in the east, are considered at present, as of little benefit to Portugal.

Portugal has lost her vast dominions in the western world; but her natural resources, and the colonies she still retains, leaves her in possession of all the elements necessary for again becoming a great commercial nation.

AREA, Population, &c. of Portugal.

PROVINCES, &c.	SUPERFICIES. ENGLISH Miles	ENGLISH Statute Acres.	French Leagues.	Population in 1798.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population of Chief Towns, 1798.
Estramadura	9,455	5,450,880	823	826,640	Lisbon	239,972
Entre Douro et Minho	3,490	1,927,040	221	907,965	Oporto	90,000
Traz-los Montes	5,450	3,007,200	455	318,065	Braga	14,428
Beira	9,725	4,994,600	753	1,121,355	Coimbra	15,210
Alemtejo	10,575	5,448,320	883	360,480	Miranda	500
Algarves	2,740	1,330,000	232	127,615	Faro	10,000
Total	40,875	22,764,000	3437	3,963,000		
Madeira Isles	....	....	....	100,000	Madeira	
Mosambique, Cape Verd Isles, &c.	....	....	....	40,000	Mosambique	
Azores	....	....	....	100,000	Angra	16,000
Asiatic possessions	....	....	....	300,000	Goa	24,000
Grand total	....	....	....	4,503,000		

Mr. M'Culloch states the population of Portugal in 1838, to be 3,549,420; no doubt from the authority which he considered the best. The "Annuaire Historique Universelle," Paris, for 1842, states the population of Portugal at 3,224,174 inhabitants. We, however, from all the accounts transmitted to us, are led to conclude that the present number of inhabitants does not amount to *three millions*; and that the population of the chief towns does not probably exceed the above statement for 1798.

The Portuguese fleet consists only of 2 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and six gun-brigs. The regular army is stated to consist of a total force of 26,418.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL.—Portugal, after the decline of the feudal authorities, and her subjugation under Philip II., became an absolute arbitrary government. The tryanny of the monarchy, and the most corrupt intrigues, have long over-ruled all other considerations and interests. The Marquis of Pombal chiefly, and a few others, who held places in the ministry, endeavoured, with partial success, to rescue the kingdom from tyranny and degradation. Corruption, however, prevailed; justice was polluted. The judges, with wretched salaries, were influenced by bribery; and, the nobles, who are divided into two branches, the *Titulados* and the *Hidalgos*, held the peasantry in slavish subjection.

This shameful state of misgovernment and injustice continued until the French, under the empire, entered the country, and until the Braganza family

were restored, when Portugal, imitating Spain, compelled her king to grant a representative constitution. A counter-revolution re-established absolutism. Dom Pedro separated Brazil from Portugal, reserving the former to himself, and granting to the latter a charter. The usurpation of Miguel and despotism followed. Dom Pedro finally expelled him, and restored the Charter, leaving the kingdom to his daughter.

By the Constitutional Charter, the legislature consists of a House of Peers, and a House of Representatives. The eligibility of deputies and electors can scarcely yet be defined in the still unsettled state of the government. The legislative proceedings, and the acts of the executive government, are neither distinguished by profound deliberation, nor judicious policy: which, considering the long mis-government and degradation of the kingdom, may be easily accounted for.

The kingdom is divided, according to the decision of the Cortes, in 1823, into 12 provinces, 26 *Comarcas*, and numerous *Jugaldos*, or cantons. But, as yet, these are little more than projected divisions.

The Council of State is composed of seven, or more members.

The Ministerial Department, &c., consists of—

The Ministers of Interior, Justice, and a section of Foreign Affairs; Finances and Public Treasury; Foreign Affairs and War, and Marine and Colonies.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION OF PORTUGAL.

Commerce has, in this kingdom, not been so much restricted by a high tariff or prohibitions, as by the maladministration of a government, which, by its imbecility and tyranny, broke down those energies and that spirit of adventure which had at one time distinguished the Portuguese nation. The extensive lands held by the monasteries, and the darkening power of the church, have always formed another chief cause of national degradation. The separation of Brazil nearly completed the ruin of the Portuguese trade, which, in regard to exports, is now chiefly limited to wine, fruits, wood, cork, and salt.

The natural advantages and resources of the kingdom, however, ought to enable Portugal to become one of the most important trading countries in Europe The want of roads, the barbarism of the laws and police,—the consequent insecurity of person and property, and the general ignorance of the population, especially in latter times, as to all the arts and sciences, do not warrant us to hope for any early regeneration of this ancient kingdom.

Of all the treaties into which England has entered with foreign states, none has been so highly and generally praised as that with Portugal, signed by Mr. Methuen at Lisbon, in December, 1703. Those who have undergone the labour of inquiring fully into its effects, will conclude that none has been more generally pernicious.

Treaties or conventions of commerce have been considered as contracts by which one nation has endeavoured to obtain an advantage from another. If the true principles of trade were fully understood, treaties for regulating international commerce would become useless. The spirit of such conventions, between one nation and another, distinctly conveys the meaning that some others, than the contracting states, are placed upon a less favourable understanding: while all exhibit the restrictions which commercial legislation has, in almost every country, imposed on industry, trade, enterprise, and intercourse.

If the qualifications necessary for the negotiation of a good commercial treaty, as sketched in a pamphlet attributed to Mr. Eden, in 1787, could ever be possessed by any one man, or even by several men, and if such good treaty be pronounced "a masterpiece of skill," great allowances may be made for those who have negotiated commercial treaties with foreign governments; but at the same time such negotiations ought never to be intrusted to any but men who possess the best knowledge of the sound principles of international exchange, joined to skill, discretion, and judgment, in executing a trust in which the most numerous interests of nations, and individuals, are so deeply, widely, and may, in consequence, be permanently involved.

The Methuen treaty stipulated for the admission of English woollens (then prohibited) into Portugal, in consideration of England admitting, "for ever after," Portugal wines at two-thirds of the duty payable on the wines of France.

This most unwise of treaties with a country having but a small population, the greater part of which were and are poor and unable to consume any great quantity, comparatively speaking, of British woollens, gave rise to that legislation on the part of France, which has constituted a war of material injuries, between two great countries, from that period up to the present day.

With the visionary and fallacious object of encouraging our woollen manufactures, by finding an exclusive market for them in Portugal, we nearly prohibited the importation of the leading article which France had to interchange with us for manufactures; and for this purpose we consented to drink scarcely any other than the heavy, black, and spirituous wines of Oporto, instead of the clear and wholesome wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne.

We do not deny that there were advantages in having a market for our woollens in Portugal,—especially one, of which, if not the principal, was the means afforded of sending them afterwards by contraband into Spain. English woollens, however, found their way extensively into Portugal before the date of the Methuen Treaty, in defiance of the legal prohibition; and fortunately that treaty

exists no longer to shackle us in our commercial negotiations with other wine-producing countries.

Portugal prohibited the importation of flour in 1783, and in 1816 established rigorous corn laws. Yet Portugal has not been rendered independent of foreign countries for bread.—See Tables of Corn imported hereafter.

The official valuations in her recent tariff are complicated vexations, and based capriciously on ancient prices.

The duty on fish, which was fixed at 800 rees (4*s.* 6*d.* sterling), has been increased to 1600 rees, or 9*s.*, about 100 per cent ad valorem. The object of this increase was stated to be the protection of the fishing company: a miserable concern, of which an account will be found hereafter. The great increase of duties on woollens and other articles in the Tariff of 1841, is declared to be for the purpose of protecting and encouraging domestic industry.

MANUFACTURES.—These are confined to some coarse and very inferior woollens, a few common cottons and linens, of the rudest kind; and a few other rudely made articles.

Mr. Baillie says, "It is surprising how ignorant, or at least superficially acquainted, the Portuguese are with the commonest branches of handicraft; a carpenter is awkward and clumsy, spoiling every work he attempts, and the way in which the doors and woodwork, even of good houses are finished, would have suited the rudest ages.

"Their carriages of all kinds, from the fidalgo's family coach to the peasant's market-cart, their agricultural implements, locks and keys, &c., are ludicrously bad. They seem to disdain improvement, and are so infinitely below par, so strikingly inferior to the rest of Europe, as to form a sort of disgraceful wonder in the middle of the nineteenth century."

Such other accounts as we have of their industry are not more favourable.

The food of the labouring classes consists chiefly of garlic, dried fish, rancid oil, goat-cheese, nuts, and other articles, which are the most easily obtained. Uncleanliness and indolence prevails. We attribute this to the long misrule of the government, the general ignorance of the people, and the bigotry of the church, far more than to the natural character of the Portuguese, who have been greatly and unjustly abused. Naturally, they are well disposed and tractable. They require only education and the force of example to regenerate them so as to class with the more civilized nations of Europe.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal. Signed at Lisbon, July 3, 1842.

(Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, July 30, 1842.)

ARTICLE I. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and protection enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation. They shall be entitled to travel, to reside, to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal, leasehold, and all other property lawfully held by them, by sale, gift, exchange, or will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest let, and without any hinderance whatever.

They shall be exempt from forced loans, or any other extraordinary contributions not general, or not by law established, and from all military service, by sea or by land. Their dwellings, warehouses, and every thing belonging thereto, shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. No examination or inspection shall be made

of their books, papers, or accounts, without the legal sentence of a competent court or judge.

The assessment of the amount to be paid by the British subjects in Portugal and its dominions for manecio or decima industrial, and from which they have hitherto enjoyed special exemption, shall in all cases in future be made, if so claimed by them, according to the rate to be given by informadores, of whom two shall be Portuguese and two British merchants, to be named by the Concelho de Districto; and in case any objection should be made by the parties assessed to the amount of the said assessment (which shall in all cases bear a just proportion to the rate at which the native subjects of Portugal are assessed), they shall have a right to appeal to the tribunal of the treasury, and to appear in person, or to be heard by counsel, before the said tribunal; and in the meantime no execution shall be made on their property, until an ultimate decision shall have been pronounced by the said tribunal.

It is, however, understood that British subjects resident in Portugal and its dominions, not carrying on trade, or exercising any branch of industry therein, but deriving their incomes from other sources, shall, in like manner with Portuguese subjects, be wholly exempt from the operation of the said manecio or decima industrial tax.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall also, within the dominions of the other, be allowed the free use and exercise of their religion, without being in any manner disturbed on account of their religious opinions: they shall be allowed to assemble together for the purposes of public worship, and to celebrate the rites of their religion in their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, without any the smallest hinderance or interruption whatever, either now or hereafter; and her Most Faithful Majesty does now and for ever graciously grant to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty to build and maintain such chapels and places of worship within her dominions. It being always understood that the said chapels and places of worship are not to have steeples or bells.

Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall likewise have full liberty to bury their dead, after the manner, and with the ceremonies usual in their respective countries, and in the grounds and cemeteries which they shall have purchased and prepared for that purpose; and the sepulchres of the dead, in conformity to ancient and existing practice, shall in no way, or on any account, be disturbed.

II. The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties may freely dispose by will of the personal effects which they shall possess in the territories of the other; and their heirs, though subjects of the other contracting party, may succeed to their personal effects, either by will or *ab intestato*, and may obtain possession of the same in due course of law, either in person, or by other persons appointed by them to act on their behalf. In the event of the absence of heirs, or of persons duly appointed to act for them, the consul may be authorized to take charge, in due course of law, of the said effects, until the owner shall have made the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the property. If disputes shall arise between several claimants with respect to the title which each may have to the property, such disputes shall be decided by the courts of the country in which the property is situated; and if hereafter any favour as regards the possession or inheritance of landed or funded property (*bienes fonds*) shall be granted, in the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, to the subjects of any other nation, the same favour shall extend reciprocally to their respective subjects, as the case may be, either in Portugal or Great Britain.

III. The subjects of either Contracting Party residing within the dominions of the other, shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall any such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or to be exported from, the dominions of either Contracting Party, the laws and established customs of the country being duly observed.

The subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties residing within the dominions

of the other, shall be at liberty to open retail stores and shops, under the same municipal and police regulations as native subjects; and they shall not, in this respect, be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native subjects.

IV. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties: and the subjects of the two sovereigns respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, rates, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods, the produce of the one country, upon importation by sea or by land from that country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of and imported from any other country; and no duty, restriction, or prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation and exportation from one country to the other, of the goods and produce of each, which shall not be imposed upon goods of the same kind, when imported from or exported to any other country: and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, do hereby bind and engage themselves, their heirs, and successors, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other state, which shall not also, and at the same time, be extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, if the concession shall have been conditional.

V. No duties of tonnage, and no harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the two countries, if laden: or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels.

VI. All goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective possessions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, whether they be imported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other: and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether they be exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other.

VII. In order to promote and encourage the commercial intercourse between the dominions of the High Contracting Parties, for the mutual benefit of their respective subjects, her Britannic Majesty and her Most Faithful Majesty agree to take into consideration the duties now levied upon articles the produce or manufacture of either country, with a view to make such reductions in those duties, as may be consistent with the interests of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

This matter shall without delay be made the subject of a special negotiation between the two governments.

VIII. British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of her Britannic Majesty's dominions to any colony of her Most Faithful Majesty, and to import into such colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of her Most Faithful Majesty: and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of her Most Faithful Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges, than would be there payable on Portuguese ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions to any colony of her Britannic Majesty, and to im-

port into such colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of Portugal, or of any of the Portuguese dominions, except such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such colony, or which are admitted into it only from the dominions of her Britannic Majesty; and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such colony of her Britannic Majesty, to no higher or other duties and charges, than would be there payable on British ships importing the like sorts of goods, or on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, and allowed to be imported into the said colony in British ships.

IX. British ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of her Most Faithful Majesty to any place not under the dominion of her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony; and such British ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, Portuguese ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to export from any colony of her Britannic Majesty to any place not under the dominion of her said majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such colony: and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, British ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in British ships.

X. It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another, situated in the dominions of either contracting party, if such navigation and trade should in those dominions be reserved by law exclusively to national vessels. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port in the dominions of either of the High Contracting Parties, and then to proceed, with the remainder of their cargo, to any other port or ports in the same dominions, without paying any higher or other duties in such cases, than national vessels would pay in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to lade, in like manner, at different ports in the same voyage outwards.

XI. The reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation declared and stipulated for by the present treaty, shall not extend to contraband of war, or to articles the property of the enemies of either party.

The power granted by former treaties to carry, in the ships of either country, goods and merchandize of any description whatever, the property of the enemies of the other country, is now mutually renounced.

XII. In all cases in which, in either kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other kingdom shall be not a fixed rate, but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner; that is to say, the importer shall, on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom-house, sign a declaration, stating the description and value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer or officers of the customs shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value thereof according to the declaration of the importer, together with an addition of ten per cent; and the custom-house officer shall at the same time return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods; and the amount of these sums shall be paid to the importer on the delivery of the goods to the said officer or officers, which must not be later than fifteen days from the first detention of the goods.

XIII. Inasmuch as all merchandize, of whatever origin, whether admissible for home consumption or not, may be received and warehoused in all those ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which are by law appointed to be warehousing ports for such articles, pending the entry of the same, either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be, under the regulations appointed for this purpose, and without such articles being liable, in the meantime, to the payment of any of the duties with which they would be charged, if upon arrival they were entered for consumption within the United Kingdom;—

In like manner the Queen of Portugal covenants and agrees that the ports of her Most Faithful Majesty's dominions, which now are, or which shall hereafter become by law, warehousing ports, shall be free ports for receiving and warehousing, either for home consumption or for re-exportation, as the case may be, all merchandize imported in British ships, and all articles whatever, the produce or manufacture of the British dominions imported by Portuguese ships; and the articles thus received and warehoused, subject to due regulations, shall not be liable, in the meantime, to any of the duties with which they would be charged, if they were entered for consumption on their arrival in the dominions of her Most Faithful Majesty.

XIV. All goods or merchandize found on board of, or which shall have formed the cargo, or part of the cargo, of a vessel of the one country, which shall be wrecked, or left derelict, on or near the coast of the other country, unless the importation of such goods or merchandize shall be absolutely prohibited by law, shall be admitted for home consumption in the country on or near the coast of which such vessel shall be wrecked, or left derelict, or such goods or merchandize may be found, on payment of the same duty, as if the said goods or merchandize had been imported in a national vessel, even though such goods or merchandize could not by law be imported into the said country in any other than national vessels: and in fixing the amount of duty to be paid on such goods or merchandize, regard shall be had to any damage which the said goods or merchandize may have sustained.

To prevent frauds, the Board of Customs of each nation shall exercise their judgment as to the causes of wrecks; and when they are satisfied that the said wrecks were the result of accident or misfortune, and free from suspicion of collusion, they shall authorize, at the option of the proprietor or agent, if present, or otherwise of the consul, the transhipment or the sale for home consumption, of the goods or merchandize, provided that such goods and merchandize could have been legally imported by the ships of the one country into the ports of the other country.

If any ships of war or merchant-vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods or merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being duly claimed by them, or by their agents duly authorized; or if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, by the respective consuls of the nation to which the proprietors of the said ships, vessels, or goods may belong, and in whose district such wreck may have taken place, provided such claim be preferred within a year and a day from the time of such wreck; and such consul, proprietor, or agent, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for local consumption.

If any merchant-vessel of either country should be driven into the ports of the other by stress of weather, for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, every facility shall be afforded to such vessel for obtaining the assistance it may be in need of.

The strictest reciprocity shall be observed, in the most favourable sense, as to the relief to be afforded to such vessel from the duties, charges, and expenses in the ports of either nation, to which vessels, entering solely for the purposes of trade, are subjected. Sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs; and while the vessel shall be undergoing repair, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed, either in whole or in part: and any difference of opinion which may arise between the custom-house authorities and the masters of the said vessels, as to the necessity of landing all or any part of the cargo, shall be referred to two sworn or public surveyors, one to be named by the chief custom-house authority of the port, and the other by the consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

XV. Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal engages that the commerce of British subjects within the Portuguese dominions shall not be restrained, interrupted, or otherwise affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of the United Kingdom shall have free and unrestrained per-

mission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in whatever form and manner may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, without being obliged to give any preference or favour in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale and purchase. And her Britannic Majesty engages that a like exemption from restraint, in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of her Most Faithful Majesty trading to or residing in the United Kingdom. But it is distinctly to be understood, that the present article shall not be interpreted as affecting the special regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, with a view solely to the encouragement and amelioration of the Douro wine trade, (it being always understood that British subjects shall in respect of the said trade be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects,) or with regard to the exportation of the salt of St. Ubes.

This article does not invalidate the exclusive right possessed by the Crown of Portugal, within its own dominions, to farm for the sale of ivory, urzela, gold dust, soap, gunpowder, and tobacco, for home consumption; provided, however, that should the above-mentioned articles, generally or separately, ever become articles of free commerce within the dominions of her Most Faithful Majesty, the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to traffic in them as freely and on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

XVI. It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in its service, any subjects of the other party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other party, but that, on the contrary, each of the Contracting Parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters upon being required by the other party to do so.

It is further agreed and declared, that if either of the High Contracting parties shall grant to any state any new favour or facility, with respect to the recovery of deserters, such favour or facility shall be considered as granted also to the other Contracting Party, in the same manner as if the said favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present treaty

And it is further agreed, that if any apprentices or sailors shall desert from vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other party, the magistrates of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the consul of the party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the consul; and no public body, civil or religious, shall protect or harbour such deserters.

XVII. Her Britannic Majesty, on the representation of her Most Faithful Majesty, and in contemplation of the improving system of law and justice in Portugal, hereby consents to give up the exercise of the rights connected with the Conservatorial Court, so soon, and so long, as British subjects are admitted in Portugal to the benefit of securities similar or equivalent to those enjoyed by the subjects of her Most Faithful Majesty in Great Britain, as regards trial by jury, protection from arrest without a warrant from a magistrate, and examination within twenty-four hours after apprehension *in flagrante delicto*, and admission to bail. It being always understood, that in other respects the subjects of her Britannic Majesty in Portugal shall be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects, in all causes, whether civil or criminal; and that they shall not, except in cases *flagrantis delicti*, be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment (*culpa formada*) under a warrant signed by a legal authority.

XVIII. It is hereby agreed that her Britannic Majesty, relying upon the guarantees which are, or may be, afforded to British subjects by the law of Portugal under the present constitutional system, henceforward claims for British subjects in Portugal no privileges which are not enjoyed by Portuguese subjects in the Portuguese or British dominions. It being however understood, that her Britannic Majesty will be entitled, in the event (which God forbid) of political troubles affecting the operation of the above-mentioned guarantees, to claim the re-establishment and observance of the privileges surrendered by the present and preceding article

XIX. The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same: each of the

High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

And it is hereby agreed between them that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

It is agreed, nevertheless, that either of the Two High Contracting Parties shall have the right, at the end of five years, to require a revision of any articles not affecting the principle of the treaty, on giving six months notice of a desire to make such revision; provided, however, that it be distinctly understood that the power of giving such notice shall not extend beyond, nor be recognised after, the termination of the fifth year.

XX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon at the expiration of two months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Lisbon, the 3d day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1842.

DECREE PROMULGATING THE NEW PORTUGUESE TARIFF.

ART. I. The general customs' tariff is modified conformably with the instructions, regulations, and tables hereunto annexed, which shall form part of the law.

II. The modifications hereby made, shall come into operation three months after the publication of the *new pauta*; of valuations of those articles which, from their peculiar nature, it may be found necessary to except.

III. The regulations of this law shall not affect the legislative enactments of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, as regards wine, brandy, corn, and grain; such local regulations shall still remain in operation.

IV. The dispositions of the law of the 25th July, 1839, relative to lac, and lac-dye, indigo and dyestuffs, the produce of Asia, applicable to medicine and the arts, are hereby extended.

V. The government shall cause to be printed and published, a new edition of the general tariff, comprising the alterations alluded to by Article I. of this law.

VI. All enactments contrary to the spirit of this ordinance, are hereby annulled and revoked. We recommend all the authorities charged with the due execution of this law, &c. Done at the Palace of Necessidades, the 11th of March, 1841.

By the Queen (com Rubrica e Guarda.)
Manuel Gonçalves de Miranda.

The decree, similar to the above, for carrying into effect the new and amended *pauta*, in pursuance of Article V. of the above ordinance, is dated the 20th March, 1841.

PORTUGUESE CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.

These customs' regulations extend to all the custom-houses of Portugal, and also to those of the Azores, and the adjacent Islands. These custom-houses may pass all descriptions of goods, &c., merchandize contained in the tariff, with the exception of those which follow, being of foreign production or manufacture; viz., cotton, woollen, silk, and linen manufactures, tea, wines, and spirituous or fermented liquors, vinegar, corn and grain, vegetables, olive oil, and jewellery; which can only be entered, either for consumption or being warehoused at the custom-houses at Lisbon and Oporto in Portugal, at that at Angra in the island of Terceira, at Ponta Delgada, in St. Michael's or at Funchal in Madeira.

ART. II. The rates of duty specified in the tariff have reference only to the import and export duties upon foreign goods and merchandize, and also upon certain articles therein named, being the produce or manufacture of the Portuguese possessions in the Archipelago of the Azores and the adjacent islands; all other merchandize, &c. of the Portuguese possessions not enumerated in this tariff, is admitted free.

III. Spirituous liquors, silk goods, and other merchandize, entered in contravention of the restrictions and prohibitions contained in the tariff, shall be seized, even although the proprietors or consignees may be liable to other penalties.

IV. All duties and charges under the denomination of (sellos, taras, pranches), or of

any other kind which have heretofore been imposed at the afore-mentioned custom-houses, upon the importation or exportation merchandize, shall be replaced by the dues specified in the present tariff, together with an additional rate of 3 per cent. which shall be paid as an equivalent for the former charges.

V. The revenue arising from the above charge of 3 per cent. shall be paid into the customs' treasury, according to the decree of 17th September, 1843, in order to meet:— 1. The usual payments made by the treasury. 2. The compensations to administrators-general, &c., whose offices have been abolished. 3. The expences of the stamp department. 4. The necessary official expenditure in the shape of stationery, &c.

The remainder, after deducting therefrom the payments to employés, according to their relative proportions, shall be applied to the general service of government, agreeably to the regulations embodied in the following article:

VI. At the end of each year the heads of the customs' depots, shall transmit to the government, through the inspector-general of the customs, an account of the receipts accruing under the charge of 3 per cent, in order that the government may make such alterations in regard to the apportionment of this fund as they shall deem convenient.

VII. Besides the above-named duties, merchandize deposited in the custom-house, whether for consumption or merely warehoused, shall pay, at the end of the first year after its importation, a warehouse charge of 20 reis per quintal, if dry goods; or of 16 reis per almude, if liquid. The following articles, however, are excepted from this regulation; viz., sugar, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, tea, hides, cloves, pepper, salt, saltpetre, tobacco, and leather tanned, which may remain in the warehouse free, for the space of two years, at the end of which period, however, they shall become liable to the payment of the above duties.

VIII. The government shall, by a special order, authorize the customs to receive an additional rate of duty upon merchandize imported from foreign countries, equivalent to the difference of duty existing in such foreign states, between their own vessels and Portuguese vessels, or as regards Portuguese produce, when imported in such foreign territories.

IX. *With the view of encouraging national industry, which is the chief object of the present tariff, it is decreed that all exemptions heretofore made, by special permission, in favour of articles of first necessity, fit for Portuguese manufactures, shall be abolished.*

X. If it be found that the rate of customs' duty may exceed, by 3 per cent, the actual value of goods imported, and should the importing parties require it, a reduction of duty, proportionate to the difference between the real and average value may be made.

XI. In order to arrive at the precise value of such merchandize, it shall be lawful for the chief of the customs department, and the proprietor of the goods, each to name a fit and proper person, who may act together as umpires in determining the value of such merchandize; and in the event of these parties not coming to any decision thereupon, the chief of the customs shall name a third party for the above purpose.

XII. Upon the importation of merchandize comprising mixed wares of various but distinct kinds, the duty shall be calculated on the material of the greatest value. This regulation, however, does not apply to ornamented wares, whose total value is less than the total value of the principal material to which they belong, except in such cases as are expressly stated in the tariff.

XIII. Passengers' or travellers' baggage and luggage are delivered free of duty; it being understood that by baggage and luggage is meant passengers' articles of wearing apparel, &c. In order, however, that the same may be verified, all packages, and papers describing such goods, with the address of the owners, shall be transmitted to the customs, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. The customs authorities are to proceed to the immediate inspection and delivery of such goods, upon their respective proprietors appearing to claim them.

XIV. National manufactures, once exported from Portugal to foreign countries, lose all claim to be considered as Portuguese fabrics, and in the event of their being brought back into the Portuguese dominions, they shall be received as foreign manufactures.

Silk manufactures are, however, excepted from the above regulations, provided they be imported in packages of a certain weight, that may be re-exported within the space of one year, to be reckoned from the date of the day of entry, and provided they have not been transferred from one party to another, and also upon their identity being legally verified.

XV. The articles enumerated in the tariff are categorically arranged in their respective classes.

XVI. In order to avoid repeating the names of articles analagous to those specified in the various classes, the term "all others not specially enumerated" is used. This regulation does not, however, affect the necessity for particularly describing each article and its quality separately, and specially, in the bill of entry; and the employés of the customs are to take particular care that a full and perfect designation is so set forth.

XVII. The General index shall exhibit the names of articles not specially enumerated, and the Permanent Board of Customs shall, from time to time, make any necessary alterations in such index.

XVIII. All merchandize enumerated in the tariff shall pay the import duty upon the gross weight (*peso liquido*), deducting a tare.

Silk, woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, and also skins and hides, and wares of bone or tortoise-shell, are excepted from the above regulation, and pay duty upon the actual weight (*peso real*).

XIX. The legal tare shall be allowed upon liquids (which pay upon the gross weight), and also on other goods; and if the merchandize be contained either in vessels of glass, china, copper, or in packages made of such wares as may generally be received as objects of commerce, such vessels or packages, shall also pay the duties, to which they are subject under the tariff.

XX. Should it happen that a question may be raised, as to the amount of duty which ought to be paid upon any article not named in the tariff, the parties making declaration, shall describe the nature of the article, its uses, and application, together with its mercantile value, and upon this information being committed to the head of the customs department, he shall class such article for duty as analagous to some article enumerated in the tariff.

XXI. In case of emergency, the chief of the customs, or a party named by himself, shall permit the entry of such article, according to the declaration of the parties appointed to determine its nature and value, upon payment of the rate of duty fixed for some analagous article; but should the proprietor of the goods, or his representative, not be satisfied with such a decision, he shall be allowed to enter the same, upon depositing the said amount of duty, together with an additional amount of one-third of such value, until the doubt may be decided.

XXII. In the event of any dispute arising between the proprietors or consignees of merchandize and the customs authorities relative to the amount of duty to be paid, such duty shall be provisionally deposited, subject to the decision of the Permanent Board of Customs, relative to its correct application.

XXIII. Foreign merchandize, which are of the same kind as those which pay a heavier export duty than the import duties upon the same, and which are excepted from the general regulations and practice in regard to those articles which are free from export duty, and that have paid the import or consumption duties, the first named shall pay, in addition to the import duty, the amount also of the export duty rated in the tariff, on being re-exported.

XXIV. Such merchandize, however, which pay higher rates of export than import duty, when deposited in the customs warehouse, and the proprietors thereof wishing to re-export the same, shall pay only a tenth part of the export duties named in this tariff.

XXV. On the entry of cattle; viz., oxen, sheep, swine, and horses, at the land frontier custom-houses, the proprietors shall give a bond for the payment of the duty upon such only as shall remain in the kingdom; this bond to remain in due form according to established practice.

XXVI. The principal officers of customs shall take special care not to permit foreign merchandize to be shipped, for consumption, on board Portuguese vessels, under the denomination of goods for re-exportation; however, in order to favour national shipping and navigation, the articles named in table B of the tariff, as provisions for the crews of such vessels, shall be allowed to be so re-exported, on payment of the import duties fixed by the tariff.—Palace of Necessidades, 20th March, 1841.

(Signed) BARON DE TOJAL.

PORTUGUESE TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.		Export Duty.	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
CLASS I. LIQUIDS.				
Portugal wines ..... pipe	....		0	100
Foreign ditto ..... almude	2	500	0	125
Vinegar, national ..... do	....		0	1
foreign ..... do	3	000	0	63
Cyder, by consul Act ..... do				
— national ..... do				
foreign ..... do	2	000	0	33
Distilled spirits and liqueurs, national ..... do	....		0	5
— duty, foreign ..... do	7	200	0	10
Cologne water, including vessels, except crystal ..... arroba	1	000	0	50
Oil, for drinking, or for perfumery ..... do	24	000	0	60
CLASS II. FISH AND SHELLFISH.				
Cowries ..... quintal	0	100	0	5
Coral, raw or in fragments ..... arroba	0	50	0	1
— prepared for medicinal purposes ..... do	0	60		
— polished ..... do	0	300	0	1
— picked ..... do	1	000	0	1
Whale-bone (beard), raw ..... arroba	0	250	0	25
— prepared ..... do	3	000	0	30
— manufactured ..... do	12	000		
Fish oil of all sorts of fish ..... do	0	120	0	5
Sperm ditto, raw ..... do	0	600		
— prepared ..... do	1	000	0	15
— manufactured ..... do	3	000		
Fish, viz. ecs, fresh, dry, salt or smoked ..... quintals	1	000		
— in vinegar ..... do	1	200	0	5
— in oil ..... do	6	000		
Oysters, not in the shell ..... do	3	000		
— in the shell ..... do	0	100	0	1
Pearls, fine, pay on import duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem, and an export duty of ½ per cent. ad valorem.				
CLASS III. ANIMALS, LIVING, &c.				
Animals and birds, alive or dead and prepared as specimens illustrative of natural history	free		free	
Birds, large, as swans, &c. ..... each	1	000		
— parrots ..... do	2	400		
— canaries and parroquets ..... do	0	100	0	5
Geese, ducks, pheasants, doves, hens, chickens, &c. ..... do	0	60		
Calves, of 2 years old ..... do	1	200	0	20
— from 2 to 4 ditto ..... do	1	600	0	30
Oxen and bulls ..... do	3	000	0	50
Goats and bucks ..... do	0	720	0	5
Asses of 32 fallegadas in height ..... do	free		0	150
— all others ..... do	1	200	0	20
Thibet goats ..... do	free		0	20
Cows				
Cows				
Horses, of the best breed, whether by land or sea from Barbary ..... each	21	000	0	600
— of inferior breed ..... do	14	000	0	400

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.		Export Duty.	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
Horses, Arabians, English thorough bred mares, and Andalusian horses of the best breed not to be sold within the space of 2 years after importation	free		free	
— mares ..... each	1	800	0	100
— foals, of 3 years old ..... do	3	000	0	150
Heifers ..... do			0	200
Sucking-pigs ..... do	0	100	0	5
Monkeys ..... do	0	800	0	20
Mules ..... do	1	600	0	100
Cows ..... do	1	200	0	20
Heifers, of 2 years old ..... do	0	400		
— from 2 to 4 ditto ..... do	0	800		
Sheep (except fine Saxony) ..... do	0	150		
— merino ..... do	0	180	0	10
— lambs ..... do	0	50		
— (Mamarrado)	free			
Pigs, fat ..... each	1	000		
CLASS IV., V., AND VI. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.				
Meat, fresh, viz.				
— pork ..... arroba	1	200		
— beef, fresh and salted ..... do	0	800		
— mutton ..... do	0	600	0	10
— poultry, &c. ..... do	1	000		
— salted, pork, &c. ..... do	1	200		
— ditto, and preserved ..... do	1	500	0	15
— other kinds ..... do	0	400		
— gelatine ..... arratel	0	300		
Fat and tallow:				
raw from Portuguese possessions ..... arroba	0	75		
— ditto, from other places ..... do	0	100		
— manufactured into candles, from Portuguese possessions ..... do	0	300	0	5
— ditto, other places ..... do	2	000		
— stearine candles, from Portuguese possessions ..... do	0	300		
— ditto, other places ..... do	3	000		
Isinglass, from Portuguese possessions ..... do	0	100		
— ditto, other places ..... do	3	200	0	30
Grease, pigs' or lard ..... do	3	200	0	5
— bears' ..... arratel	5	000	0	10
Glue, of all kinds ..... arroba	1	200	0	20
Butter, ditto ..... do	1	600	0	60
Honey, from Portuguese possessions ..... do	0	200		
— ditto, other places ..... do	0	600	0	5
Skins of animals ..... quintal	0	120		
Eggs (pass brute) ..... do	0	600	0	30
Cheese, ordinary ..... arroba	0	200	0	10
— English, ordinary ..... do	1	000	0	50
— Parmesan and other fine ..... do	3	000	0	30
Blood, animal's ..... quintal	0	120	0	5
Tripe, salted or dry ..... arroba	0	140	0	30
Horns, of bullocks and oxen, from Portuguese possessions ..... quint.	0	100	0	30
— ditto, other countries ..... do	0	120	0	40
— prepared, from Portuguese possessions ..... arratel	0	600	0	20
— ditto other countries ..... do	1	000	0	40
— stags', rough ..... arroba	0	120	0	10
— ditto, manufactured ..... do	3	000	0	30

Continued.

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	m. r.	m. r.
Horns, rhinoceros, rough, from Portuguese possessions	arroba 0 600	0 60
— ditto, other countries	do. 1 600	0 190
— ditto, manufactured, from Portuguese possessions	do. 15 000	
— ditto, other countries	do. 30 000	
— seahorse, rough, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 120	0 20
— ditto, from other countries	do 0 960	0 40
— ditto, manufactured, from Portuguese possessions	arratel 5 300	0 20
— ditto, ditto, other countries	do. 10 000	0 30
Elephants' teeth of above 32lbs. weight, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 60	
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 240	
— from 16lbs. to 32lbs., from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 30	
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 120	
— 16lbs. and below 16lbs., from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 15	0 10
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 110	
— manufactured, of all kinds, from Portuguese possessions	do. 1 200	
— ditto, other countries	do. 4 800	
Wolves' teeth	do. 0 30	0 2
Mother-of-pearl, rough, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 72	
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 288	
— cut, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 150	0 10
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 300	
— manufactured, from Portuguese possessions	do. 2 700	
— ditto, other countries	do. 3 600	
Bones, raw	quintal 0 60	0 100
— manufactured in any way, or ground, from Portuguese possessions	arratel 0 600	0 10
— ditto, other countries	do. 1 200	
Tortoiseshell, in pieces, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 60	
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 120	
— in the entire shell, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 240	0 100
— ditto, other countries	do. 1 800	
— manufactured, of all kinds, from Portuguese possessions	do. 2 400	0 10
— ditto, other countries	do. 14 400	
Claws of animals of all kinds, from Portuguese possessions	quintal 0 100	0 60
— ditto, other countries	do. 0 320	
— manufactured, from Portuguese possessions	arratel 0 600	0 15
— ditto, other countries	do. 1 200	
Human hair, raw	do. 0 300	1 25
— prepared	do. 0 300	0 50
— manufactured	do. 4 800	
Wax, white, from Portuguese possessions	arroba 0 720	
— ditto, other countries	do. 2 400	
— yellow, from Portuguese possessions	do. 0 120	0 25
— ditto, other countries	do. 2 880	
— manufactured, from Portuguese possessions	do. 1 200	
— ditto, other countries	do. 4 800	
Feathers, for beds, of swan or goose	do. 1 200	0 50
— of other birds	do. 0 600	0 20
— ditto, for other uses, of all sorts	do. 4 0	0 150
— for brushes and brooms	do. 1 200	0 10
— quills, writing, undressed	arratel 0 120	
— ditto, dressed	do. 0 480	0 20
Plumage, white, undressed	do. 1 200	
— ditto, dressed	do. 14 400	0 100
— black, undressed	do. 0 600	
— ditto, dressed	do. 28 800	
— manufactured	do. 3 0	

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	m. r.	m. r.
CLASS VII.		
SKINS AND FURS, UNDRESSED.		
— horse hides, in the hair, fresh, dried, or salted	arroba 0 32	0 10
— ditto, white	each 0 450	
— ermine	do. 0 450	
— buck	arratel 0 60	
— calanca	dozens 0 900	
— dog	arratel 0 60	
— beaver	dozens 1 800	
— stag or deer	each 0 450	
— chinchilla	dozens 2 700	
— swan and goose	do. 1 800	
— lamb, common	arratel 0 300	
— ditto, Russian	dozens 0 900	
— woodpeckers	do. 1 800	
— cat	do. 0 225	
— cat, fresh	each 1 800	
— ditto, common	dozens 1 800	
— wild boar	arratel 0 60	
— fox and kid	each 1 800	
— wolf, common	do. 0 120	
— ditto, cerval	do. 0 240	
— ditto, sea	do. 0 300	
— leopard, marmotti, ounce, marten, tiger, and panther	do. 1 800	
— Muscovy	dozen 0 450	
— small grey	do. 0 750	per quint. 240 rees
— weasel	each 0 600	
— pig	arratel 0 120	
— fox grey	each 0 120	
— ditto, white	do. 0 300	
— ditto, dyed	do. 0 600	
— badger	each 0 600	
— mole	dozen 0 450	
— bear, black	each 1 800	
— ditto, white	do. 3 000	
— hare and rabbit, grey	dozen 0 30	
— ditto, ditto, white	do. 0 15	
— ditto, ditto, dyed	do. 1 800	
— tails of marten, marmot, &c. &c.	arratel 0 240	
— backs or bellies of the above, whole or in pieces	arratel 0 300	
— legs, pieces of ermine, ermines, polecats, or Russia sheep skins	each 1 800	
— of hare, rabbit, or fox, in the natural state, or dyed	do. 2 400	
SKINS &c. dressed, viz. tanned or partly tanned, of all sorts	arroba 1 800	0 10
— calf, for manufacture	arratel 0 120	
— ditto, tanned, coloured, or dyed	do. 0 240	
— ditto, ditto, ditto, Muscovy	do. 1 200	
— sheep, tanned	do. 0 180	
— ditto, coloured	do. 0 360	
— ditto, white or dyed	do. 0 600	0 5
— varnished	do. 0 300	
— buff leather	do. 0 240	
— morocco	do. 0 480	
— cordova of all colours	do. 0 240	
— varnished leather of all kinds	do. 0 3 0	
— hides and pig skins	do. 0 180	
— Brazil hair	arroba 0 300	0 25
— Shammy skins	arratel 0 300	0 10
— ditto, prepared	do. 2 400	0 20
— parchment, raw	do. 0 1200	0 10
— ditto, prepared	do. 1 200	0 10
— tanned leather (Vaquetas)	pair of all sorts	1 800
— slippers and uses of leather	do.	0 10
Manufactures of fur and leather, viz. carriage and table hard with fur	each 11 400	
— simply ornamented	do. 0 900	
— pelisses, boots, &c.	arratel 1 800	per quint. 240 rees.
— caps and hats &c. plain	do. 0 900	
— trimmed &c.	do. 1 200	

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty. m. r.	Export Duty. m. r.
Manufactures of fur and leather not enumerated.		
— other manufactures of leather, such as harness-pare, girths, bridles, whips, &c. plain ..... arrated	0 600	
— ditto, ornamented ... do.	1 200	
— saddles ..... each	0 600	
— coverings for horses plain do	1 200	
— ditto ornamented ... do	2 400	
— ditto embroidered ... do	4 800	
— leathern drawers ... pair	3 600	per quint. 240 reis
— suspenders ... arrated	1 200	
— gloves of all kinds ... pair	0 200	
— bottles of leather, &c. arrated	0 600	
— overalls or chamois ... pair	0 400	
boots and shoes, men's, do.	1 200	
— women's ... do	0 600	
For materials, &c. ... each	1 200	
harness, viz. bridle, bags, shabraque, &c. ... do	1 600	

CLASS VIII.

SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

— cocoons ...	free	0	100
— raw silk ... arrobe	2 000	1	000
— dyed ... arrate	4 000		
— in the thread state ... do	3 000	0	50
— dyed ... do	4 000		
— floss or refuse ... do	1 000		
— manufactured, as gauze crape, tulle, velvet, and blonde ... do	7 500	0	10
— pocket handkerchiefs ... do	3 000	0	10
— Abyssinia ditto ... do	2 000	0	20
— gimp or Naples, chains, satins, taffeta, &c. ... do	3 000	0	10
— bonnets and small wares, as velvet ribbons and bonnets, viz. lace, &c. in scarfs or hat-bands at retail sold ... each	7 500	0	10
— ditto ... do	3 000	0	10
— ditto ... do	0 600	0	10
— ditto ... do	1 200	0	10
— stockings, socks, shirts, &c. ... each	0 600	0	10
— Cassimb, open work ... do	0 150	0	10
— ditto lace ... do	3 000	0	20
— fortune for women ... each	3 000	0	20
— caps and bonnets ditto ... do	2 000	0	10
— ditto of silk and cotton, mixed ... do	2 000	0	5
ditto ornamented ... do	4 000	0	10

CLASS IX.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Wool, lambs or Spanish ... arroba	free	0	10
— other part washed ... do	0 600	0	20
— combed ... do	0 240		
— dyed ... do	2 000	0	60
— thread, worsted, for weaving or knitting ... arrate	1 200	0	20
— ditto, for other purposes ... do	0 240		
— thread, dyed, for weaving or knitting ... do	2 400	0	5
— ditto for other purposes ... do	0 480	0	1
Carpets, Brussels ... each	0 600		
— hearth-rug, and common rugs ... do	0 100	0	5
Blankets and counterpanes, whether mixed with cotton or other materials ... do	0 200		
Shawls and handkerchiefs of wool or de laine, or mixed with any materials except silk, dyed or printed ... do.	1 200	0	10
Ditto, ditto, called chalons, merinos, or merinos mixed with any material except silk, and printed or dyed ... do	2 400	0	20
Clothes dresses called chalons, merinos, or merinos dyed or not, or mixed with any material except silk ... do.	1 200	0	20
Damasked cloth, Durack Estamenes worsted-work, in pieces or dresses, serins, serinettes, droguets, drilles, ameens, lastings, and gambroons ... arrate	0 400	0	5
Bombazetts, de laine dresses, barragons, plainbacks, angolinos, Henriettas, challoons, stuffs, and Scotch plaids, generally used for cloaks, also mixed cloths of worsted and cotton called Lustres Orleans, plain and figured cotton, and worsted lastings ... do	0 300	0	5
Baizes, serges, and druggets ... do	0 120	0	1
Serge, cassinette, fine cloth, garments, picture, flower, hunters, and non-arrapes ... do	0 500	0	5
Lastings, rose d'Isaure, dommets, serafemas, worsted cloth, &c. ... do	0 200		
Woollen tapes ... do	0 200	0	5
Shawls and handkerchiefs of woollen called cassimere, plain or printed, or borders ... do	0 600		
Cassimere and baize cloaks, e.g. Petersham, and woollen blankets, coarse, fine, and superfine, not mixed ... do	0 600		
ditto, mixed colours ... do	0 300	0	5
Parti-coloured, printed and plain and printed new work, viz. de laine dresses ... do	0 500		
Camblets mixed with other materials ... do	0 720		
Woollen manufactures made up, to pay the duty on the most valuable material of which they consist, as waistcoating with silk ... do	1 200	0	10
Cloth baize ... arroba	0 600	0	5
Rags, of whatever kind ... arrate	0 120	0	10
Small wares, buttons, cords, stay-laces, fringes, tapes, gathers, garters, belts, girths, and similar articles of wool, whether mixed with linen, worsted, cotton, or hair ... do	0 700	0	10
Hosiery whether mixed or not ... do	0 600	0	10

CLASS X.

FLAX, HEMP, &c. IN SPECIE, &c.

Manufactures of flax and hemp ... quintal	0 100	0	20
— prepared or thrown like silk ... do	0 100	0	20
— thread of, raw ... lb.	0 60		
— ditto, bleached, single ... do	0 140		
— ditto, dyed ... do	0 140		
— ditto, knitted or bleached, under 16 threads ... do.	0 200		
— ditto, above 16 threads ... do	0 300	0	1
— sewing thread, unbleached ... do	1 600		
ditto, bleached ... do	1 600		
ditto, dyed ... do.	2 000		
— lint ... do.	0 120		
— tow thread for knitting ... do.	0 140		
Hessian cloths, common ... arroba	0 600	0	5
— fine (Calha Mores) ... do.	1 200		
Osnaburghs and wrappers ... lb.	0 60		
Hollands, brown, or plain ... do.	0 140		
— brown linens ... do.	0 200	0	1
Carpets, with linen or hemp warp ... do	0 180		
Brown linens, not specified ... do	0 200		

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty	Export Duty
Flax and hemp—*continued.*	m. r.	m. r.
Linens bleached, and sail-cloth except fine canvas ..lb.	0 60	
Dowlas and Osnaburghs, and ordinary Brunswick or Westphalian linens (crea) and wrapping cloth.....do.	0 210	0 1
Irish and Scotch linens, and Hollands duck, table and damask linen, bleached ...do.	0 600	0 10
Lawns or fine linens, and other linens, bleached, not specified .....do.	0 1000	0 20
Linens of one or more col'rs, print'd or stamped ....lb. do	0 100	0 5
— bed ticking .....do.	0 240	0 1
— D 4 enumerated.....do.	0 360	0 5
— marline untarred .....do	0 140	0 1
Cambrics, fine, of all kinds, in pieces or handkerchiefs...do.	1 800	0 50
Oil cloths (toile cirée), varnished, waxed, or painted floorcloths of all kinds .arrate	0 200	0 1
Linen tapes, ribbons, &c.....do.	0 320	0 1
Lace, and lace-work of thread and tulle.....do.	3 1200	0 10
Stuffs, as serges, stay-laces, buttons, straps, gal-loons, suspenders &c.....do.	0 100	0 1
Hosiery or knitwork as stockings, vests, pantaloons, socks, caps, &c.....do.	0 100	0 1
Linen wares, made up as shirts, vests, &c., to pay the duty upon the highest manufactured material.		
Ropework and cordage, sail-twine.....quintal	0 1200	
— tapes yarns, white.....do.	0 1000	0 10
— ropes, white .....do.	3 1000	
— yarns tarred } .....do	3 1200	0 20
— ropes tarred. }		
— yarns only fit for oakum..do.	0 70	0 10
— tapes of sparte .....do.	1 800	
— sparte traces.....do.	1 1200	0 5
Wadding for guns .....do.	0 100	
CLASS XI		
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.		
Cotton wool, from Portuguese colonies.....arroba.	free	0 1
— ditto, other places.....do.	0 60	0 10
— ditto, carded.....do.	0 120	0 20
— twist, No. 40 and under arratel or lb.	0 50	
— ditto, 41 to 80.....do.	0 70	
— ditto, 81 to 120.....do.	0 120	
— ditto, 121 and above.....do.	0 240	
— ditto, bleached or dyed, No. 40, and under.....do	0 80	
— ditto, 41 to 80.....do.	0 140	
— ditto, 81 to 120.....do.	0 210	
— ditto, 121 and above.....do.	0 360	
— thread twisted for sewing, unbleached white or dyed, No. 1 to 40.....do.	0 160	0 5
— ditto, 41 to 80.....do.	0 250	
— ditto, 81 to 120.....do.	0 400	
— ditto, 121 and above.....do.	1 800	
Web for candles..... ...do.	0 400	
Counterpanes and rugs.....do.	0 1200	
Ticklenburgs, woven or mixed with linen, canvas and bagging..do.	0 50	
Manufactures for petticoats, shawls, or knitted shawls or handkerchiefs, or wrought, or imitating tapestry .....do.	6 1200	0 1
Cotton cloth, called grey sheets, of 13 threads.....do.	0 48	

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty	Export Duty
Cotton manufactures *not now prohibited*, called grey sheets of 13 to 24 threads arratel or lb	m. r. 0 60	m. r.
— ditto, of 25 threads and above.....do.	0 100	
— ditto, white, of 13 threads do	0 70	
— ditto, ditto, 13 to 20 threads do	0 70	
— ditto, ditto, 21 and above do	0 120	
— dyed in the thread of one or more colours, 13 threads and under.....do	0 240	
— same shaped for dresses, shawls, vests, and handkerchiefs.....do.	0 100	
— dyed in the thread, 17 threads and upwards ...do	0 400	
— the same shaped into dresses, shawls, handkerchiefs, vests, &c. .....do	0 1200	
— ditto, printed or dyed in the piece .....do	0 240	
Painted shawls and handkerchiefs.....do	0 240	
Cambrics, white, of 20 threads and under.....do	0 100	
— 21 threads and upwards...do	0 120	
— striped various, of two or more colours dyed in the piece .....do	0 240	
— coloured cambric shawls, handkerchiefs, prepared for dresses .....do	0 120	
— coloured barrets, dyed in the thread .....do	0 240	
— ditto, in shawls, handkerchiefs, or dresses .....do	0 120	
— calicoes and muslins, grey, in the piece ready for printing.....do	0 140	
— ditto, made into shawls and handkerchiefs, or threads and under. .do	0 240	
— ditto, ditto, 21 threads and above.....do	0 100	
— ditto, painted or dyed of one white (with exception of common descriptions, dimities, &c.) &c. .....do	0 120	
— ditto, painted in one or more colours .....do	0 240	
— ditto, for dresses, shawls, &c. (the coloured ditto white quilting .....do. blue and white table cords do	0 240	
— black velvets.....do	0 120	
— velvets (velours) for covers .....do.	0 300	
— fustians, or mixed with linen, tamboured handkerchiefs, shawls, bordered or tricked .....do	0 600	0 5
— tamboured jaconet .....do	1 800	
— bobbinet plain work ...do	0 1200	
— sheathing cotton (marking letters guns and fire arms) do	0 48	
— small cotton wares, needle-work, buttons, fringes, braces, garters, laces, neckcloths, caps, shirts, petticoats, socks, stockings, gloves, purses, and other similar articles, except wrought of cotton only .....do.	8 1200	0 1
— hats and bonnets.....each	2 0000	0 5
— umbrellas and parasols...do.	0 1200	
— shirt collars and stocks ..do.	0 120	0 1
— collars for ladies .....do.	0 720	

(continued)

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.		Export Duty.	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
CLASS XII.				
PAPER, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. &c.				
Paper, cut, of all descriptions ... arroba,	free		0	500
Boxes and cases of cardboard, masks, &c. ... do.	6	000		
Ditto, ditto, varnished, &c., of all kinds ... do.	12	000	3	750
Cardboard, in sheets, bordered ... do.	2	666		
— plain ... do.	1	333		
— printed, or lithographed, &c. ... do.	0	666		
Visiting cards, plain or ornamented ... do.	0	500	0	1
— sea-weed paper ... do.	0	625		
Maps and charts, of all sizes ... do.	1	250		
— arranged for games of amusement ... do.	12	000	0	5
Engravings and lithographs of all kinds ... arroba	1	000	0	1
Books, in the Portuguese language ... arroba	2	500		
— ditto, being foreign productions	20	000	0	10
— in foreign languages, in sheets, or simply stitched ... do.	free		0	1
— ditto, bound in any manner ... do.	1	250		
— ditto, and ruled for music, also, music, all manner of kinds ... do.	5	000	0	1
Music, printed or lithographed ... do.	2	500		
Paper, gild or bordered in gold ... arroba	3	125	0	5
— silver, ruled or dotted in all sorts ... do.	1	500	0	1
— ditto, of commoner description ... arroba	1	875	0	5
— satin of all kinds ... do.	3	750	0	10
— hangings, for apartments ... do.	2	500		
— ruled, for music ... do.	1	250		
— ditto, for writing ... do.	2	500		
— for wadding, or cartridges ... do.	0	312		
— blotting ... do.	0	625		
— white, for writing, pressed or — imperial, medium, and all other kinds, not otherwise enumerated ... do.	1	250	0	5
— ditto, ditto, ... do.	3	750		
— painted for walls, &c. &c. ... do.	4	000		
CLASS XIII.				
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.				
Firewood, trunk ... quintal	0	125		
— in faggots ... do.	0	312	0	1
Charcoal ... do.	0	250		
Timber, oak, maple, beech, pine, and other ordinary sorts, for the manufacture of carts, carriages, and wooden vessels, &c. &c. ... do.	0	150	0	100
— deals and planks of the above wood, of 1 pregada in thickness ... arroba	0	2		
above 1 to 2 do. ... do.	0	4	0	1
— 2 do. ... do.	0	6		
— 3 do. ... do.	0	7		
ditto, ditto, in posts ... do.	0	1	0	1
ditto, ditto, in beams ... do.	0	250	0	1
— ditto, ditto, in laths, repairs, cheese ... do.	0	375	0	1
ditto, ditto, ditto, for ... do. for masts and spars; viz., in pieces of 12 feet in length ... each	0	625	0	15
from 16 to 30 do. ... do.	0	125	0	75
— 31 to 35 do. ... do.	0	250	0	125
— 36 to 40 do. ... do.	0	500	0	150

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty.		Export Duty.	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
Wood, &c. — *continued.*				
Timber for masts and spars, viz., from 41 to 45 feet in length ... each	0	250	0	175
— 46 to 50 do. ... do.	0	300	0	200
— 51 to 55 do. ... do.	0	350	0	225
— 56 to 60 do. ... do.	0	400	0	275
— 61 to 65 do. ... do.	0	450	0	325
— 66 to 70 do. ... do.	0	500	0	400
— 71 to 75 do. ... do.	0	625	0	450
— 76 to 80 do. ... do.	1	000	0	500
— 81 and upwards ... do.	1	500	0	750
— poles for vineyards, &c. ... do.	0	40	0	10
— for tool handles and spokes of wheels ... do.	0	50	0	5
— knees of oak, for anchor stocks, &c. ... piece	0	300	0	2
— in sawdust ... quintal	0	500	0	5
— ditto, prepared for grapevines and pipe staves ... do.	free		free	
— small packs and pieces of such woods, for hoops, drake, drums, guitars, &c. do.	0	250	0	12
— in boxes, or pole-gadas in length ... 1000	0	500	0	50
— 90 to 100 do. ... do.	0	750	0	500
— 137 and upwards ... do.	0	500	0	600
— in staves for casks, small, and of 72 pole-gadas in length ... 100	0	500	0	50
from 73 to 87 do. ... do.	0	750	0	625
— 88 to 96 do. ... do.	0	750	0	750
— 97 to 112 do. ... do.	0	750	0	1000
— 97 and upwards ... do.	1	000	0	1250
— ditto, of Brazil wood, for casks ... do.	1	250	0	1250
Ships in a bit state for sea port to marine	0	625	0	300
— rid, or broken up ... do.	0	500	0	500
Wooden manufactures viz.,				
Trenchers (or platters), with iron				
Candles, raw ... do.	0	500	0	5
— ditto dipt, and ... do.	0	750		
— ditto, with wooden handles, raw ... do.	0	100	0	2
ditto, ditto, gilt ... do.	0	25		
Blocks and pulleys, &c. ... do.	1	000		
Oars, rough ... do.	0	150		
Turned ... do.	0	313	0	5
Handles, &c. rough ... dozen	0	100		
— turned ... do.	0	200		
Guitars &c. ... each	1	500		
Wooden bowls, plates, spoons, forks, hammers, mallets, rakes, &c. ... arroba	0	625	0	5
Rules, measures, cubes, squares, &c. ... do.	1	250	0	5
Horn-tips, mounted with any metal, except gold or silver ... each	0	100	0	1
Frames of tin, plain ... arroba	0	500	0	5
— painted ... do.	1	000		
Bottle-stands, or frames for bottles ... arroba	0	100		
Picture frames of wood, not including the duty on the painting or print, plain, according to the measure of inches in circumference ...	0	100	0	1
ditto, ornamented ... do.	0	150		
— ditto, gilt, plain ... do.	0	200		
— ditto, ditto, ornamented ... do.	0	250		
ditto, ditto, in relief, painted, gilt, ditto, ditto, varnished ... do.	0	300		
Wood, &c. not otherwise enumerated, viz., mahogany, box, Brazil, rosewood, satin, &c., and all others, not otherwise enumerated, in logs or pieces ... quintal	0	250	0	10
— ditto, in thin sheets ... arroba	0	500	0	10

(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m	r	m	r
Wood, &c. continued.				
Scented woods, viz., sassafras arrobe	0	0 10	0	1
— aloes, quassia, sandal, &c. and all others, not particularly enumerated..... do	1	200	0	5
Cork, rough..... quintal	0	200	0	5
— manufactured..... do	2	400		
Furniture, viz., presses, drawers, &c., of mahogany or satin wood..... each	15	000	0	150
— ditto, of all other woods..... do	12	000	0	0
— sideboards (buffets), of mahogany or satin wood..... do	12	000	0	120
— ditto, of all other woods..... do	10	000	0	100
— washing stands..... do	4	800	0	40
— ditto, fitted up with mirrors do	12	000	0	120
— tables..... do	1	600	0	10
— screens..... do	30	000	0	75
— cradles, of mahogany or satin wood..... do	21	000	0	150
— ditto, of all other woods..... do	12	000	0	120
— chairs, without arms, of mahogany or satin wood, covered with straw..... do	1	000	0	10
— ditto, ditto, of all other woods..... do	1	200	0	5
— ditto, ditto, of mahogany or satin wood, covered with silk or stuffs..... do	6	000	0	10
— ditto, ditto, of all other woods..... do	3	000	0	5
— ditto, with arms, of mahogany or satin wood, covered with straw..... do	1	600	0	10
— ditto ditto, of all other woods..... do	2	400	0	5
— ditto, ditto, of mahogany or satin wood, covered with silk or stuffs..... do	14	000	0	70
— ditto, ditto, of all other woods..... do	12	000	0	75
Cases and frames, for beds, each	4	000	0	20
Commodes, of mahogany and satin wood..... do	21	000	1	00
— of all other woods..... do	14	000	0	70
Steps, for beds..... do	2	000	0	10
Wardrobes, of mahogany or satin wood..... do	15	000	0	150
— of all other woods..... do	24	000	0	120
Bedsteads, of mahogany or satin wood..... do	15	000	1	00
— of all other woods..... do	21	000	1	00
Dining tables, of mahogany..... do	12	000	0	100
— of all other woods..... do	24	000	0	200
Tables for drawing, reading, and tea tables, of mahogany or satin wood..... do	14	000	0	40
ditto, ditto, of all other woods..... do	9	000	0	25
Sofas, of mahogany or satin wood covered with rushes or cane..... do	21	000	0	60
— of all other woods, ditto..... do	9	000	0	10
— of mahogany or satin wood, and covered with silk or stuffs..... do	36	000	0	100
— of all other woods, ditto do	24	000	0	60
Retorts..... do	12	000	0	10
Secretaires (*Escrevaninhas*), not including carry on the plate &c., with double barrel cylinder, of mahogany or satin wood..... do	60	000	1	200
— of all other woods, and also those with a single lever, being made of mahogany or satin wood..... do	30	000	0	100
— of all other woods..... do	24	000	0	80
Frames for pier glasses, of mahogany or satin wood do	15	000	0	150
— of all other woods do	12	000	0	120

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m	r	m	r
Billiard tables..... do	150	000	0	200
Furniture, of a better kind not enumerated..... arroba	12	000	0	60
Portable chairs and litters, each	15	000	0	100
Children's carriages, new or old..... do	9	000	0	90
Wheelbarrows and trucks..... do	0	600	0	10
Coaches and vans, with springs..... do	200	000	0	200
Waggons, for the transport of merchandize, with 4 wheels, do	120	000	0	150
— ditto, 2 ditto..... do	70	000	0	120
Carriages new or old..... do	100	000	1	000
Phaetons, gigs, &c. ditto..... do	120	000	0	200
Cabriolets..... do	120	000	0	120
Carriage wheels, large..... pair	12	000	0	10
— small..... do	6	000	0	10

CLASS XIV.

CRUDE OR PARTLY MANUFACTURED MEDICINES.

Acetates, viz.,				
of alum, pure arroba		1 000	0	5
— of ammonia, crystallized	1	000	0	20
ditto, liquid	0	200	0	1
— barytes, pure	0	600	0	10
— chalk, concentrated	0	800	0	4
— cinchonina	0	400	0	2
— of lead arroba	2	000		
— copper, crystalized (cristal de Venus)	0	800		
— ditto, not crystalized	0	400	0	1
— of iron, or acetate of	0	800		
— ditto, per acetate of pyrolignite	0	800		
— magnesia (dry)	0	400	0	2
— mercury protec	0	800	0	10
— morphine	1	200	0	2
— nickel arroba	1	600	0	20
— potash and soda	0	800	0	1
— silver, crystalized	1	000	0	100
— quinine	0	800	0	1
— strontian arroba	1	200	0	20
— strychnina	1	000	0	10
— veratrina (helleborin)	2	000	0	20
Acids, viz.,				
— of white arsenic arroba	0	200	0	1
— of arsenic arroba	0	800	0	1
— ditto, crystallized	0	400	0	5
— pyroligneous acid	0	200		
— acetic acid	0	400	0	1
— ditto vinegar	0	200		
— benzoic	0	200	0	2
— ditto, purified	0	800	0	20
— bromic	0	400	0	20
— butiric	1	200	0	50
— camphoric	0	800	0	10
— chromic	0	400	0	10
— citric arroba	0	400	0	1
— cyanic oz	2	000	0	50
— fluoric arroba	1	600	0	20
— gallic dr	2	400	0	50
— hydriodic dr	1	200	0	20
— muriatic (spirits of salt) dr	0	60	0	1
— hydrocyanic (prussic acid) dr	1	600	0	50
— hydrobromic dr	3	200	0	40
— hydrosulphuric (pure) dr	0	50		
— iodic oz	0	200		
— lactic dr	0	400		
— lithic, concentrated dr	0	200		
— lactic (pure) dr	0	400		
— margaric, pure dr	0	800		
— mucic dr	1	600	0	50
— muriatic chlorin arroba	0	50		
— nitric hydrochloric (aqua regia) dr	0	100		
— nitrous, spirits of nitre dr	0	200	0	1
— nitric anhydric oz	0	200		
— nitric, pure, or medicinal arroba	0	400		

ARTICLES	Portuguese Moeys Import Duty	Export Duty
Vats continued		
Vitriol, or blue copperas		
Wafers		
Wax		
Weapons		
Whalebone		
Wheat		
Wheels		
Whips		
Wine		
Wire		
Wood		
Woollen manufactures		
Yarn		
Zinc		

ARTICLES	Portuguese Moeys Import Duty	Export Duty
Nitrates continued,		
Nitre		
Nutmegs		
Oakum		
Oats		
Oil		
Olives		
Onions		
Opium		
Orpiment		
Ostrich feathers		
Paper		
Pearls		
Pepper		
Pimento		
Pitch		
Plants		
Plaster of Paris		
Plate		
Porcelain		
Potash		
Potatoes		
Prunes		
Quicksilver		
Rags		
Rice		
Rosin		
Saffron		
Sago		
Salammoniac		
Salt		
Saltpetre		
Sarsaparilla		
Seeds		
Shot		
Silk		
Skins		
Soap		
Spices		
Spirits		
Starch		
Steel		
Sugar		
Sulphur		
Tallow		
Tar		
Tartar		
Tea		
Timber		
Tin		
Tobacco		
Turpentine		
Vats		
Vitriol, or blue copperas		
Wafers		
Wax		
Weapons		
Whalebone		
Wheat		
Wheels		
Whips		
Wine		
Wire		
Wood		
Woollen manufactures		
Yarn		
Zinc		

ARTICLES	Import Duty	Export Duty
Materials of all kinds used in medicine, not otherwise charged [illegible]	per cent.	per cent.
[illegible]	0	1
[illegible]	0	1
[illegible]	0	1

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]			
— copal, from Portuguese possessions ..... arroba	0	500	0	5
— ditto other places ..... do.	0	1000	0	5
— assafœtida, ammoniacum, euphorbium, galbanum, myrrh, olibanum, and all resinous gums Portuguese possessions	0	31	0	15
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	0	1000	3	25
Balsams, viz. Benzoin, styrax, peru ..... arroba	0	100	0	1
— do. from other places ..... do.	0	150	0	1
— Mecca and Jerusalem balsam of styrax and Peru, and all other not specially enumerated	0	150	0	15
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	0	200	0	15
Vegetable tinctures, viz. of gum of caste ..... arroba	0	150	0	10
— logwood ..... do.	1	200	0	20
— campeachy ..... do.	1	500	0	50
— cam ..... do.	0	150	0	15
— other prohibited ..... do.	0	300	0	30
Aloes, viz. socotrine, cabalino, hepatic, and all other sorts		150	0	50
— ditto hepatic Cabalino		150	0	50
— hypocistus	0	100	0	10
— gum kinos ..... do.	2	000	0	20
— manna ..... lb.	0	060	0	06
— opium	1	000	0	100
— rhubarb, simple and mixed		150		50
— India rapeseed, exclusive of that from Portuguese possessions ..... do.		500		2
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	1	000	0	20
— All other descriptions not especially enumerated ..... do.		150	0	5
Dyes, viz. of gum Caboucou ..... arroba		50	0	15
— from nuts, large or small ..... do.	0	100	0	10
— palm ..... do.	0	100	0	10
— cashew ..... do.		50	0	15
— cochineal, from East Indian possessions ..... arroba	0	100	0	5
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	0	200	0	20
— indigo, of all sorts, mixed, loaved ..... arroba		50	0	5
— saffron ..... arroba	1	000		
— sumac, raw Italian ..... do.	0	100		
— ditto, other sorts of leaves, and a value of 2$000 reis per arroba ..... do.	2	000	0	20
— ditto, from Asia to	1	000		
— ditto, from Asia to	0	500		
— ditto, from Africa to	0	300		
— ditto, manufactured, and up wards ..... do.	0	200		
— all other sorts, not specially enumerated including the vessels ..... arroba	0	500	0	50
Essential oils, viz. of Rhodes, Neroli, cinnamon, rose, cloves, &c. including the vessels	0	150	0	15
— ditto, from Asia ..... do.	0	500	0	25
— essences compound mixed, Jesuits bark, &c. &c. and other sorts, including the vessels	0	200	0	10
— balsam of copaiba, including the vessels ..... arroba		50		5

CLASS XVII.

EXCLUSIVE OF DRUGGETS

Roots, viz. of squills ..... arroba	1	000	0	10
— sarsaparilla ..... do.	1	000	0	50
— turpeth ..... cwt.	2	000	0	50
— rhubarb, senna, and other	1	000	0	40

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money. Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m.	r.	m.	r.
Roots, serpentaria and turbeth, vegetable ..... arroba	1	000	0	10
— columbo and radaxata ..... do.	1	000	0	50
— ipecacuanha, Portuguese ..... do.	0	600	0	10
— ditto other places ..... do.	1	000	0	10
— liquorice ..... do.	0	200	0	5
— all others not especially enumerated ..... do.	0	600	0	5
Bark, quinine ..... do.	3	000	0	30
— other sorts, not especially enumerated ..... do.	2	000	0	5
Barks, medicinal, of all sorts ..... do.	1	000	0	5
Leaves, viz. senna, from Portuguese possessions ..... do.	0	300	0	5
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	0	500	0	10
— all other sorts, not particularly enumerated ..... do.	0	150	0	5
Flowers, medicinal, of all sorts ..... do.	1	000		
Fruits and seeds, viz. cassia fistula ..... do.	0	600	0	15
— cubebs ..... do.	0	400	0	5
— anise seed ..... do.	1	000	0	10
— coriander ..... do.	0	150	0	10
— carraway ..... do.	0	100	0	5
— flax and hemp seeds ..... do.	0	100	0	50
— cardamum ..... do.	0	400		
— other sorts not particularly enumerated ..... do.	1	000	0	5
Roots, viz. galls, figs, liquorice, and moss of all sorts ..... do.	0	150		

CLASS XVIII.

ANIMALS AND SUBSTANCES, EXCEPT SPECIFIED IN OTHER CLASSES, PERFUMERY, OR VARIOUS OTHER PURPOSES				
Civet and musk ..... oz.	0	600	0	10
Castoreum ..... arroba	0	500	0	5
Cast from ..... do.	0	300	0	10
Cassia ..... do.	0	150	0	1
Chocolate ..... arroba	3	000	0	20
Sponge ..... arroba	0	100	0	1
Marrow ..... arroba	2	000	0	5
Mustard seed ..... do.	1	500	0	10
— powder ..... do.	3	000		
— preserved, or liquid, including the flasks, &c. ..... do.	1	000	0	50
Hartshorn ..... do.	0	300	0	5
Ink powder ..... arroba	0	000		
Isinglass, pitch ..... do.	0	300	0	1
— soap water ..... arroba	prohibited			
Rose serum, vinegar ..... do.	0	000	0	10
— do. waters ..... do.	0	000		
Leeches 1000	0	200	0	200
Vipers ..... arroba	0	000	0	50
Rosin ..... do.	2	000	0	50
Pimento and cloves ..... do.	0	150	0	5
Pastilles including the packages ..... do.	1	200	0	10
Tooth powder, &c. ..... do.	0	150	0	5
Soap in cakes, powder, or liquid, perfumed, or not perfumed ..... do.	prohibited		0	15
Oils of all sorts, in bottles ..... arroba	0	400	0	5
Aromatic vinegar ..... canada	0	150		

CLASS XIX.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

Sugar, viz. in loaves, &c. from Portuguese possessions ..... arroba	free			
— from other places ..... do.	1	200		
— of all other sorts from Portuguese possessions ..... do.	free		0	50
— ditto, from other places ..... do.	0	500		
Molasses, from Portuguese possessions ..... do.	free			
— from other places ..... do.	0	150		

ARTICLES	Portuguese Monies. Import Duty. m	r	Export Duty. m	r
Colonial products, enumerated				
Syrups, of various kinds, including the vessels, from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	0	20	0	0
— ditto, from other places, do.	1	000		
Cacao, of all sorts, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free			
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	600		
Coffee, ditto, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	10
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	500		
— in the husk, ditto, do.	0	040		
Cinnamon, coarse, from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	0	25	0	2
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	50		
— fine, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	120	0	5
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	240	0	10
Cloves, coarse, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	15	0	2
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	30		
— fine, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	25		
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	050		
Nutmegs, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	100	0	5
— from other places, do.	0	15		
Tea, of all sorts, from Portuguese possessions in India and China, do.	0	120		
— ditto, from other places only admissible in a Portuguese vessel or not less than 100 tons, do.	0	300	0	10
Vanille, of all sorts, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	50	0	2
ditto, from other places, do.	0	100		
Cardamoms large and small from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	50	0	5
ditto, from other places, do.	0	100		
Tobacco, leaf, from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	Duty levied on the manufactured article.		0	20
ditto, from other places, do.				
manufactured, of all sorts, do.			5 per cent ad val. on the value of the leaf.	

CLASS XX.

FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES.

Malt,	1	500		
Rice, of all sorts, from East Indies, ad val.	free		0	5
ditto, from Portuguese possessions, cleaned, do.	0	150		
ditto, ditto, rough, do.	0	200		
ditto, from other places, cleaned, do.	0	300	0	10
ditto, ditto, rough, do.	0	720		
Beans, of all sorts, from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	free			
— ditto, from other places, do.	—	5 0		
Vegetables, dried, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	5
— ditto, from other places, do.	1	000		
Millet, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	10
from other places, do.	0	5 0		
Potatoes, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	5
— from other places, do.	0	150		
Flour, for bread, from Portuguese possessions, do.	0	240	0	10
— ditto, from other places, do.	0	480		
— and biscuits of tapioca, &c., &c., from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	0	2 0	0	5
ditto, from other places, do.	0	50 0		
Pease and vegetable substances, of all descriptions, ad val.	0	100	0	20

ARTICLES	Portuguese Monies. Import Duty. m	r	Export Duty. m	r
Chestnuts, of all sorts, genital	0	15	0	10
Cerealia and other grains, separated from the husk, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	50
— ditto, from other places, do.	1	5 5	0	25
Bread and biscuit, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free			
ditto from other places, do.	1	250		
Sago, of all sorts, from Portuguese possessions, ad val.	free		0	10
— from other places, do.	1	150		
Salep, or the roots, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	25
— ditto from other places, do.	1	5 0		
to powder, from Portuguese possessions, do.	free		0	100
— ditto, from other places, do.	1	5 0		

N.B.—See the Law at the end of this part.

CLASS XXI.

FRUITS, SEEDS, FARINA, PLANTS, AND FLOWERS.

Fruits for the table, viz. fresh oranges and lemons, of all sorts,	1	000	0	10
— ditto, conserved,	0	150		
— ditto, ditto, candied,	0	200		
— ditto, pine apples, bananas, and all other fresh fruit, not particularly enumerated,			0	5
— dried, viz. pistachio nuts,	0	060		
and dates,	0	050	0	10
— ditto, figs,	0	400	0	1
— ditto, ditto, filled with almonds,	1	000	0	5
— ditto, raisins, and all other sorts of dried fruit, not particularly enumerated,	0	200	0	1
— in vinegar, including the vessels,	0	250	0	1
— in spirits of wine,	0	400	0	5
— almonds, in the shell,	1	000	0	10
— ditto, shelled,	2	000	0	20
— olives and almonds,	0	200	0	
— in glass, including duty on the vessels,	0	500	0	1
— all other sorts of fruit, not particularly enumerated,	0	500	0	5
Seeds, viz. juniper and sweet herb seeds,	0	150	0	25
— garden, forest, &c.,	0	100	0	10
Onions,	0	200	0	1
Bulbs of flower roots,	2	000	0	25
Aloes, raw,	3	000	0	50
— prepared for the table,	1	800	0	10
Mushrooms, fresh or pickled,	1	000	0	5
— dried,	2	000	0	10
Thistles, for cardus, per 25	1	000	0	5
— in brine or vinegar,	0	250	0	5
Mulberry leaves,	free		free	
Hay and straw, and other forage,	1	500	0	10
Bran, of all sorts,	0	150		
Vegetables, fresh,	0	100		
— salted or preserved,	0	200	0	5
Hops, whether in roll or flower,	0	100		
Saffron, cosmegum, genital	1	500	0	10
Plants, of all sorts,	free			
Palms, from Portuguese possessions,	do.		0	10
from other places,	0	200		
Bamboos or Indian canes,	0	100		
Reeds and rushes, genital	0	100	0	50

CLASS XXII.

ANIMAL MATTER.

Neat cattle, 2 years old, genital		500	0	10
— not above 2 years old, viz. bulls,				

Portuguese Measure.

ARTICLES	Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m	r	m	r
Oil, [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				

Portuguese Money.

ARTICLES	Import Duty		Export Duty	
Earthenware, &c. unenumerated, white, plain, or painted	m.	r.	m.	r.
— ditto, ditto, painted, silvered	35	000	0	120
— mock, called Etruscan ditto	4	000	0	32
Glass waters, viz., Nottles, decks, &c.	1	500	0	8
— window glass, in squares	1	140		
— ditto, finer sorts	4	000	0	32
— ditto, stained or painted	32	000	0	8
— glasses and lenses, for optical or mathematical instruments	8	000	0	64
— all other sorts unenumerated, solid, such as lumps, &c.	1	500	0	8
All arts	1	000		
— broken glass, ditto	1	000	1	250
Crystal, either plain or painted	8	000	1	250
— cut or coloured	16	000	1	120
Paper glass, for mirrors, &c.	32	000	2	240
Looking glasses unframed	240			
framed	240			
Glass ware, toys, &c. articles	1	000	0	32
Cut ditto	12	000	0	120
— ditto, gilt or silvered	32	000	1	240
— articles historical, relative	2	000		60
— ditto, common	0	160	0	8
Enamel, rough	0	080	0	16

CLASS XXIV.

STONES, EARTHS, AND MINERALS				
Sand of all sorts	1		1	
Alabaster, rough	0	500	0	1
— manufactured, of all sorts	4	000	0	1
Marble, or jasper, rough	0	8	0	1
— manufactured of all sorts	1	000	0	1
Chalk			0	1
Cement, Roman	0	12	0	1
Crystal, rock, rough		80	0	20
— ditto, manufactured	2	400	0	60
Clay, raw, or in lumps	0	1		
— common black wood	0	80		
Gypsum, or plaster, rough	0	160	0	1
prepared	0	320	1	
— manufactures of, of all sorts	1	80		
Granite and porphyry, rough	0	80	0	1
— stones of	0	120	0	1
— other, chiefly wrought	4	800	0	12
— millstones	0	60	0	1
— whetstones	0	120	0	1
Limestone	0	120		
Freestone, rough	0	120		
— wrought	3	000	0	1
Filtering stones, &c.	0	1200		
Asbestos, raw	0	1200		
— prepared	0	2400	0	1
Oxides, viz., of arsenic, &c. &c.	0	500	0	
Ochre, red, yellow, and brown	0	500		
Pit coal, raw	0	80		
Chalk, viz., of a blue shade	0	240		
— white	0	240	0	
Asphaltos and emery, in stones or powder	0	080	0	1
Whetstones	0	320		
Stones for lithography	0	800	0	1
Pumice stone, in powder	0	200	0	1
Agates, ground, and sardonyx, rough	0	1	0	1
Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, topazes, &c. &c. rough	5	per cent	1	per cent
— ditto, ditto cut	5	per cent	1	per cent
Flint, rough	0	50	0	50
— not for guns, &c.	0	240	0	1
Earths, viz., fine ochreous	0	080	1	24
— scarlet	1	50	1	

Portuguese Money.

ARTICLES	Import Duty		Export Duty	
Earths, viz., of	m.	r.	m.	r.
— of Cyprus, and other sorts				
— of various sorts, unenumerated				
Coal	0	800	0	
—	0	160	1	24
Bezoar stone, or concretions	0	4	0	
— mineral	0	12		
Arabic black	0	12		
— white	0	12		
Antimony, in matrices	0	800	0	1
— vitrified	0	800	0	1
— ditto, not vitrified	0	160	0	1
Naphtha	0	48	0	1

CLASS XXV.

VEGETABLES				
Cotton, raw	0	160	0	24
— cut, or manufactured		1600	0	160
Flax and tow, unmanufactured		320		120
Hemp	0	320		120
Bark, viz., for tanning	0	1200	1	120
Barilla, or glass weed	0	8	0	1
Seeds, viz., for sowing				
Sweetmeats, viz., preserved	prohibited		prohibited	
Succades and Orgeat, in bottles				
— made with sugar		800	0	8
— ditto, ditto, gilt or silvered	1	240	0	120
— ditto, ditto, ditto		1200	0	240
Bay leaves for powder	0	8	0	1
Liquorice, raw	0	8	0	1
Vegetables for pickling, viz., in vinegar				
Lentil	0	80	0	8
— ditto, ground	0	80	0	8
— ditto, ditto, common	0	8	0	1
— ditto, ditto, refined	0	240	0	24
Succades, or sweetmeats	prohibited		prohibited	
Succades and Orgeat, in bottles				
— made with sugar		800	0	8
— ditto, ditto, gilt or silvered	1	240	0	120
— ditto, ditto, ditto		1200	0	240
— ditto, ditto, common	0	80	0	8
— ditto, ditto, refined	0	240	0	24
Russet Barrels for ditto		1600		160
— ditto, ditto	0	240	0	24
— ditto, ditto, ditto	0	240	0	24
Mats for packing		800		80
— ditto		800		80
Flooring pieces, viz.,				
Boxes		800	0	80
— ditto, ditto, gilt or silvered		1200	0	120
— ditto, ditto, ditto				
— ditto, gilt or silvered				
— ditto				
Acajou	24	000		80
Boxwood, in the log	0	12	0	1
— ditto, sawed	0	800	0	80
Sandal Wood	0	48	0	1
— ditto, ditto	prohibited		prohibited	
— All wood used in dyeing		480		1
— ditto, ditto, ground	0	48	0	5
— ditto, ditto, pulverized				
— ditto		1200	0	80
— ditto, gilt or silvered				
— ditto, ditto, ditto				
Pitch, of less than 1 prime part of turpentine	0	800	0	4
— ditto, ditto	0	800	0	60
— for the troops	0	160	0	8
Rosin, or resin, of all sorts	0	800	0	4
— ditto	0	1600	0	80
All ordinary descriptions of straw, &c., for the African market	prohibited		0	80
Plaits of straw in sheets, straited		480	0	8
— manufactures of the same				
— ditto, ditto, ditto	1	800	0	12
— ditto, ditto, ditto		1200	0	24
Umbrellas and parasols of silk	1	00	0	12
— ditto of wood, ditto	0	800	0	8

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty. m.	r.	Export Duty. m.	r.
Various articles of manufacture —continued				
Umbrellas and parasols, various parts of and materials for the manufacture of the above, such as canes, handles ferrules, &c. arroba	1	000	5	10
Cutlery, as, table knives, pen knives, razors, &c., with wooden handles ..... do.	1	140	0	14
- ditto, horn ditto ..... do.	2	000	0	5
— ditto, metal ditto ..... do.	12	000	0	100
- ditto, gold or silver ditto, as wares of such metals				
- ditto, whalebone handles do.	11	100	0	150
— ditto, ivory or mother of pearl ditto ..... do.	11	000	0	60
- razors, with iron handles cutlet razorwise ..... do.	4	000	0	40
Iron boxes and scuffers ..... do.	2	000	0	120
Artificial flowers, of cotton, silk, &c ..... arroba	6	000	6	10
Musical instruments; viz.,				
- accordions ..... each	0	240	0	1
- harps ..... do.	5	000	0	40
— violoncellos and double basses ..... do.	1	800	0	10
- bandolins ..... do.	1	200	0	20
— oboes, with 2 keys ..... do.	3	000	0	30
— ditto, with 3 to 12 ditto ..... do.	6	000	0	100
- clarionets, common, with 1 keys ..... do.	1	600	0	30
- ditto, superior, 2 to 12 ditto do.	2	000	0	100
— ditto, ditto, with silver fittings ..... do.	20	000	1	000
- drums, small ..... do.	1	000	0	10
— ditto, large ..... do.	2	400	0	20
- lutes ..... do.	1	000	0	60
— musical boxes ..... do.	1	440	0	70
- trumpets ..... do.	2	000	0	40
- horns English, with 2 keys do.	3	000	0	30
— ditto, 2 to 8 ditto ..... do.	6	000	0	150
- others, without keys ..... do.	1	200	0	20
- ditto, with ditto ..... do.	2	400	0	40
- harpsichords ..... do.	20	000	0	100
- spinettes ..... do.	4	000	0	40
- triangles ..... do.	0	240	0	3
— Bassoons, common, with 6 to 8 keys ..... do.	3	000	0	60
- ditto, superior, 8 to 10 ditto do.	7	000	0	120
- flutes of box wood, with 1 key do.	0	600	0	10
- ditto, more than 1 ditto do.	1	000	0	30
- ditto, ivory, with 1 key do.	0	400	0	10
- ditto, more than ditto do.	1	000	0	30
- ditto, ebony, with 1 key do.	2	000	0	40
- ditto, with silver mountings do.	1	200	0	20
- ditto, with more than 1 key do.	1	000	0	20
- ditto with silver mountings do.	5	000	0	100
— fifes and flageolets of box wood ..... do.	0	400	0	10
- ditto, ebony ..... do.	0	720	0	20
- bagpipes ..... do.	1	000	0	20
— violins and guitars ..... do.	3	000	0	10
— harmoniums ..... do.	0	0	0	1
- lyres ..... do.	1	200	0	5
— manochords ..... do.	4	800	0	40
- organs, with 1 cylinder ..... do.	1	200	0	10
— ditto, ... 2 do. ... do.	2	400	0	20
— ditto, ... 3 do. ... do.	4	800	0	40
— ditto, ... 4 do. ... do.	9	000	0	80
— ditto for churches ..... do.	18	000	0	150
— pianofortes square ..... do.	12	000	0	100
- ditto, grand ..... do.	150	000	0	600
- ditto, cottage shape ..... do.	72	000	0	150
- psalterics, &c ..... do.	1	200	0	10
— trombones and serpents ..... do.	4	800	0	0
- tambourines ..... do.	1	200	0	5

ARTICLES.	Portuguese Money. Import Duty. m.	r.	Export Duty. m.	r.
Musical instruments, continued.				
— cymbals ..... each	4	800	0	80
— horns, cors de chasse ..... do.	4	800	0	60
Mathematical, optical, and surgical instruments ..... value	5 per cent		5 per cent	
Sealing-wax ..... arroba	0	240	0	1
Waters ..... do.	0	480	0	3
Machines, for factories or 3 breweries ..... quintal	0	100	0	5
- for other uses, complete value	20 per cent		5 per cent	
— for carriages, with fittings, &c. ..... quintal	0	240	0	5
Masks, of silk ..... arratel	4	800	0	100
- of copper ..... arroba	12	000	0	240
Specimens illustrative of natural history, models, coins, &c., not otherwise denominated	free		5 per cent	
Clocks and watches, viz., chronometres, in gold cases ..... each	2	000	0	50
— ditto, in silver ditto ..... do.	1	000	0	20
- clocks, in wooden cases, with common wooden movements ..... do.	0	800	0	10
- ditto, in wooden cases, with metallic movements ..... do.	0	600	0	100
- ditto, in ornamental cases, of copper gilt marble, or ormolu ..... do.	20	000	0	150
— works of watches, complete ..... set	1	200	0	60
— ditto for watches or clocks, in detached pieces ..... arratel	0	120	0	2
Straw, rough ..... quintal	0	100	0	10
- manufactured, of all kinds ..... arroba	2	400	0	10
- in mats and mattings ..... do.	3	000	0	15
- Leghorn plaiting, for hats, &c. ..... arratel	0	400	0	40
- ditto, made up into hats or bonnets ..... do.	2	000	0	30
- ditto, ornamented with flowers, or trimmed ..... do.	15	000	0	100
- other descriptions of straw plaiting ..... do.	0	120	0	5
- ditto, made up into hats or bonnets ..... do.	1	000	0	50
— ditto, ditto, ornamented with flowers, or trimmed do.	3	000	0	150
Leather dolls, for children, not dressed ..... arroba	3	000	0	30
- ditto, with wooden heads dressed ..... each	2	400	0	40
— ditto, with wax heads, &c., dressed ..... do.	12	000	0	100
- boxes, plain, not exceeding 24 polegadas in superficial measurement ..... do.	1	200	0	20
- ditto, ornamented, not exceeding the above measurement ..... do.	1	800		
Wooden boxes and cases, for tobacco, plain ..... arroba	6	000	0	60
- ditto, lined with horn or lead ..... do.	7	200		
- ditto, with looking-glasses do.	9	000	0	100
Needles, of all sorts, including the packages, &c. ..... arratel	0	160	0	2
Fishing hooks ..... do.	0	120		
Brushes, of all sorts, with wooden backs, and wares of beech wood, painted arroba	12	000	0	20
Bird cages ..... do.	12	000		
Coffee mills, in wooden boxes ..... each	0	480	0	5
Pen-handles ..... dozen	0	600		
Painting brushes ..... arroba	7	200	0	20
Eye glasses, common, set in metal or bone ..... dozen	2	100		

(continued)

ARTICLES	Portuguese Money Import Duty		Export Duty		ARTICLES	Portuguese Money Import Duty		Export Duty	
	m	r	m	r		m	r	m	r
Various articles—enumerated									
Opera glasses, each	3	240			All woven materials, except silk, made wholly or in part of gold or silver, the produce of Portugal				
Spectacles of horn, tortoise-shell, or metal, with steel springs, dozen	2	880	0	10					
ditto, ditto, with gold springs, do	6	240			ditto, made up				
Canes, for the pocket, each	0	080	0	5	gallons, &c., ditto				
Rasps for violins, arroba	7	040	0	10	ditto of Lisbon, &c.				
Cards, for the pocket, each	0	080	0	20	Lutestring, straight				
in paper wrappers, do	0	240	0	10	Lamas, for carriages				
Rings, common brass, with mock stones, gross	18	000	0	100	Serges, for mourning, the piece				
Match Lights in tin boxes, carried	1	600	0	10	Ticklows, for lining, each				
Sticks of pipes, dozen	0	240	0	5	small band ditto				
All other small wares of miscellaneous, of wood, horn, lead, &c. &c. not specified, enumerated, each	0	080	0	20					

As the classification of the foregoing tariff, may not be familiar to British merchants and manufacturers, and as the depreciated and uncertain value of the milree now varying from 52½*d.* to 54*d.* sterling, instead of 67½*d.* sterling, has rendered it impossible to have stated correctly the duties in English money, we subjoin the following tabular statements, showing the rates per cent of duty from the United Kingdom to Portugal, upon the principal articles which have been and which would be exported from the former to the latter if the duties in the tariff were moderate.

ARTICLES	Present Duties Portuguese Money		Rate per cent	ARTICLES	Present Duties Portuguese Money		Rate per cent
	m	r			m	r	
CLASS I.				CLASS I.			
Porter, of common quality, almude	2	880	111	Ale, XX, do.	2	880	67
				Ditto, do.	2	880	22
Beer, a better sort, do.	2	880	222	Cyder, do.	2	880	8
Stout, do.	2	880	56	Whiskey, do.	2	880	56
Ale, of common quality, do.	2	880	111	Rum, do.	2		1
Ditto, XX, do.	2	880	222	Vinegar, do.	0	0	167

The duty on the above malt liquors, previous to the peace of 1834, was 18 per cent, more or less; and the importations averaged 350 to 400 old pipes, the duty amounting to 3,200,000 rees, to 1,800,000 rees annually. Since that period to the present time, a period of 8 years, not more than 6 pipes have been imported for consumption; the duty amounting only to 518,400 rees during that time; thus showing by the table above, the loss to the Portuguese revenue, in consequence of the high duties, without benefit to the government or their subjects.

There are three manufactories of malt liquor in the kingdom, and the proprietors are, viz., one Frenchman, one German, and one Englishman.

The duties on hams, bacon, and porter are said to be prohibitory. The duty, 1680 rees per arroba, is equal to 32½ per cent; the duty of 1200 rees per arroba on pork and lard, to 75 per cent on pork, and 37½ per cent on lard. The duty on cheese 40 to 50 per cent. The duty on beef to 78 per cent. In 1828, when the duty on butter was moderate, 53,601 barrels were imported into Lisbon from Ireland. In 1841, 8919 barrels only.

The pretence of encouraging the rearing of live stock and supporting agriculture have been the usual fallacious arguments used for raising and for countenancing the high duties on butter, cheese, pork, lard,—and upon corn and grain of all kinds.

CLASS IX.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

English Names.	Portuguese Names.	Cost of Goods at the Custom House.	Present Duty per lb.	Present Duty per cent.	Per cent.
		reis.	reis.		
Brussels carpets	Alcatifas [illegible]	500 per [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent.	51
Kidderminster ditto	Ditas [illegible]	500 do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	143
Persians	Persas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
Tartan blankets	Cobertoras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83
Linseys	Burel pura	500 per pc.	180	6 500 per pc.	50
Estamenhas	Estamenhas	[illegible]	180	[illegible]	46
Welsh	Meia de lan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38
Ancos	Ancos	7 222 per pc.	180	[illegible] per pc.	24
Cambrics	Cambraias	[illegible]	180	[illegible]	150
Flannels	Baetas	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	42
Duroys	Duroys ou Burlas	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	42
Cockets	Cangas ou Barracanes	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	19
Kerseys	Meias [illegible]	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	12
Bombazines	Bramantes	[illegible]	360	[illegible]	12
Crapes	Rotas	28 000 per pc.	[illegible]	[illegible] per pc.	24
Bombazets	Rotas de Lutos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Durants	Baetas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Serges	Serr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Woollen stuffs	Lans	360 per cent.	[illegible]	180 per cent.	24
Woollen goods	Obras [illegible]	28 000 per pc.	[illegible]	[illegible] per pc.	24
Baizes	Baetas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Serges	Baetinha de cor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Druggets	Droguetes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Gloves of [illegible]	Peuscos [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Caps	Carapuças	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent.	35
Cassimeres	Cassimiras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
Flannels	Flanelas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
Castorines	Castorins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38
Coverlids	Cobertas de Cama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	145
Woollen [illegible]	Obras [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per 100	116
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Worsted yarn	Linha	1 000 each	180	180 per lb.	22
Mixtures	Mistos	24 111 per pc.	1 080	18 000 per pc.	84
Blankets	Cobertores	1 000 each	720	840 each	72
Delaine de soie	Cotim de cassa de seda	1 000 do.	360	480 do.	24
Ditto, printed	Ditto, estampado	1 000 do.	540	675 do.	33
Delaine shawls	Chailes de cassa de lan	800 do.	1 200	1 440 do.	120
Ditto, Jackets	Jaquetas de [illegible]	722 do.	1 080	720 do.	150
Woollen mixed piece cloth	Panno [illegible]	500 to 1 000 p. cop.	540	540 do.	68
[illegible]		1 200 to 2 100 do.	600	525 do.	38
— superfine, England		2 400 to [illegible]	600	600 do.	29
Orleans cloth	3-4 Lancasha lisa com trenlo	6 068 per pc.	360	3 [illegible] per pc.	50
Figured Orleans	— Lancasha lavrada, com cigo	7 800 do.	360	3 [illegible] do.	50
Cotton mixed linings	3-4 Bramante fustada, ditto	4 222 do.	360	2 [illegible] do.	24
Fustians	— [illegible] ditto, ditto	10 222 do.	360	[illegible] do.	24
Jeans	— Grossa [illegible]	12 222 do.	360	4 [illegible] do.	11
Moleskins	3-4 Bramante fustada, 4 fios	5 111 do.	360	[illegible] do.	60
Cotton and [illegible]	Veludos, ditto	10 [illegible] do.	540	[illegible] do.	24

The lower qualities of woollen cloths are completely excluded from the Portuguese market, except by contraband, at the same time that the provinces are overrun with Spanish cloth smuggled across the frontiers. In case of dispute with the customs regarding quality, the goods may be taken by them with an addition of 30 per cent, as is the custom in England.

Under the treaty of 1810, cloths were divided into four classes, according to the invoice prices; viz.,

Goods up to	Paid duty on	At [illegible] per cent.	Per Yard	Exchange	Equal to
[illegible] per yard	[illegible] reis per cor cado	9 reis per cor cado	120 reis	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent. on [illegible]
4s. to 11s. 11d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12s. to 20s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Above 20s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above were the actual duties paid before the rate of 360 reis per lb. was levied in 1837.

Late duty, . 360 reis per lb. are 1s. 7½*d* equal to 27 per cent on 6s.
Present duty . 600 „ „ 2s. 8½*d*. „ 45 „ „

By the tariff of 1837, the duty of 300 reis per lb. was subject to a deduction of 15 per cent in favour of Portuguese vessels, and only to a charge of 3 per cent for emoluments.

That is to 15 per cent, or . . 54 reis.

Duty by Portuguese vessels . 300
Add 3 per cent. . . 9 for emoluments

315 reis = 1s. 5d. = 23½ per cent on 6s

By the Tariff of 1841, the duty of 600 reis per lb. is subject to no deduction, and the charge for emoluments is augmented to 6 per cent = 636 reis, or 48 per cent.

List of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, on which the Duties in Portugal have been calculated by British Merchants at Lisbon, according to the Value of the Articles Imported into Portugal from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLES.	Duties in Portuguese Money		Rate per cent	ARTICLES	Duties in Portuguese Money		Rate per cent
	rs.	r.			rs.	r.	
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				Printed muslins, from 21 threads and upwards . . lb.	0	600	50
Cotton twist and under 40 . lb	0	0	36	— ditto, assuming to higher value . . . . . do	0	750	62½
— ditto grey 41 to 80 . . . do	0	750	various rates.	— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	8	41
— ditto 81 to 120 . . . . do	0	1,50		Painted muslin handker-			
— ditto 121 and above . . . do	0	2,25		chiefs, up to 20 threads . do	0	450	37½
— Unbleached or dyed, 40 and under . . . . . do	0	90	47	— ditto, higher value . . do	0	675	56¼
— ditto 41 to 80 . . . . do	0	1,35	various rates.	— ditto from 21 threads and upwards . . . . . do	0	1,35	75
— ditto 81 to 120 . . . . do	0	2,25		— ditto, as they rise in value do	0	2,25	112½
— ditto 121 and above . . do	0	3,60		— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	3	150
— ditto washed for sewing, grey, bleached, or dyed, 1 to 40 . . . . . do	0	1,05	54	— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	1,50	75
— ditto 41 to 80 . . . . do	0	2,25	various rates.	White muslin handkerchiefs, various Borders, from 21 threads and upwards . d	0	60	45
— ditto 81 to 120 . . . . do	0	4,50		— ditto, coloured Handker-			
— do 121 and above . . . do	1	0,00		kerchiefs, N° 2 . . do	0	4,00	37
Wick for candles . . . . cwt	0	4,50		— ditto, ditto, N° 3 . . do	0	4,50	45
Cotton canvas and bagging do	0	90		ditto, ditto, coloured Handker-	0	6,00	54
Grey cloth, called grey stouts, up to 14 threads . . . do	0	45	22	— ditto, coloured dyed borders, tamboured corners, and plain . . . . . do,	0	1,50	56¼
— ditto from 15 to 21 threads do	0	75	28	— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	2,00	75
White cottons with glazed finish, from 15 threads and upwards . . . . . do	0	70	21	Plain white tarcots, from 21			
— ditto . . . . . do,	0	70	21	threads and upwards . . .	0	600	4
— ditto . . . . . do	0	70	10	— ditto, ditto, as they rise in value . . . . . do	0	8,00	53
Cottons woven with dyed thread, up to 16 threads . do	0	300	12	— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	6,00	45
— ditto, averaging as they vary in value . . . . do	0	450	17	— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	6,00	44
— ditto, ditto . . . . . do,	0	600	24	— ditto, ditto, ... do	0	8,00	45
dyed or dresses, shawls, or handkerchiefs up to 16 threads . . . . . do	0	300	22	— ditto, ditto . . . . do	0	4,00	44
— ditto of higher value . do	0	450	30	White cotton twills . .	0	1,50	56
cotton, from 17 threads and upwards . . . . . do	0	4,50	33	— ditto, higher value . do	0	2,00	44
— ditto, in dresses, shawls, or handkerchiefs . . . do	0	4,50	17	Printed twills, shawls and handkerchiefs .	0	1,50	56
White cambrics, of 21 threads and upwards . . . . do	0	1,50	75	Coloured twills, called shirts, coarse with dyed flax or	0	3,00	41
— ditto, as they rise in value do	0	2,25	37	— barred in the loom ready for			
— ditto, ditto . . . . . do	0	3,00	24	use off . . . . . do	0	4,50	41
Coloured cambrics, dyed in the piece . . . . . do	0	2,25	75	— ditto, higher value . do	0	6,00	37
— ditto in shawls, dresses, handkerchiefs, or other shapes do,	0	4,50	33	White drills . . . . d	0	1,50	37
— ditto, ditto, of higher value do,	0	6,00	44	— ditto, higher value . do	0	2,00	31
Coloured cambrics woven with dyed thread . . . do	0	2,25	20	Fancy articles woven with dyed thread . . . . lb	1	2,00	67
— ditto, of higher value . do	0	2,10	28	— ditto, ditto . . . . do			
ditto, in shawls, handkerchiefs, &c . . . . . do	1	1,13	21	rise in value . . . d	0	1,50	75
— ditto, of higher value . do	0	1,12	19	— ditto, ditto . . . . do	0	2,00	50
				ditto, ditto . . . . do	0	4,00	67
				— ditto, ditto . . . . do	0	3,00	75
				ditto, ditto . . . . do	0	4,00	8
				Striped Canvas, 4 4 . . do	0	3,00	8
				Woven workers, 4 4 . . do	0	3,00	38
				Coloured striped			
				printed . . . . lb	0	3,00	32

continued

ARTICLES	Duties in Portuguese Moeys.	Rate per cent.
	m. r.	
Cambric handkerchiefs, unbordered		
ditto		
Black worked handkerchiefs		
— ditto ditto		
Black bandanas		
ditto		
Printed woven shawls		
Nankeen handkerchiefs, dyed		
ditto, higher value		
ditto, dyed		
Printed cottons, not exceeding 1 shilling		
Printed cottons, exceeding 1 shilling per		
Printed cottons, per		
Printed cottons, per		
Printed cottons, per		
Printed cottons, per		
— ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
— ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
ditto, ditto		
Bengal shawls, 1 to 2		
ditto		
ditto		
— ditto		
Lappet muslin shawls,		
white		
— ditto, coloured		
Red coloured shawls		
Striped shawls		
Harness webbing		
ditto, high		
Printed muslin, 1 to 2		
Shirting, 2 and upwards		
ditto		
ditto		
White muslin, plain		
Jaconet and Cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed		
ditto, ditto, hemmed and corners		
White cambrics, 12 yards		
Bird's-eye cravats		
Linen cord, for ladies		
Plain cord		
Plain cord, white, 3 yards		
ditto, black		
ditto ditto		
Turkey red check handkerchiefs		
ditto, black & spot		
ditto, ditto		
Turkey red and white shawls		
ditto		
Black and damask shawls per dozen		
Printed quilting		
ditto		
ditto		
ditto		

ARTICLES	Duties in Portuguese Money	Rate per cent.	ARTICLES	Duties in Portuguese Money	Rate per cent.
	m r				
Brown Linsey's Glass [illegible]	0 [illegible]	17	White cotton stockings [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Oats Steps [illegible]	0 [illegible]	Free	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
Ornamental work [illegible]	0 [illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Rhenish Lorgnettes [illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	17	White [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	0 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snuff-boxes, plain, coloured [illegible]	0 [illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
Brush casting [illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
Muslin dresses, printed, [illegible]			White [illegible]		
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	48
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	31
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
Frontal de fume, or fume [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parasols and sunshades [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambrics [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The present rate of Duty paid on various Articles of Earthenware and Porcelain in Portugal.

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE. As specified in Class XXIII. of Tariff	Value for Customs Duties	Present Duty. Per Dozen	Per Ar.	Per Dozen	Per cent.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
EARTHENWARE, NOT TRANSPARENT	FAIANCE, OU TRANSPARENTE.					
White [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coloured [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printed [illegible]	A loiça de [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printed patterns [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHINA	LOUÇA, TRANSPARENTE	Rs	Per Ar. Rs	Per Dozen Rs	Per cent.
Transparent, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Painted with [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold gilt [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GLASS WARE					
Black wave, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silvered [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Duties actually paid upon the following Hardwares and Cutlery, chiefly the Manufacture of Birmingham and Sheffield

ARTICLES	Duty paid	Rate per cent.	ARTICLES	Duty paid	Rate per cent.
	30 r	ad val.		30 r	ad val.
Iron wire [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Pocket knives, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Horse [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	knives [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Polished [illegible]	[illegible]	30 to 60	— [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*— [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Penknives [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Razors [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Razors, according to quality [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cast or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cast iron, or malleable iron, scissors [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* [illegible]

ARTICLES.	Duty paid.	Rate per cent. ad val.
Cast-headed bills or nails	qntl	120 to 130
Cast-iron pots, kettles, and cauldrons	qntl	130
Casting-sand used in	qntl	130
Cast or wrought iron cocks, locks, and keys, hinges, screws, and nails, hammers, anvils, and vices	qntl	130
Cast or wrought iron stoves, grates, and fire-backs, and all other articles of cast or wrought iron not enumerated	qntl	130
Chains, all sorts	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and all	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and all other	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and all other articles	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and all other articles not	qntl	130
Copper, brass, and tin wire, gilt, silvered, or plated, and drawn, and covered with silk, and mixed with gold or silver, and woven, and embroidered, and made into, and ornamented, and finished, and all other articles not enumerated

Silver Coins.—New crusado, equal to 480 reis; half, equal to 240 reis; fourth, equal to 120 reis; eighth, equal to 60 reis; testoon, equal to 100 reis; half testoon, equal to 50 reis; vinten, equal to 20 reis.

There are also copper coins of 10, 5, 3, and 1½ reis.

There are two modes of payment in Portugal; one is called "metal," or specie; the other "lei," or according to law. Bills of exchange are paid in lei, as are all other articles, if no agreement is made to pay in metal. Lei is one half specie, and the other paper currency. This paper currency was issued or established in July, 1797, and bears an interest of 6 per cent. It is subject to great fluctuation in its value. In the first year of its issue it was at a discount of 1 and 2 per cent. It has augmented occasionally to 15, 20, and 25 per cent; and as times go, to 30 per cent, although large quantities of the paper are regularly called in. During the invasion by the French in 1807, it was at a discount of 50 per cent. There is now but a small quantity of it in circulation.

Commercial Weights.—8 ounces, equal to 1 ounce; 16 ounces, equal to 1 pound or libra; 32 pounds, equal to 1 arroba; 4 arrobas equal to 1 quintal; 13½ quintals, equal to 1 ton; 83 Portuguese pounds, equal to 88lbs. avoirdupois, or 100lbs. Portuguese = 101·10 English.

Measure for Corn, Salt, &c.—64 meopias, equal to 32 outavas; 32 outavas, equal to 16 quartos; 16 quartos, equal to 8 meyos; 8 meyos, equal to 1 alqueire; 1 alqueires, equal to 1 fanega; 15 fanegas, equal to 1 moyo. The alqueire contains 817 cubic inches. 50 alqueires are equal to 19 bushels; the Moyo = 22·3 bushels.

Liquid Measure.—1248 quartillos, equal to 312 canadas; 312 canadas, equal to 26 almudes; 21 almudes, equal to 1 pipa; 18 almudes, equal to 1 barril; 2 pipas, equal to one tonelada. An almude is equal to nearly 4.37 English wine gallons.

Long Measure.—8 inches, equal to 1 palma, or 8.8·9 English inches; 3 palmos, equal to 1 covado; 1 covado is equal to 26.2·3 English inches. 1 Portuguese pe, or foot, 12.91 inches English; 1 vara 43.2.

Coffee, rice, cocoa, sugar, and almonds are sold by the arroba; cotton, indigo, and pepper by the pound; oil by the almude; wine by the pipe; corn by the alqueire, and salt by the moyo.

STATEMENT of various Foreign Articles, together with the respective quantities of the same, which shall be permitted to pay the ordinary duties on their re-exportation, in Portuguese vessels, as provisions for the ships' crews, both on their voyage out and home

ARTICLES.	Quantities allowed for each person for the voyage.
Rice	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]
Beef or pork, cured and cold [illegible]	[illegible]

DUTIES ON FOREIGN CORN.

Donna Maria, by the grace of God, &c. &c. Be it known to all my subjects, that the General Cortes and Deputies of the Portuguese nation have enacted, and I have sanctioned the following law:—

The General Cortes, &c. have decreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I. The importation of foreign grain and flour, of potatoes, and of bread, either for home consumption, or for the purpose of being warehoused, is prohibited in all the ports of the kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves.

§ Are excepted from the above restriction:—

1. Certain parties privileged as regards these duties.
2. Those which are specified by this law.

II. Should the harvest prove insufficient for the home consumption, the government shall authorize the admission of such a supply of foreign grain, as may meet the deficiency.

§ 1. The quantity, description, and quality of the grain to be admitted, shall be set forth in a decree published by the government.

2. Such importation of foreign grain, can only be made at the maritime ports of Lisbon, Oporto, and Faro.

3. Before the entry of such grain is permitted at Lisbon, it shall be inspected by the inspector-general of the public corn market, the council of the districts of Lisbon and Santarem, and also by the administration of the company das Lezirias.

The same course shall be followed by the district councils at Oporto, Braga, and Vianna, before foreign grain is admitted at Oporto.

The like course is to be adopted by the district council and the municipal chamber, at Faro, previously to the admission of foreign grain at that port.

4. The importation of grain, at the land frontier custom-houses, shall not be permitted until previous information respecting the same shall have been given to the district council, and to the municipal chamber of the capital of the district. The necessary intelligence being so given, the district council and municipal chamber shall name the port, or ports, at which the importation shall take place; and the government shall provisionally designate these ports, in the order permitting the importation.

5. In addition to the foregoing regulations, the government shall oblige the various district councils to publish annually, after the harvest, an account showing the amount of corn grown in their respective districts, together with the estimated consumption in these localities. The government are to be in possession of such returns previous to the 30th November in each year.

III. Foreign corn, admitted for consumption into the port of Lisbon, shall pay, in addition to the ordinary price of sale, the duties established by the edict of 15th October, 1824, the which are continued by the law of 31st March, 1827; viz., on soft wheat 100 reis; on hard wheat 200 reis, the alqueire of 3,07 gallons, or about 8s. the quarter for soft, and 16s. hard wheat.

1. Foreign corn, admitted for consumption at Oporto and Faro, shall pay similar duties to those above referred to, which have been under these laws established for regulating the duty on foreign grain in those ports.

2. Foreign grain admitted at the land customs, shall pay the following rates of duty; viz., wheat, 100 reis per alqueire; rye, 60 reis ditto; barley, 40 reis ditto.

IV. The government shall lay annually before the Cortes, a detailed statement, setting forth the actual state and working of this law.

V. The proprietors in the province of Alem Sojo, whose corn lands are situated within five leagues of the Spanish frontier, shall be obliged, after harvest in each year, to make a return to the chiefs of the administrative council, or to the parochial regedor, of the quantity and description of corn, which may be in their possession.

The inhabitants of the other provinces shall, in like manner, make returns to the municipalities adjacent to the Spanish frontier.

1. The correctness of these declarations shall be scrupulously examined by the proper authorities; and in case they be found fraudulent, either by exhibiting too large or too small a quantity, the parties making the declarations, shall, in such case be compelled to give up the difference in quantity, so over or under stated.

2. The declarations shall be made immediately after the general harvest, and published by edict in the respective parochial districts.

3. The owners and merchants who may desire to carry their corn before the respective councils, shall obtain the proper official document, after the declaration has been made. Such permit shall be regularly attested according to the declarations, and shall have affixed thereto the form of discharge.

4. These permits shall be upon stamped paper, of Portuguese manufacture, but without a seal. The administrators and registers shall not be entitled to any remuneration for granting these documents, but their assistants shall receive 5 reis, if the quantity of grain named in the permit does not exceed 20 alqueires; 10 reis, if 20 alqueires and under 10 mojos; and 20 reis, if exceeding the latter amount.

VI. The edict of the 15th of October, 1824, shall remain in full effect, where not contrary to the provisions of the present law.

VII. The legislative enactments prior to the decree of 10th of January of the current year, for the regulating of the corn trade of Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores shall remain in force.

VIII. The disposition of Article IX. of the edict of 15th of October, 1824, which prohibited the importation of national flour into the ports of the kingdom, is revoked, as well as all other enactments, contrary to the spirit of this law.

VIII. This law shall not come into operation until three months after its publication, with respect to vessels arriving from the Black Sea and Russia (except those from the port of Riga), nor until after two months for those coming from North America and 1½ months for those arriving from any other ports, Riga excepted.

We charge all the authorities concerned in the execution of his law into operation, to see that it be carried into full and complete effect.

The minister, secretary of state for the finance department, shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Done at the palace of Necessidades, this 14th day of September, 1837.

ALIENS.—The following privileges have been granted to foreigners residing within the dominions of Portugal; either by treaty or by Royal allowance.

1. They are exempted from paying any of the duties or taxes called peidios, pedas, fintas, talhas, presidios, servicos, or from rendering any such personal services as are commanded by the king or by his council to his subjects.

2. They are not compelled to conduct prisoners, even when tendered a compensation for so doing.

3. They are exempted from the land and sea service.

4. They are not to be charged against their will, with any office, civil, military, or legal.

5. They are not to be deprived by any act of *apozentadoria** of their dwelling-houses, but on the contrary, they shall enjoy an exemption from it in respect to their dwellings, food, or any other property belonging to them, and they shall have the privilege of obtaining horses, carriages, houses, provisions, or such other articles as they may want, paying for the same according to law.

6. They are allowed to ride on mules or horses over any part of the kingdom and its dependencies.†

7. They are permitted to buy or sell at their will, or by factors or servants, all kinds of merchandize which are allowed to be sold by law.

8. They have the privilege of one year, in the event of war, for settling their business and carrying away their property, free of duty.

9. They are exempted from the payment of duties on provisions which they may receive from abroad for their own use, or for that of their families, on making oath that they are not intended for sale.

10. They are allowed to have weights and scales in their houses for their own use.

11. In case of their death, any property which they may not have disposed of by will, is to be delivered to the consular agent of their nation, first paying the debts due in the kingdom.

12. The *Corregidor de Civel da Citade* in Lisbon, and the *Corregidor de Commarca*, are their judges, *conservadores*, to maintain their privileges, and to try any suit, either civil or criminal, in which they may be plaintiffs or defendants. No officer of justice is to use any violence against them, nor to arrest them, nor to enter their domiciles, under a penalty of twenty crusados to the use of the foreigner, except authorized thereto by a written order from the judge conservador, and except whilst in pursuit of any malefactor actually found in flagrant crime.

12. In case of an arrest being decreed against them, they are to enjoy the privilege of "homage," which is, that they shall be carried to the castle of St. Jorge, if in Lisbon, under an act of "homage," which shall be recorded on the occasion, according to the

* *Apozentadoria* is a seizure or injunction.

† *Note.*—In former times this privilege was denied to Jews, Moors, and some persons of the poorer classes.

custom. They are not to be put in irons, but are always to be kept under the sanction of the "homage" which is granted to them. And if the cause of their arrest is such as will justify their being released on bail, they are to be set at liberty without delay, or they may be placed under civil arrest in their own houses, according to the nature of the prosecution.

13. They are not to be incommoded with any seizures, attachments, arrests, sequestrations, or distresses on their chattels, or appurtenances of personal use, nor on their furniture. N.B. This privilege appertains rather to consular agents who are not merchants.

14. These privileges are extended to their factors, servants, or clerks, provided the number does not exceed six persons.

15. The children of an alien by a Portuguese woman are considered aliens; but those of an alien woman, by a Portuguese husband, are deemed to be subjects of Portugal.

16. Foreign merchants are exempted from paying the duty called "Decima de Maneyo."

17. Aliens are not subject to the sumptuary law against profusion: they may use lace of gold or silver on the liveries of their servants, or on their carriages, &c.

18. If any officer of justice, or any other person, should disregard any of these privileges or exemptions, the transgressor is subject to a fine of 50 crusados.

CHAPTER III.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL, even before the days of King Emanuel, and of the celebrated Albuquerque, was justly celebrated for the adventurous spirit of its navigators. Its commerce was also extensive, if the area and population of Portugal be compared with those of Spain. The trade of Portugal has, however, even when Brazil formed one of her colonies, been greatly overrated; although there is no doubt of its having greatly declined.

The foreign trade of the port is chiefly confined to Lisbon and Oporto. The exports consist chiefly of wine, salt, and raw produce. The imports, of manufactured goods, colonial produce, corn, and flour.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE OF LISBON.

Lisbon is conveniently and beautifully situated on the right bank of the Tagus, and a few miles from its entrance. Latitude, 38 deg. 42 min. N.; longitude, 9 deg. 6 min. W. The population is estimated at 250,000, including negroes, mulattoes, and various mixed races. This capital, viewed from any commanding distance, as it stretches up the hills, with its churches, convents, palaces, and other edifices, with the white houses that extend and rise above the quays has, like Constantinople, a splendid aspect. Like those, also, of the Turkish capital, the streets of Lisbon are among the most filthy in the world; while, unlike the Turks, the inhabitants, excepting the merchants and higher classes, are the dirtiest in Christendom.

The harbour or port of Lisbon is capacious, deep within, and convenient, having broad quays, which extend for more than two miles in front of the city. The southern channel over the bar has a depth of 6 fathoms, or 36 feet; the north, 4 fathoms.

Of the small number of sea-going ships engaged in the foreign trade, few belong to the port. It is not estimated that more than 50 vessels, of from 60 to 300 tons, and some larger, are now engaged in trading with South America, China, and the East Indies, and exporting salt from St. Ubes to Cork, and importing Irish butter in return; from 290 to 320 vessels are said to be employed in the coasting trade. Formerly, it is stated that about 400 ships, of from 300 to 600 tons, were employed in the navigation between Lisbon and Brazil.

The exports are wine, oil, fruit, salt, &c. The imports are chiefly hemp, flax, and linens from Russia; iron, steel, timber, pitch, tar, and salt-fish, from the Baltic; corn, linens, &c., from Germany and Holland; silks and clothing from France; woollens, cottons, hardwares, coals, &c., from England, and cod-fish from Newfoundland.

By the following decree, Lisbon was declared a free port, or a port with warehousing privileges, and for the admission of the vessels of all nations.

ARTICLE I. The port of Lisbon is free to all merchant vessels of every country not at war with Portugal, and every kind of merchandize and articles of commerce will be admitted into it for deposit, wheresoever produced, or under whatsoever flag imported.

II. Even in case of war the merchandize deposited shall not be liable to embargo or confiscation. On the contrary, all private property which may be lying in the said port, or shall afterwards be introduced under a friendly or neutral flag, shall be religiously respected.

III. The merchandize thus admitted for deposit shall be allowed to be freely exported, subject only to the payment of a duty of one per cent, and for the charge of warehouse, labourers, and port watch, up to the time of its being re-shipped.

IV. Whenever merchandize is not introduced for the purpose of being warehoused, but of being transferred from one vessel to another, it shall be subject to the payment of a duty of two per cent, and the expences of the port watch, regulated according to a reasonable proportion.

V. The duty on the transhipment or re-exportation of the merchandize, shall be levied according to the custom-house value of the articles, or where no custom-house value exists, according to the invoice price; and in the absence of both these rules, it shall be levied ad valorem.

VI. No merchandize shall pay warehouse room for the first year, but at the conclusion of that period it shall pay a monthly rent, for such time as it may be left in the warehouses.

¶ From this rule all merchandize is excepted which, on account of its inflammable nature, cannot be deposited in the custom-house. In this case it must be placed in private warehouses at the cost of the parties.

VII. All the duties pressing on Portuguese navigation shall be reduced, in order to render it less expensive, and to enable it to compete with foreign navigation.

VIII. All merchandize and articles of commerce, in the head custom-house at Lisbon, or in the warehouses under its inspection, shall be considered as in deposit, for the purpose of enjoying all the benefits of this decree, just the same as if they had been subsequently introduced.

IX. All the provisions of the present decree shall be extended to the city of Oporto, as soon as the measures necessary to facilitate its execution shall be taken.

X. All licences are abolished, except in cases of extreme urgency. The clearance for consumption will continue according to the present system, until the proper alterations shall, after due consideration, be determined by law.

XI. All laws and provisions contrary to the present decree are revoked. The minister for the affairs of finance will take notice thereof, and see to its execution.

Palace of the Necessidades, March 22, 1834.

PORT REGULATIONS.—1. The present limits of the port of Lisbon, extend to Paço d'Arcos, where vessels are to submit to the customs' police, and sanitary regulations. Before passing the bar, vessels must heave to, in order to receive on board a customs' officer.

2. When the latter is taken on board, a flag must be hoisted by his order, to denote the same to the customs.

3. When the vessel has been visited at Paço d'Arcos, the captain must pursue his course direct for Lisbon, unless stopped for sanitary reasons, in which case he will receive the necessary instructions how to act.

4. Each captain must have his manifest in duplicate, signed by him, and certified by the Portuguese consular agent, or, in his absence, by the local authorities at the port from which the vessel sailed. The manifest must contain the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the port from which it sailed, the names of the merchants who consigned the cargo, and those to whom the goods may be consigned, with the quantity and kind of the articles, with marks and numbers on the margin.

5. When the customs' officers are once on board, and present the captain with a copy of these regulations, he is then bound to deliver them one of his manifests with all the other papers referring to the character of his cargo, with a sworn declaration of his crew, passengers and their luggage; of his remaining provisions: the officer is then to inform him, that he may, if necessary, amend his manifest, under the penalty of any article omitted being seized.

6. All letters must also be delivered to the officer of customs; or pay nine times the amount of postage.

7. The entry being then regularly made, all passengers' luggage shall, as soon as possible, be taken to the custom-house to be examined.

8. If the captain should delay giving his manifest, after the prescribed time of twenty-four hours, he shall pay double port dues: other fines shall be levied for omissions in the manifest of goods found on board.

9. If a captain brings no manifest, but makes the entry otherwise regularly, he shall in addition to the regular duties, pay only 5 per cent ad valorem on goods.

10. The captain is obliged to anchor his vessel where directed by the anchorage or port officer.

11. Each contravention of anchoring, will subject him to a fine equal to half the port dues.

12. Exceptions are drawn from anchors, &c. driven by force of weather.

Other necessary regulations will be given to the captain by the port officer.

No one can go on board a vessel loading or discharging, without the permission of the customs' officer.

The usual time allowed to discharge is six days, four days more in case of need may be accorded. The regulations of the port are translated into different languages, and the copy delivered to any captain, will be in the language of his country, in order that he may not plead controvertion in ignorance.

PORT CHARGES.—These, including tonnage duties on a vessel of 300 tons, amount to about 12*l.* sterling. Vessels sailing without a cargo, pay for lights, 200 reis per cent, instead of 50 reis, in order to encourage the export trade. Commission 2½ per cent, and del credere 2½ per cent.

There is a bank and insurance office in Lisbon.

The ports of St. Ubes, Faro, and Figueira, are outports of Lisbon.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at each of the principal Ports within the Consulate of Lisbon, in the Year, 1835.

LISBON.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American	21	4,499	21	4,499
Austrian	11	3,545	11	3,545
Brazilian	41	11,478	41	11,474
British	328	34,959	317	37,038
Belgian	2	1,115	2	1,115
Bremen	6	1,264	6	1,264
Danish	19	3,160	19	3,160
Dutch	64	6,415	64	6,415
French	33	3,433	33	3,433
Greek	1	200	1	200
Hamburg	13	2,770	13	2,770
Hanoverian	23	2,198	23	2,198
Neapolitan	7	1,382	7	1,382
Prussian	4	646	4	646
Russian	24	6,174	24	6,174
Roman	2	414	2	414
Sardinian	16	2,861	16	2,861
Swedish	87	13,512	87	13,512
Tuscan	6	602	6	602
Spanish	12	688	12	688
Portuguese	249	26,410	249	26,410
Ditto coasters	757	27,053	757	27,053
Total	1736	161,299	1725	160,379

Of the British, 59 arrived in ballast, and 57 with fish from Newfoundland

ST. UBES

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.		
	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargoes.
					£
Swedish	80	17,141	80	17,141	10,500
French	36	5,060	36	5,060	3,000
American	25	10,700	25	10,700	6,250
Russian	17	4,133	17	4,133	3,000
Prussian	11	3,139	11	3,139	2,000
Dutch	10	1,817	10	1,817	1,145
Danish	9	1,934	9	1,934	1,200
British	9	879	9	879	3,000
Hanoverian	4	681	4	681	400
Belgian	4	560	4	560	400
Mecklenburg	1	382	1	382	225
Bremen	1	161	1	161	100
Brazilian	1	191	1	191	50
Portuguese	39	5,320	39	5,320	7,500
Total	247	52,290	247	52,290	40,370

REMARKS.—The Swedish vessels imported about 100*l.* worth of deals, and the Portuguese from Ireland about 500*l.* worth of earthenware and butter

The exports consist almost entirely of salt and fruit. The English took 2150 chests of oranges, the French 5200, and other nations about 1200 boxes. The English also took 1000 quintals of cork-wood. The Portuguese all went to England or Ireland, and, besides salt, took 1000 chests of fruit and 300 quintals of cork-wood.

FARO.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
Portuguese	15	386	503	5	78	51
Spanish	7	201	..	7	201	253
Neapolitan	1	84	..	1	84	88
Sardinian	1	148	..	1	148	300
Dutch	1	111	..	1	111	320
Total	25	933		15	622	1212

FIGUEIRA.

COUNTRIES.	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels	Tonnage	Value of Cargoes
			£			£
Hanoverian	2	210	..	2	210	2365
Swedish	5	530	6,308	5	530	1578
Danish	1	356	3,721	4	356	1833
Brazilian	1	130	..	1	130	330
Total	12	1226	10,029	12	1226	6106

RETURN of the British and Foreign Trade to the Port of Lisbon, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1842.

Entered: British ships, 351, 49,267 tons, 4117 men; American ships, 15; Austrian, 10; Belgian, 9; Brazilian, 12; Danish, 28; Dutch, 44; French, 25; Hamburgian, 6; Hanoverian, 10; Lubec, 1; Mecklenburg, 1; Neapolitan, 5; Oldenburg, 2; Prussian, 2; Russian, 39; Sardinian, 18; Spanish, 22; Swedish, 68; Tuscan, 1; Portuguese, 1120. Total, 1789. It has not been possible to ascertain the tonnage and other particulars of foreign vessels. Sailed: British ships, 340; 47,943 tons; 4034 men. Other ships, same numbers as arrived.

Of the 351 British vessels that arrived, there were from Great Britain, with general cargoes, 90; coals, 85; ballast, 22; iron, 8; butter, 4; coals and machinery, 1; iron and coals, 2; iron and tin, 2; machinery, 2; horses, 6: from Oporto, in ballast, 2; Cephalonia, currants, 1; Oran, ballast, 1; Gibraltar, ballast, 3, cork and bark, 1; Larache (Africa), leeches, 3; Civita Vecchia, wheat, 1; Sierra Leone, timber, 1; Vianna, ballast, 4; Genoa, wheat, 1; Newfoundland, fish, 28; Malta, wheat, 1; Gijon, ballast, 1; Malaga, ballast, 3; Figueira, salt, 1, ballast, 1; St. Michael's, ballast, 6; Maranhao, cotton, 1; Terceira, ballast, 2; Jersey, fish, 1, ballast, 1; Guernsey, ballast, 3; Leghorn, wheat, 1; Teneriffe, wine, 1; Odessa, wheat, 1; Seville, ballast, 2; Dort (Holland), ballast, 1; St. Lucar, ballast, 1; Taganrok, wheat, 1; British steamers from Falmouth, with mail and general cargo, 52; from London, in ballast, 2. Total, 351.

Of the 340 British vessels departed, there were for Great Britain, with fruit, 127; general cargoes, 27; wine and fruit, 9; wheat, 3; salt, 7; cork, 1; salt and onions, 1; salt and wine, 2; salt and fruit, 1; ballast, 1; wine, 1; cork and bark, 1; bones, 1; wine and cork, 1; for Sierra Leone, general cargo, 1; Newfoundland, salt, 22, salt and fruit, 2; Monte Video, salt, 9; Larache, general cargo, 1, ballast, 2; Gibraltar, wheat, 1, fish, 5, ballast, 3; Lima, general cargo, 1; Malaga, ballast, 5; Palermo, ballast, 1; Figueira, ballast, 2; Vianna, ballast, 1, fish, 1; St. Michael's, ballast, 1; Maranhao, general cargo, 1; Quebec, salt and fruit, 2; Sines, ballast, 4; Demerara, ballast, 2; St. Ubes, ballast, 24; Cadiz, general cargo, 1, iron, 1, ballast, 1, butter, 1; Oporto, ballast, 1; Valencia, fish, 1; Alicant, fish, 2; Denia, ballast, 1; Malta, horses, 1; Rio Grande, salt, 1; St. Helena, general cargo, 1: British steamers departed for Cadiz, with part cargoes, 52; Gibraltar, in ballast, 2. Total, 340.

ST. UBES, 1842.

Of the 33 British vessels that arrived, there were from Great Britain, in ballast, 3; with iron, 1; Oporto, in ballast, 1; Lisbon, in ballast, 22; Vianna, in ballast, 1; Malaga, in ballast, 2; Guernsey, in ballast, 1; Faro, in ballast, 1; Gibraltar, in ballast, 1.

Of the 33 British vessels that departed, there were for Great Britain, with cork-wood, 1, cork and fruit, 5, fruit, 9, cork 3, salt and cork, 2, salt, 6; Monte Video, salt, 2; Riga, cork and salt, 1, River Plate, salt, 2; Guernsey, fruit, 1; Norway, salt, 1.

PORT OF FIGUEIRA, 1842.

Of the 25 British vessels arrived, there were from Great Britain, in ballast, 1, with fish, 2, iron and coals, 2; Newfoundland, fish, 13; Arichat (Canada), fish, 1; Jersey, fish, 1; Lisbon, ballast, 2.

Of the 25 British vessels departed, there were, for Great Britain, with wine, 1, wine and cork, 1, wine and fruit, 1; Newfoundland, salt, 19; Jersey, salt and wine, 1; Lisbon, ballast, 1; Malaga, ballast, 1.

PORT OF VIANNA, 1842.

Of the 21 British vessels arrived, there were from Great Britain, with iron, 10; Newfoundland, fish, 11.

Of the 21 British vessel departed, there were for Great Britain, in ballast, 1; Lisbon, ballast, 4; Figueira, ballast, 1; Cadiz, ballast, 1; Sines, ballast, 2; Oporto, ballast, 1; Newfoundland, salt, 11.

Port of Faro, 1842.

Of the 15 British vessels that arrived, there were from Great Britain, in ballast, 8; Lisbon, ballast, 2; Cadiz, ballast, 1; Gibraltar, ballast, 2; Vianna, ballast, 1; Oporto, ballast, 1.

The 15 British vessels departed, were all for Great Britain, with cork and baskets, 2, cork 8, fruit, 2, cork and fruit, 3.

An Account of the Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Wheat Flour, the growth of Foreign Countries, received into the Public Corn Market in the City of Lisbon, during Twenty years, from 1788 to 1807, both inclusive; with the value annexed, in Portuguese and Sterling Money, at par of Exchange.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Wheat Flour.	Total Amount in Portuguese Money.		Total Amount in Sterling Money.		
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	m.	r.	£	s.	d.
1788	217,726	31,713	1,186	2,803	....	2,141,035	705	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1789	74,891	37,561	563	1,425	....	1,140,415	337	32,172	19	9
1790	111,536	34,013	547	13,316	....	1,297,960	443	36,614	16	11
1791	184,613	30,393	916	22,580	....	2,149,445	697	60,641	12	0
1792	181,817	39,033	1,163	33,956	....	1,749,180	780	49,350	16	11
1793	140,618	35,929	414	21,085	....	2,105,584	576	59,405	13	3
1794	187,229	20,554	1,59	27,646	....	2,785,355	925	78,585	7	1
1795	68,193	19,484	1,771	22,237	....	999,903	319	28,209	1	5
1796	162,279	32,399	119	3,585	....	2,089,265	045	58,961	1	6
1797	224,849	114,720	12,118	1,167	....	3,069,917	773	87,000	6	1
1798	200,196	17,318	22,084	11,794	....	3,313,935	307	93,511	6	1
1799	128,271	38,637	3,121	24,710	....	1,966,360	921	55,466	19	2
1800	85,978	31,121	2,046	20,475	....	2,871,674	033	80,976	6	5
1801	211,368	36,737	4,273	31,183	....	6,597,422	486	186,063	[illegible]	6
1802	106,392	60,660	3,712	33,740	....	1,321,217	723	37,274	[illegible]	[illegible]
1803	109,143	10,721	....	20,166	43,714	2,068,672	617	58,320	8	4
1804	213,792	75,126	12,683	33,740	24,267	3,503,321	333	1 [illegible]	12	6
1805	224,020	49,147	27,243	63,738	31,321	7,931,095	461	223,676	7	7
1806	158,029	20,095	3,532	29,957	46,264	2,710,930	800	76,445	4	1
1807	116,314	19,772	892	36,326	10,108	3,016,629	563	85,127	1	3
Total..	3,159,634	845,153	101,036	361,502	155,697	58,713,950	733	[illegible]	1	2

Also a similar Account as the preceding, with the exception of Wheat Flour, for the Seven Years from 1814 to 1820, both inclusive; with the Average Medium of those Years, and the Current Rate of Exchange.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Total of Corn.	Total Value in Portuguese Money.		Current Rate of Exchange.	Total Amount in Sterling Money.		
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	m.	r.		£	s.	d.
1814	143,964	37,311	3,197	8,682	172,505	2,443,768	860	60	202,583	6	4
1815	293,679	63,100	22,178	35,936	415,193	5,[illegible]	240	60½	1,313,[illegible]	19	7
1816	91,548	42,461	2,463	36,181	173,149	2,[illegible]	920	57½	[illegible]	15	2
1817	27,207	36,080	7,280	3,670½	124,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	380	60½	[illegible]	6	1
1818	300,281	22,418	8,326	156,643	489,669	7,437,920	280	61	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	11
1819	136,727	20,888	4,686	114,608	276,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	740	54½	[illegible]	19	6
1820	88,242	13,230	920	8,063	112,855	1,[illegible]	090	51½	[illegible]	19	5
Total..	1,136,276	238,231	49,084	363,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	730	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Average	162,611	34,033	6,726	51,[illegible]	243,153	3,[illegible]	961	60½	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

See prices of corn, cattle, &c., in Portugal.

The British Consuls, in their returns, invariably state that they cannot obtain any values or quantities of imports and exports from the customs authorities in Portugal: the following is a very detailed account of the value of imports and exports, prepared by the French consuls in Portugal, forwarded by them to the minister for foreign affairs, and afterwards published in the bulletin of the minister of commerce.

Imports into, and Exports from Lisbon, 1839.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	EXPORTS.		
		Portuguese Possessions.	Foreign Productions	TOTAL.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
England	27,329,000	1,813,200		
Brazil	19,015,700	5,567,800		
France	3,911,400	703,200		
Sweden and Norway	2,258,100	163,100		
Sardinia	1,720,300	230,400		
Russia	1,733,500	300,000		
Belgium	1,333,700	11,200		
United States	867,700	444,100		
Netherlands	1,031,100	207,800		
Hanse Towns, Hamburg	1,143,600	57,200	3,430,800	16,198,300
Denmark	772,100	42,800		
Morocco and Barbary	700,500	16,000		
Spain	192,500	13,800		
Austria	137,400	20,800		
Other countries	3,127,100	76,200		
Roche	297,500			
Portuguese possessions in Africa	2,105,300			
" " in Asia	675,300			
Total	70,008,300	12,267,800	3,430,800	16,198,300
Sterling £		510,700	137,	£647,836

The principal articles of import were; viz.,

IMPORTS.	fr.	Principal Countries.	fr.
Tissues of cotton	12,747,800	England	11,682,400
		France	686,500
Tissues of wool	6,319,500	England	5,505,000
		France	1,067,400
Tissues of flax	2,981,000	England	1,967,000
		Hamburg	340,000
Tissues of silk	606,800	France	484,800
		England	121,800
Metals raw	2,532,700	Sweden and Norway	664,500
		England	785,000
		United States	645,500
Metals manufactured	2,513,300	England	1,425,300
		Belgium and Netherlands	683,300
Sugar	1,989,800	Brazil	1,921,000
Rice	1,531,800	Brazils	1,227,000
		Portuguese colonies in Asia	300,300
		Sardinia	272,000
Coal	2,185,600	England	1,313,700
		Sweden and Norway	381,300
		Denmark	190,000
Drugs	2,060,700	Portuguese Africa	801,000
		England	533,200
		Sardinia	373,000
Skins and leather	2,046,700	Brazil	1,011,300
		England	182,200
Coffee and cocoa	1,663,600	Brazils	1,327,500
		Portuguese Africa	334,600
Flax, raw	1,350,400	Russia	1,248,400
Butter	1,362,000	Hamburg	542,800
		England	447,300
		Denmark	212,000
Wood raw	881,000	Sweden and Norway	623,800
		Russia	108,500
Wood manufactured	345,800	Sweden and Norway	117,000
		England	80,000
		United States	63,000
Paper and books	1,046,800	Sardinia	320,200
		England	172,000
Vegetable, fruits and seeds	692,300	Netherlands	203,000
		Barbary and Morocco	197,500
		Sardinia	162,000
Tobacco	569,000	Brazils	422,000
		England	119,000

EXPORTS. (Portuguese products.)	value	Principal Countries whither exported.	francs.
Wines	3,161,300	Brazils	2,033,400
		England	297,600
		Russia	203,200
Oil	2,039,100	England	1,102,000
		Brazils	243,000
		United States	223,000
Fruits oranges & lemons	1,363,000	England	1,268,300
Fruits others	327,000	England	117,000
		England	778,800
Wool	1,053,100	France	180,500
		Brazils	160,000
Salt	583,000	Sweden and Norway	118,500
Metals raw and worked	428,800	England	310,100
Alga tinctoria	414,800	France	371,000
Tobacco manufactured	323,100	Brazils	71,700
Drugs	290,300	Brazils	227,000
Wax	188,000	Sardinia	109,000
		Brazils	81,000
Vegetables	162,000	Brazils	130,000
Cork	121,000	England	94,000
Paper and books	111,000	Brazils	105,000
Divers tissues	99,000	Brazils	93,000

IMPORTS—*continued*			
Silk	328,300	Sardinia	120,300
		England	108,000
Pottery—Delft ware and porcelain	464,800	England	418,300
		Russia	102,300
Tar and pitch	364,000	Norway and Denmark	
Cheese	326,000	Netherlands	282,800
Tea	88,300	Portuguese colonies of Asia	80,000
Specie	300,000	Portuguese Africa	800,000
		England	100,000

In comparing the above statements with those of 1838, it appears that in 1839 there was in the general navigation, a diminution in 1839, of 1541 tons, and that of the whole of the value of trade, an augmentation in value of 8,919,700 francs or about 13 per cent. The principal augmentations were in the following articles:

ARTICLES IMPORTED.—Tissues of all kinds, 3,000,000 francs; sugar 750,000; rice 700,000; drugs 600,000; skins and leather 400,000; coffee and cocoa 300,000.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.—Fruits 550,000; wool, 400,000; oil 300,000; metals 300,000. And the diminutions on articles of import were—tea 4,200,000; metals 700,000; and on wines exported 500,000.

The value of the merchandizes exchanged directly in 1839, between Lisbon and France was 3,887,400 francs.

In 1838, the value of merchandizes exchanged was of 3,711,800 francs. There was, therefore, in 1839, an augmentation of 175,600 francs.

The direct French navigation with Lisbon, amounted to 3319 tons, being 888 tons more than in 1838.

The principal articles of exchange between the two countries, were—

Imports from France into Lisbon.—Tissues of cotton, 666,500; of silk 484,800; of flax, 92,800; of wool, 57,000. Total, 1,301,100 francs. £52,044 sterling.

Sundry manufactures, 1,054,200; drugs, 223,000; articles of fashion and of Parisian industry, 120,000; books and papers, 88,700; skins and leather, 85,600; metals, raw and manufactured, 53,300 francs.

Exports from Lisbon to France.—Alga tinctoria, 570,960; raw wood, 180,500; oil, 66,000; fruits, oranges and others, 34,300; wines, 31,000.

The total value of the trade of the ports of Lisbon and Oporto amounted in 1839, in tonnage to about 316,000 tons, and in value about 137,000,000 francs; viz.,

Tonnage	Lisbon	228,031		
	Oporto	87,921		
			315,952 tons.	
Value	Lisbon	79,691,700		
	Oporto	58,197,000		
			136,888,700 francs.	
There was added the trade of St. Ubes, (*Setural*)				
Figueira and Algarves			6,000,000	
Total value of the foreign trade of Portugal, in 1839			142,888,700 francs.	
			£ 5,715,548 sterling.	
Total value of the foreign trade in 1840			121,455,000	
			Sterling £ 4,858,200	

Of the above total value of the foreign trade of Portugal during the year 1840, England participated to the value of 58 per cent; France, 21 per cent; all other countries, 23 per cent. The Portuguese Customs value of cotton manufactures imported from England, amounted to £795,280. Woollens and linens, £472,000. Hamburg woollen to the value of £3600. Silks from France, 16,000.

ST. UBES has a population of about 16,000 inhabitants. It carries on a considerable pilchard fishery, but the making and exporting of sea salt is the principal business of the place. It exports also some good oranges, lemons, and white and muscadel wines. The export of salt and its price are restricted by absurd regulations. The whole produce of salt is calculated at 230,000 moyas, one-third of which is allowed to be sold to foreign vessels. The price for some years has been at from 1000 to 1500 reis per moy.

THE General Value of the trade of France with Portugal, for the following Years.

YEARS.	Imported to France	Exported from France	TOTAL.
	francs	francs	francs.
1811.	1,299,040	3,833,000	5,132,040
1840.	3,540,680	3,295,080	6,835,760
1839.	4,078,823	3,196,905	7,275,728
1838.	3,957,001	2,352,824	6,309,825
1837.	3,389,149	2,111,076	5,500,225
1836.	3,664,364	3,250,038	6,914,402
1835.	4,095,284	4,983,439	9,078,723
1834.	3,812,992	3,328,660	7,141,652
1833.	3,811,924	4,011,724	7,823,648
1832.	1,921,810	1,400,300	3,322,110
1831.	811,334	1,625,393	2,436,727
1830.	2,124,693	1,865,653	3,990,346
Decennial average			5,962,928
£ sterling			178,921

TRADE OF OPORTO.

Oporto is situated on the north bank of the Douro, nearly two miles from its mouth, in latitude 41 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 8 deg. 37 min. west, and about 175 miles from Lisbon; population estimated at from 78,000 to 82,000, including the bourgs on the opposite side of the Douro. A convenient high quay extends along the whole river front of the town. This town is a much cleaner town than Lisbon, but still far from clean in the English sense of the word. It is also considered a more industrious place than Lisbon, having a few inconsiderable manufactories of leather, cordage, silk, wool, linen, and cotton; some tanneries, soap-works, ship yards, and a tobacco manufactory. Vessels of two to three hundred tons can only pass over the bar of the Douro until it is nearly high water. Vessels drawing above sixteen feet water can scarcely ever enter the river.

The Douro is navigable by river craft for about 100 miles. By this inland navigation, Oporto has long been the great depôt for the wines, cork, wool, fruit, sumach, oil, wool, &c., of the countries watered by the Douro; excepting those parts of Spain through which it flows.

The imports are manufactured goods: corn, beef, cod-fish, hemp, timber, colonial produce, &c.

In 1835, a convention was agreed upon between Spain and Portugal, allowing the former to navigate the Douro along its course.

Pilotage Regulations for the Douro.—These were published at Oporto, in May, 1841. They declare that the navigation over the bar of the Douro must be conducted by pilots regularly appointed, and their number shall be 19 of the first and second classes, besides supernumerary pilots.

The outward and inward pilotage of every vessel over the bar to be confined to the 19 pilots of the first and second classes; the pilotage in the river by the supernumerary pilots.

Pilots are prohibited to stipulate for the sum, to be received when they board vessels in distress, and are bound to give immediate assistance, under pain, in case of the slightest delay, of suspension from their functions; or in case of misconduct, to more severe punishment.

The pilots are obliged to reside at St. Jean du Foz, and all vessels, except small craft, are bound to take, over the bar, a supernumerary pilot.

When a supernumerary pilot is on board a vessel exercising his functions, and cannot bring it into port, he must remain on board such vessel, the master or owner of which to pay him the whole of his due, and a ration per day, until he is landed at Oporto. In case of dispute, the Portuguese consuls are required to make the foreign master fulfil the above regulation.

The pilotage rates, for the entrance or the departure of vessels, in ordinary cases, are fixed as follows:

	reis.		sterling.
Small crafts	800	=	4s.
Fishing-boats (Hiate)	1200	=	6s.
Steam vessels	2400	=	12s.
Sloops	3500	=	17s. 6d.
Three-masted schooners and brigs	4000	=	20s.
Also to each pilot boat (including the crew)	2400	=	12s.
To each supernumerary pilot boat	1200	=	6s.
To each pilot, per day, outside the bar	800	=	4s.

The gratification to pilots are optional. The remuneration due, in extraordinary cases, to pilot-boats outside the bar, to be rated in accordance to the difficulty of the pilotage and the danger incurred.

The first pilot, and in his absence, the second, will be charged to hold council with the others, as to the possibility of the entrance or the departure of the vessels, and decide by the majority of voices. A pilot, who in the execution of the decision of the council does not conform to such decision, will immediately be suspended from his functions, and be responsible for all indemnifications, and subject also to corporeal punishment.

When an accident happens on account of a pilot refusing to conform to the above results, the pilot cannot demand for his defence, the opposition of the captains or proprietors of vessels to the free exercise of his functions, except this opposition was manifested with violence, in which case the pilot must immediately protest, so as to cover his responsibility.

The first pilot is bound to sound the bar, at least every fourteen days, and to make known the result to the intendant of the marine, as well as any change that may have taken place in the river.

Any pilot, losing a vessel, in consequence either of intemperance or incapacity, will be punished according to the full extent of the law. Every pilot is bound to have by him the regulations of signals appropriated for the service of the Douro.

The monies, weights, and measures, are the same as for the whole kingdom.

A bank has been established in Oporto.

The Oporto wine company is still in existence.—See accounts of the Wines of Portugal and Madeira hereafter.

NOTE of the number of Vessels (coasters included), with their Tonnage, &c., which entered the River Douro during the following Years, distinguishing foreign from national.

	NATIONAL VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.			
YEARS.	Number.	Men.	Tonnage.	Number.	Men.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
1831	511	4312	17,130	367	3070	40,721	57,851
1832	431	3589	14,193	302	4029	53,516	67,721
1833	547	4721	21,822	445	3449	59,589	81,422
1834	421	3449	16,568	240	2400	28,765	45,333
1835	461	3993	16,341	272	2720	31,235	47,576
1836	577	5350	20,170	245	2940	35,502	55,672
1840	618		24,353	248		38,831	63,184

STATEMENT of the number and tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Oporto, during the Years 1837, 1838, and 1842:

COUNTRIES	1837				1838				1842			
	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.		ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.		ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Portugal	761	76,[illegible]	761	76,[illegible]	672	71,[illegible]	658	69,[illegible]	561	55,[illegible]	521	51,[illegible]
Great Britain	74	23,[illegible]	171	54,[illegible]	82	26,[illegible]	143	45,[illegible]	101	23,922	171	54,324
Sweden and Norway	4	[illegible]	30	6,[illegible]	3	[illegible]	30	6,[illegible]	8	1,341	8	1,341
Brazil	1	[illegible]	17	4,[illegible]	2	1,[illegible]	9	1,[illegible]	8	1,611	3	915
Denmark	1	88	11	1,833	18	4,[illegible]	18	2,[illegible]	3	585	3	585
Sardinia		360	10	2,[illegible]	10	2,[illegible]	10	736	21	1,334	19	1,168
Hamburg	2	524	9	1,[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3	633	1	85	1	85
Holland	2	185	5	1,[illegible]	1	202	3	234	3	585	3	585
Hanse Towns	3	270	1	130	2	130	2	188	3	301	3	301
Malta	1	121	2	241	3	451	3	720	8	1,109	6	790
Russia	3	1,[illegible]	1	324	2	112	1	254	17	2,253	16	2,083
France			1	29	1	108	1	94	1	85	1	85
Gibraltar	2	241		56		384	6	1,[illegible]	3	631	2	364
Austria	2	1,[illegible]	2	467								
Leghorn	1	241	1	467								
Mediterranean			1	242								
Sardinian					1	194	1	[illegible]	6	870	6	883
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	872	83,[illegible]	732	77,[illegible]	701	81,[illegible]	774	80,[illegible]	773	80,211

Of the 101 British ships which arrived in 1842, 14 vessels had general cargoes; 17, iron; 4, iron and coal; 25, coals; 12, coals, cinders, grindstones, iron bottles, tin, pipe lead, and goods; 22 were in ballast; 38 had fish, and 2, staves.

Of the 171 British ships which departed, in 1842, 112 vessels had wine, cork, fruit, and various species, argol, onions, &c.; 13 were in ballast; 4 had bones, &c.; 31, salt, cork, wine, &c.; 1, onions; 1, wool and cork; 7, fruit and argol; and 2, oranges, &c.

TRADE of Oporto with various Countries, in the Year 1839.

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS		
		Native Produce.	Foreign Produce.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
England	818,218	7,[illegible]40	21,[illegible]96	812,136
Brazil	[illegible],[illegible]23	137,[illegible]80	4,[illegible]18	141,[illegible]98
United States	11,[illegible]20	45,[illegible]29	1,[illegible]10	46,[illegible]40
Russia	[illegible],[illegible]29	1,[illegible]54	[illegible]96	2,[illegible]50
Sweden and Norway	[illegible],[illegible]85	[illegible],[illegible]97	[illegible]	3,[illegible]50
Hanse Towns, Hamburg, &c.	[illegible],[illegible]12	[illegible],[illegible]85	[illegible],[illegible]18	12,[illegible]96
Holland	11,[illegible]48	3,[illegible]21	2,[illegible]52	5,[illegible]91
France	[illegible],[illegible]12	1,[illegible]12	7[illegible]8	2,[illegible]80
Sardinia, Genoa	2,[illegible]32	[illegible]52	6,[illegible]36	6,[illegible]88
Austria, Trieste	[illegible],[illegible]54	2,[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]72	9,[illegible]98
Prussia	12,[illegible]23			
Spain	[illegible]32	3,[illegible]99	[illegible]	3,[illegible]70
Denmark	[illegible]	2,[illegible]76	11	2,[illegible]80
Portuguese possessions in the Mediterranean	100	1,[illegible]81	[illegible],[illegible]40	2,121
Total	1,[illegible],[illegible]11	1,[illegible],[illegible]90	[illegible],[illegible]29	1,[illegible],[illegible]16

THE chief articles composing this trade were as follows:—

IMPORTS.	£	Countries whence Imported	£	EXPORTS. Native Produce.	£	Countries whither Exported	£
Cotton wool	[illegible],[illegible]72	England	12[illegible]88			England	673,210
Corn	122,[illegible]92	England	124,[illegible]41	Liquors, wine	704,420	United States	16,[illegible]28
		Iceland	[illegible],[illegible]18			Brazil	23,[illegible]4
Hemp and flax	16,[illegible]24	Holland	[illegible]01	Tresses of flax & hemp	29,[illegible]08	Brazil	29,740
		Hamburg	[illegible],[illegible]84	Hardwares	18,[illegible]84	Brazil	18,[illegible]88
Rice	[illegible],[illegible]00	France	[illegible],[illegible]84	Fruits and vegetables	13,232	England	10,012
Fish, cod	113,[illegible]24	England	101,[illegible]12			Brazil	3,910
		Norway	11,[illegible]84	Cork	11,311	England	7,711
Sugar	[illegible],[illegible]16	Brazil	[illegible],[illegible]70			Denmark	1,312
Hemp and flax raw	77,[illegible]08	Russia	32,[illegible]72	Hides & skins, tanned	11,112	Brazil	11,012
		England	23,[illegible]60	Jewellery, &c.	10,336	Brazil	10,336
Tobacco leaf, coarse		England	33,[illegible]72	Tallow and candles	[illegible],[illegible]08	Brazil	6,284
Coal	[illegible],[illegible]92	Sweden	17,[illegible]60			England	1,[illegible]24

continued

IMPORTS.	£	Countries whence Imported	£
Metals, brass ...	9,291	England ...	9,276
— lead ...	2,150	England ...	2,125
Wood, rough ...	20,172	Brazil ...	18,448
— manufactured ... staves ...	29,358	United States ...	11,901
		Russia ...	10,240
Hides and skins, raw ...	40,986	Brazil ...	40,806
— tanned ...	7,150	England ...	7,027
Rice ...	45,411	Brazil ...	34,111
		Sardinia ...	9,512
Hardwares ...	18,000	England ...	6,164
		Holland ...	5,221
		Hamburg ...	4,709
Coal ...	10,224	England ...	10,080
Drugs ...	10,104	England ...	6,743
Cotton wool ...	8,025	Brazil ...	8,025
Coffee and cocoa ...	7,832	Brazil ...	7,632
Glasswares ...	6,146	England ...	2,840
		France ...	2,648
Linseed oil ...	4,911	England ...	3,616
		Holland ...	1,242
Paper manufactures ...	4,042	Holland ...	2,084
		England ...	720
Butter ...	3,240	England ...	2,689

EXPORTS. Native Produce.	£	Countries whither Exported	£
Wool — manufactured ...	8,055	Brazil ...	7,976
— undressed ...	7,005	England ...	5,418
Oils ...		United States ...	1,587
Hats ...	7,332	Brazil ...	7,112
Wine, raw ...	5,260	England ...	5,208
Provisions, salted ...	4,748	Brazil ...	1,768
Salt ...	3,852	Brazil ...	1,836
		England ...	1,456
Specie — silver, Coined	72,256	France ...	22,276
— silver, Bullion	7,432	England ...	7,432
— gold, coined ...	1,432	England ...	1,432

Re-exports. Foreign produce	£	Countries whither Exported	£
Tissues of Cotton ...	22,296	England ...	18,776
		Brazil ...	2,520
Silk & Wool	4,488	England ...	3,991
		Trieste ...	1,920
Sugar ...	13,128	Sardinia ...	4,324
		Hamburg ...	2,904
Cotton Wool ...	1,224	Hamburg ...	2,884
		Various ...	841
Coffee ...	1,136	France ...	748
		Sardinia ...	264
Hides and skins, un tanned ...	1,020	Sardinia ...	272

The trade between Oporto and France was as follows:

Imports from France —	£	Exports to France —	£
Tissues of Silk	1804	Cork ...	960
Cotton ...	840	Bones of animals ...	232
Wool ...	168	Liquors, wines ...	84
Glasswares ...	2048		
Silk, raw ...	1200		
Hardwares and cutlery ...	1111		
Paper manufactures ...	552		
Earthenware and porcelain ...	432		

In the total trade between Oporto and all foreign countries, and Portuguese Africa, which in 1839 amounted to the value of 2,280,000*l.*, compared with that in 1838, there is a decrease in the value of more than 330,000*l.*: viz.,

On Imports of 152,720*l.*, or 14½ per cent.

„ Exports of 181,768*l.*, or 15½ per cent.

There is an increase in the value of re-exports of 12,968*l.*

The articles which exhibited the greatest variations were as follows:

Decrease: On Imports—Cod-fish, iron and steel, rice, wood unprepared, hardwares, cotton-wool, coffee, paper manufactures, and tar.

On Exports—wines (130,000*l.*), silk tissues, oil, salt, and specie.

Increase: On Imports—tissues of wool, brass, wood prepared (staves), glass-wares, coals.

On Exports—tissues of flax and hemp, fruits and vegetables, cork, jewellery, &c., tallow and candles, cabinet work, hats, wool, and salted provisions.

Since the new Portuguese tariff has been in operation, under which the duties are for the most part extremely high, it has followed as a necessary consequence, that smuggling has very much increased; a fact which will explain the apparent decrease in the trade of Portugal. Two articles would offer great advantages to the French trade; viz., fine cloths, on which there is a duty of 4 francs 91 cents per kilogramme; and cod-fish, of French taking, the third quality would probably find a market in the north of Portugal.

The exports of wines from Oporto in 1839 experienced a great falling off, especially in the exports to England and Brazil. This decrease (to a value of 87,932*l.* to the first, and 55,528*l.* to the second of these countries,) is to be accounted for by the very large quantities imported into London in the year 1838, which are not yet consumed, and by the disturbance of the trade between Oporto and Brazil, since the publication of the decree of the 6th May, 1839, which levied a duty of 50 per cent on Portuguese wines imported into Brazil. The high tariff of Portugal, if persisted in, will finally ruin the export wine trade of Oporto, to which the system pursued of classification, and the restriction upon the consumption of British goods, are both opposed.

This measure, undertaken by the Brazilian government with a view to provide for the deficit in the revenue, and to meet the expences of the states, has much affected the trade of Brazil. The value of imports from this country into Oporto which amounted in value to 294,928*l.*, in 1838, in 1839 only amounted to 202,832*l.*, a decrease of one-third. The exports from Oporto to Brazil have only fallen from 172,880*l.*, to 137,040*l.*, being a decrease of one-fifth.

Since the raising of the Portuguese customs duties, the following quantities of wine were exported to various countries from Oporto in 1840:

	hectolitres.
Great Britain	134,073
Brazil	14,583
United States	7,309
Hamburg	3,368
France	57
Other countries	13,904
Total	173,294 or 33,190 pipes.

This quantity is about the seventh part of the quantities of ordinary wine exported from France in 1839, which amounted to 1,183,060 hectolitres. Of this, 30,265 hectolitres were exported to England, 51,086 to Brazil, and 128,022 to the United States.

CHAPTER IV.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

The possessions still held under the dominion of Portugal, comprise none in America, and but very insignificant spots in Asia. Her possessions on the continent of Africa are little more than slave-trading ports. The Azores, Madeira, and the Cape de Verd Islands, are, however, capable of being made far more valuable than they are at present, by cultivation, by sound legislation, and by industry and skilful culture.

The Azores, or Açores, or Western Islands, consist of three groups of islands lying in the Atlantic, about 300 miles west of Portugal. The most westerly being Corvo and Flores; the central, includes Terceira, Fayal, Gracioso, St. George, and Pico; and the easternmost, St. Michael's and St. Mary's. They are all of volcanic origin and formation. They rise boldly from the ocean. The soil generally is remarkably fertile, and rendered far more productive than that of Portugal. The cultivation is, however, rude, and the inhabitants ignorant and superstitious.

The climate is salubrious though often unsettled, wet, and changeable. Excellent crops, of all kinds of grain and vegetables, wine, the best oranges and lemons, bananas, the sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, the valuable lichen orchella, are

all produced in these fertile islands in the utmost perfection. Oxen and asses are the common beasts of burden and draught. The horses are scarce and of inferior breed; sheep and goats numerous; and swine and dogs abound. The estates are held by a few proprietors under strict entail. The tenants are subjected to severe exactions, and, under an oppressive feudal system, labour only when compelled by necessity. Husbandry is consequently in the rudest state; yet in spite of all this, the extraordinary fertility of the soil is so remarkable, that it not only yields sufficient corn and other productions for the population, but affords also a considerable quantity of corn for exportation to Portugal. Coarse linens, and a few other articles are manufactured by the peasantry, part of which they export.

The exports are, to England, chiefly oranges, wine, brandy, orchella; to Brazil and Portugal, coarse linens, corn, cheese, salt meat, &c.

The imports are manufactured goods, pitch and tar, cordage, tea, coffee, sugar, rum, salt, timber, staves, images, and crucifixes, &c.

SEAPORTS.—The Azores have, strictly speaking, no seaports: but afford in several places anchorage when the wind does not blow strongly on the shores.

The population of all the islands of the Archipelago amounts to about 250,000 inhabitants. A great part of the soil is left waste; and the Azores are considered capable of maintaining at least 1,500,000 inhabitants, were the islands moderately cultivated. They are divided into three comarcas, under a governor-general and two lieutenant-governors. The seat of government is Angra in Terceira; Porte Delgada, in St. Michael's, is the chief town. The revenue amounts to about 550,000 piasters; the expenditure to about 200,000; the balance is sent to the treasury at Lisbon.

TABLE of the Duties of Importation Charges in the Azores on the principal Commodities Imported from Great Britain, showing the proportion to the value of the same.

ARTICLES.	Tariff Rates of Duty.		Proportion of duties to the value as derived from Entries made at St. Michael's in April and May, 1841.		
	Currency reis.	Sterling at 5m. 000r. per £.	Rate of duties ad valorem.	10 per cent additional duty.	Total duty ad valorem per cent.
	m. r.	£ s. d.			
SILK GOODS.					
Net and blonde.....lb.	7 200	1 5 6	30 [illegible]-100	3 16-100	34 82-100
Velvet.....do	7 200	1 5 6	35 76-100	1 57-100	39 33-100
Gros de Naples and satin.do	4 800	0 17 0	31 15-100	3 31-100	34 46-100
— in piece or in shawls or handkerchiefs.					
Ribbon.....do	7 200	1 5 6	10 [illegible]-100	1 [illegible]-100	11 85-100
Hosiery.....do.	8 000	1 8 4	53 [illegible]-100	5 30-100	58 30-100
WOOLLEN GOODS.					
Blankets.....do.	0 280	0 0 11½	52 17-100	6 21-100	58 38-100
Carpeting.....do.	0 400	0 1 5	62 22-100	6 25-100	68 48-100
Morcens and lastings....do.	0 480	0 1 8½	32 [illegible]-100	3 26-100	35 94-100
Cloth of all kinds, kersey-mere.....do.	0 600	0 2 1½	39 [illegible]-100	3 96-100	43 [illegible]-100
Flannel and baize.....do	0 280	0 0 11½	36 66-100	3 06-100	40 32-100
Serge.....do	0 120	0 0 5½	29 81-100	2 88-100	32 82-100

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Tariff Rates of Duty. Currency rate	Sterling at 9m. 60r. per £.	Proportion of duties to the value as derived from Entries made at St. Michael's in April and May, 1843. Rate of duty ad valorem	10 per cent additional duty.	Total duty ad valorem per cent.
COTTON GOODS.	m. r.	£ s. d.			
Twist unbleached, No. 40 lb	0 50	0 0 2½	32 52-100	3 25-100	35 77-100
— ditto, No. 80 ..... do.	0 70	0 0 2 10-20			
— bleached, No. 40 ..... do.	0 80	0 0 3⅗	21 18-100	2 11-100	23 29-100
— ditto, to No. 80 ..... do.	0 120	0 0 5 1-10			
Calico, raw, of 14 threads, to the ¼ inch ..... do.	0 40	0 0 1 7-10	16 16-100	1 61-100	17 77-100
— ditto, of 15 to 21 ditto .. do	0 60	0 0 2 11-20			
— ditto, of 25 ditto ..... do.	0 100	0 0 4 3-20			
— bleached, of 14 threads do.	0 50	0 0 2½			
— ditto, of 15 to 20 ditto .. do.	0 70	0 0 2 10-20	21 13-100	2 11-100	23 87-100
— ditto, of 21 ditto ..... do.	0 120	0 0 5 1-10			
— dyed, or printed ..... do.	0 200	0 0 ⁸⁄₁₀	27 88-100	2 78-100	30 66-100
Shirtings, under 20 threads do.	0 100	0 0 4⅖	15 58-100	1 55-100	17 13-100
— of 21 and upwards .... do.	0 160	0 0 6 ⁴⁄₁₀			
Fustians ..... do.	0 80	0 0 3⅗	18 32-100	1 83-100	20 16-100
Velvet crons (rebedilho) .. do	0 160	0 0 6⅘			
Nett and lace ..... do	1 800	0 17 0	64 55-100	6 45-100	71
Hosiery ..... do	0 180	0 1 5	22 21-100	2 22-100	24 43-100
Bed ticking ..... do.	0 400	0 3 1	106 88-100	10 68-100	117 56-100
LINEN GOODS.					
Duck, unbleached, and bleached ..... do	0 120	0 0 6⅘	12 81-100	1 28-100	17 09-100
Holland or Irish, unbleached ..... do	0 140	0 0 5 ⁹⁄₁₀	26 01-100	2 01-100	28 01-100
— ditto, bleached ..... do	0 0 0	0 2 1½			
Sailcloth ..... do	0 60	0 0 2 11-20	19 57-100	1 95-100	21 52-100
Bed ticking ..... do.	0 100	0 1 5	58 47-100	5 84-100	64 31-100
Towelling, bleached .... do.	0 600	0 2 1½	10 60-100	1 06-100	11 66-100
— unbleached ..... do.	0 300	0 1 0½			
TOBACCO.					
Under ¼ inch, white .... cwt	0 600	1 1 3	12 56-100	1 25-100	16 81-100
Larger sizes, tarred .... do	3 300	0 10 7½	21 74-100	2 47-100	27 21-100
HARDWARES.					
Steel, artizans' tools ..... do	6 400	1 2 8	24 68-100	2 86-100	27 46-100
— knives, and knives and forks the arroba of 32 lb.	8 000	1 8 1			
— ditto, of the common .. do	4 000	0 14 2	41 93-100	4 19-100	46 12-000
scissors ..... do	20 000	3 10 10			
— needles ..... lb.	0 120	0 0 0⅘	20 58-100	2 05-100	22 63-100
Brass, wire ..... arroba	2 500	0 8 10½	23 36-100	2 33-100	27 89-100
— guns ..... do.	4 000	0 14 2	39	3 90-100	42 90-100
— other goods .... do	12 000	2 2 6	41 37-100	4 13-100	45 50-100
Iron, in bars, ... cwt.	0 240	0 0 10½	13 58-100	1 35-100	14 93-100
— cast, manufactured, plain ..... do	1 000	0 11 2	100	10 90-100	119 90-100
— ditto, with wrought iron additions ..... do	8 000	1 8 4	36 74-100	3 67-100	41 41-100
— nails ..... do	4 000	0 17 8½	36 93-100	3 69-100	40 64-100
— hinges, screws, & locks do.	8 000	1 8 4	63 88-100	6 38-100	70 26-100
Pewter goods ..... lb.	0 240	0 0 10½	39 38-100	3 94-100	43 32-100
EARTHENWARE					
Opaque white, or white with a pattern of one colour ..... arroba	2 000	0 6 4½	100 10-100	10 01-100	110 11-100

Note.—The duties of the Portuguese tariff are taken at Lisbon according to the value of the milreis at that place, which is equal to about fifty-four pence halfpenny sterling. As a rebate to the import trade of the Azores, the duties are there levied according to the 10 as value of the milreis, which is about fifty-two pence halfpenny sterling. The rates of the foregoing table are rendered into sterling according to the system of the Azores, at the exchange of 9m. 60r. per pound, they are in proportion to the Lisbon rates as 53 to 111.

In the Azores an additional duty of ten per cent, charged on the rates of the tariff under the title of "emolumentos," diminishes this difference.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—The exports of St. Michael's are chiefly oranges and corn; the imports, manufactures of all kinds and colonial produce. These imports are principally from Great Britain, America, and Portugal, with occasional cargoes from other countries. Population about 80,000.

The oranges are exported nearly altogether to Great Britain; the corn almost exclusively to Portugal

" Tea, tobacco, spices, silks, and other prohibited and highly-taxed articles, are at times smuggled into the island in quantities almost equivalent to the consumption.

" In both branches of trade there has been a very large increase since the beginning of the present century, and as the cultivation is still extending, the increase is likely to continue as regards the exports.

" The amount of legal importation of goods will decrease if Portugal be governed by its present commercial principles; but the island must draw in return for its export, goods or coin, and the latter being the most difficult mode of payment, the former will be brought in by contraband. To this latter course the supineness of the superior, and open corruptibility of the inferior fiscal authorities, are highly favourable, and it is painful to reflect that the systematic contraband trade now carried on in prohibited or highly-taxed articles, is very likely to increase every year, tending to the expulsion of the fair trader, and the general demoralization of society.

" The exportation of corn at the commencement of this century was about 600 qrs., then valued at 24,000 m. or 575*l.* sterling, this has annually increased to the present quantity of about 30,000 qrs. valued at 50,000*l.* The exportation of the last seven years has been as follows.

1835	. . .	11,678 moios, or 35,025 qrs. valued at			£59,846
1836	. . .	14,080	..	32,240	.. 54,573
1837	. . .	5,565	..	16,695	.. 27,942
1838	. . .	9,580	..	23,740	.. 40,357
1839	. . .	4,890	..	14,670	.. 22,525
1840	. . .	12,153	..	36,459	.. 62,205
1841	about . .	9,000	..	27,000	about 47,000

" The surplus corn produce of these islands always finds a market in Portugal.

" When the exportation has decreased the cause has been a deficient harvest. It not unfrequently happens that no rain falls between the 1st of April and the 1st of October in such cases the seeds of the autumn crops are killed in the ground, and the only corn gathered is that sown in spring and harvested in August and September.

" The oranges exported in 1801 was valued at 10,000*l.*; in 1820, 25,000*l.*, and had reached in 1840, a quinquennial average of nearly 100,000 boxes, valued at 90,000*l.*

" The cause of this increase is the demand in England for oranges.

" The value of an acre of orchard land, at a moderate distance from the chief town is about 50*l.*, the expense of enclosing and planting it about 18*l.*, and the annual outlay, during ten years of nursing, about 2*l.* During three years, however, beans and other minor crops are raised to draw some return from the ground. At the end of this term the land yields oranges to the value of 10*l.* per acre. During each of the succeeding five years, and thence gradually increasing in production to 25*l.* per annum. Thus, as there is but little outlay, an orange garden is almost net profit.

" The cultivation of oranges under such promising auspices is rapidly extending, and the exportation therefore would be greatly increased were the tree not subject to a cankerous disease.

ENTRIES at the Custom-house, during the Years from 1836 to 1840.

YEARS.	IMPORTS FROM			EXPORTS TO		
	Portugal.	Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.	Portugal	Foreign Countries.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836.....	36,429	44,092	80,021	61,573	44,054	105,627
1837.....	32,481	50,893	83,374	47,042	43,078	110,020
1838.....	45,426	44,686	90,112	57,797	85,240	143,037
1839.....	47,269	54,047	101,253	32,745	93,278	126,023
1840.....	56,501	65,491	121,993	72,805	102,942	175,147
Average....	43,421	51,641	95,312	54,392	79,422	133,749

"The value of exports in 1841 has been as follows:

To Great Britain, oranges		£88,146
To Portugal, 36,060 quarters of corn	£57,964	
" other produce		
" and manufactures	5,060	
" coin	4,320	
		67,344
To other countries		1,366
Total exports		£156,856

"By official statements, the area of the island is occupied as follows, or as nearly as possible:—

Orange gardens	2,100 acres.
Arable ground	40,100
Vineyards	2,400
Woods	4,500
Uncultivated	91,500
Lakes and water	2,600
Dwellings	4,000
Total	147,200

VALUE of the principal Articles Imported into St. Michael's, distinguishing the Countries supplying them, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

ARTICLES.	From Great Britain.		From Portugal.		From America and Brazils.		From other Countries.		TOTAL.	
	1840	1841	1840	1841	1840	1841	1840	1841	1840	1841
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Silks	383	216	1,128	1,716	..	..	..	..	1,511	1,932
Woollens	15,902	10,816	759	2,547	..	..	..	..	16,661	12,863
Cottons	29,025	19,951	2,199	5,874	..	..	..	..	31,824	24,925
Linens	261	309	22	..	..	..	..	..	283	309
Flax	724	564	6	..	..	..	..	..	730	564
Hardware	3,799	5,361	835	2,091	196	..	..	..	5,031	7,455
Glassware	1,168	1,342	369	369	..	..	..	260	1,541	2,126
Colonials	1,549	1,196	7,249	9,269	7257	3964	..	..	16,026	14,473
Hides & leather	104	36	1,231	1,109	553	400	..	1000	1,929	2,545
Oils	562	435	1,264	1,781	461	709	..	..	2,190	2,925
Fish	182	722	565	1,159	36	515	..	..	783	2,361
Wood	432	516	3,272	1,546	825	1814	..	..	4,529	3,910
Tea	..	91	384	1,132	..	..	..	..	384	1,223
Liquors	..	..	13,278	11,782	..	..	..	434	13,278	11,736
Salts	..	..	1,070	2,345	..	..	..	..	1,070	2,345
Coin	..	..	14,782	23,155	..	..	..	..	14,782	23,155
Miscellaneous	1,034	1,219	8,216	6,291	..	..	..	..	9,250	7,188
Total	56,161	44,964	56,501	74,184	9611	7316	..	1741	121,963	124,328

"The foregoing table is compiled from the entries made at the custom-house of the port by the importers; but it does not represent the whole of the importation. A large amount of articles is brought in by contrabandists, a class which, at St. Michael's, is composed of persons of greater respectability, wealth, education, and social respectability, than the smugglers in other countries.

"ST. MARY'S.—The trade of the small island of St. Mary's to the southward of St. Michael's, is exceedingly limited. Its imports are a few articles of colonial produce, introduced by smugglers from Gibraltar and Spain, and supplies of various manufactures received by way of St. Michael's.

"Its annual exports are chiefly about 1600 quarters of corn, value £2500; and 20,000 cart loads of clay for brown pottery, value £350. There is but little probability of this trade increasing, as the population of the island does not exceed 5000 souls, of whom nearly all are dependent on a small number of absentee proprietors.

"St. Mary's has no foreign trade. Her clay, pottery, and minor productions are brought to St. Michael's, and her corn and oranges are shipped for the other islands and Portugal.

"TERCEIRA.—The population of the island does not exceed 40,000 souls, and they are known not to be wealthy. The proprietors of the land are, for the most, absent or poor, and the peasantry are wholly dependent on agricultural labour at wages barely sufficient to support them. The import trade is of less amount in relation to the population, and the quality and variety of the articles imported are inferior to those at St. Michael's.

"It has also its full share of the smuggling trade. The imports of Terceira, in common with the other islands, come chiefly from Portugal and Great Britain. The cultivation of oranges is extending yearly in Terceira; from which also a considerable quantity of corn is exported to Portugal.

"The island of Terceira, measured trigonometrically, comprises an area of 156 square miles, or 99,840 acres; of which about 38,400 acres are under cultivation, (which is confirmed by its known production of about 65,000 quarters of corn,) leaving 61,440 acres uncultivated. Of this latter quantity, as the geological formation of Terceira is of great antiquity, its elevation not above the productive degrees, there is probably very little which would not yield agricultural produce; and it ought to yield 200,000 quarters of corn.

YEARS.	IMPORTATIONS FROM					EXPORTATIONS TO				
	Great Britain.	Portugal	Other Countries.	Coasting.	TOTAL.	Great Britain.	Portugal	Other Countries.	Coasting.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836 ..	6,156	10,248	83	2774	29,551	3646	20,164	516	2926	17,252
1837 ..	13,972	9,532	1018	1210	25,532	6218	22,832	..	1510	30,560
1838 ..	5,356	8,856	582	1070	19,864	5662	20,040	..	2006	28,618
1839 ..	9,192	13,894	316	2284	25,024	5559	23,858	218	1090	33,065
1840 ..	1,242	3,304	804	856	6,204	9846	31,614	..	1964	43,422
Average.	7,184	9,126	554	1438	21,715	6390	23,621	153	1901	31,851

"This table shows the average of exportation to be greater than that importation by £13,000; but as the profits of trade cannot be less than ten per cent on the mean amount of imports and exports, the real deficit cannot be less than £1600. A part of this enters in smuggled goods, part in coin, and about £6000, spent in Portugal by absentee proprietors.

"The exports are about 20,000 boxes of oranges and lemons to Great Britain, and 25,000 quarters of corn to Portugal."

FAYAL AND PICO.

FAYAL comprises an area of 43 square miles, or 27,520 British acres.

PICO, according to the same mode of admeasurement, contains one hundred and four square miles of surface; making 66,560 British statute acres.

It is estimated that Fayal has 10,020 acres under cultivation, and 17,500 acres uncultivated; Pico, 11,800 acres cultivated, and 54,700 acres uncultivated. The uncultivated is not, however, unproductive; a great portion serving for grazing-land, and a still larger portion for the supply of firewood.

ARTICLES.	FAYAL.			PICO.		
	Acres.	Measure.	Value.	Acres.	Measure	Value.
			£			£
Indian corn .....quarters	5,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	9,600	12,000
Wheat.....do.	3,400	4,080	10,000	600	900	2,250
Potatoes and onions ....do.	700	2,000	1,000	100	300	150
Wine.....pipes	200	500	600	7,000	10,000	20,000
Oranges.....boxes	350	17,500	3,500			
Other produce.....	370	.....	1,500	100	.....	450
N.B.—Grazing produce not included.						
Total.....	10,020	.....	27,000	11,800	.....	34,800

The population of Pico is, by the census taken in 1840, 28,650 souls; that of Fayal, 25,900; neither increasing: the natural increase being kept down by a regular annual emigration to the Brazils. For such a population, the production of little more than 26,000 quarters of bread-corn, affords no surplus to export. Any failure in their ordinary harvest, throws them, in a state of dependance, on supplies from the other islands. Yet a small quantity of corn has been occasionally shipped from Fayal to Portugal; although, probably, never without adding to the privations of the almost pauper population; who suffer great occasional distress, when bad weather prevents communication between their island and the others.

The available products for exportation are oranges and wine: of which the whole of the former may be shipped, and more than two-thirds of the latter. The oranges are sent to the English market: the wine, a small quantity to America and the north of Europe, and the remainder to St. Michael's.

EXPORTS of the produce of Fayal and Pico during the five years ending with 1840.

YEARS.	Great Britain	Other Countries	Portugal	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£
1836	8,331	3578	7,214	17,923
1837	12,000	2,000	1,500	15,500
1838	7,200	3,150	2,500	13,050
1839	3,600	3,300	2,500	12,000
1840	4,940	4,741	1,572	8,253
Average	7,414	3,967	4,457	16,124

The exports to Great Britain are sometimes increased by the transhipment of wrecked cargoes; as in 1837, when a quantity of cedar wood and colonials was so transhipped. The exports to "other countries" are chiefly what are deposited by whalers in transit for America.

The export trade of Fayal has, since 1840, been injured by the appearance in the island of an insect of the coccus kind; which, spreading in great numbers over every part of the orange-trees, weakens the trees and renders the fruit itself unfit for packing and shipment. No remedy has yet been discovered for preventing the injury effected by these insects; which threaten the orange-gardens of Fayal with entire annihilation. They have recently made their appearance at St. Michael's.

The importations of Fayal and Pico through the only port of the former island, consist of manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, principally from England; colonial produce from Brazils and Portugal; tea, tobacco, and soap from Portugal; fish from Newfoundland.

STATEMENT of the Value of Importations for five Years, ending with 1840.

YEARS.	Great Britain	Other Countries.	Portugal.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
1836	5109	4167	2909	11,934
1837	5850	2,000	2,450	10,300
1838	4,200	3,050	3,781	12,231
1839	7,242	4088	2951	14,280
1840	6614	3,170	2,189	9,172
Average	5795	3795	2456	12,545

The decrease of imports from Great Britain is attributed to the increasing duties laid on various manufactures which form the principal commodities of trade with that country.

Of the total average values, the following may be taken as an approximate partition.

Silk manufactures, principally from Great Britain, 50*l.*; woollen ditto, ditto, 500*l.*; cotton ditto, ditto, 2000*l.*; linen ditto, ditto, 300*l.*; flax and hemp, 140*l.*; hardware, 500*l.*; colonial produce, principally from Brazils and Portugal, 1830*l.*; tea, wholly from Portugal, 1000*l.*; wood, from the United States, 500*l.*; fish, principally from British America, 800*l.*; tobacco and soap, wholly from Portugal, 400*l.*; other commodities, 1525*l.* Total, 12,545*l.*

The importation of the whole district of Fayal and Pico, taken as to its proportion to the quantity of cultivated land is about 11*s.* 6*d.* per acre; its exportation nearly 15*s.*; its production 3 guineas; and its population two souls and a half per acre. In its coasting trade Fayal and Pico are more prosperous than Terceira; the excessive production of wine enabling them to supply the other islands with an universal article of consumption, and

raising the amount of their general exportation to more than 30*s.* for every acre of its uncultivated land.

This state of prosperity does not however appear to extend to the labouring population, many of whom annually leave their islands to repair in search of employment to St. Michael's, the general recipient of all surplus produce from the neighbouring districts, or to the Brazils, where even higher inducements are offered to them. There are two reasons given for the existence of this excess of poverty over wealth, in a district where the general characteristic should be the latter; one is, the great prevalence of entailed properties, held with the national blindness to real interest, and indifference to the improvement of the lower classes; and the other, the too common mode of letting land to the tenant on the principle of an equal division of the produce; the last reason is sufficient of itself to account for the poverty of the labouring population, most of them are holders of land in greater or less proportions (the majority of very small tenements), and after paying for seed and a scanty dressing of seaweed as manure, there is but little left from their half of the produce to contribute to their support. Where ground is let at a money rent there is little gained by the tenant, the rate of rent being regulated by the profits to the proprietor of the other mode of letting the land. As in this temperate climate the ground will always yield one or two green crops, and one corn crop, the labouring tenant calculates on paying his rent with the former, and covering his outlay of money, as well as providing food for his family out of the latter; but the rigid accuracy with which the proprietor apportions the profits of the land in the yearly tenure, effectually prevents his tenant from deriving much profit from a favourable crop; while the same tenant bears all the pressure of a bad harvest.

"At St. Michael's this system is slowly but gradually reforming its faults, as here and there may be seen a few in the state of yeoman farmers.

"The calling of the Royal Mail Company's steam-packets at Fayal, will create a greater circulation of money there, in the benefits of which Pico will participate, and the district in general find new means for the improvement of its condition.

"Fayal is the best harbour in the Azores, and greater facilities offered to distressed ships by affording refuge or supplies. American whalers also occasionally deposit large quantities of oil to be transhipped to other ports.

"Graciosa and St. George's.—These islands have no regular foreign trade, but contribute occasionally to the foreign imports of the other islands by the greater facilities which they offer to smugglers. The former island produces large quantities of wine, which is taken off by St. Michael's, while St. George's supplies cattle and agricultural produce to Fayal, Terceira, and St. Michael's. The population of the two islands is estimated at about twenty thousand souls, and their exports amount in value to about 10,000*l.* annually; for which they import the articles they require from the other islands.

"According to the government authorities, six tenths of the land in these islands is under vineyards, one-fourth under corn, and the rest in pasture. In 1840 the exports from Graciosa were valued: wine, 3000*l.*; brandy, 1000*l.*; other produce, 200*l.*

"Flores and Corvo have no regular foreign trade. Flores is the occasional resort of homeward-bound ships for refreshment and provisions.

"Their imports which are from the other islands, and amounted in 1840 to the value of 1150*l.* in foreign manufactured articles; wine and other liquors, 500*l.*; colonial produce, 300*l.*; other articles, 100*l.* Total, about 2060*l.* Their exports in 1840 were, 1050 quarters of corn, principally wheat, value 2050*l.* to Lisbon; 1500 quarters of potatoes and onions, value 545*l.*, furnished to shipping; beef, pork, and hides, tallow and other produce of animals, value 800*l.*, to different parts of Portugal; whale oil, 220*l.*, to other parts of the Azores; linens and woollens of rural manufacture, 220*l.*; wood of the island, 165*l.*; and other articles, 175*l.*, to other Azores. The total value, about 4100*l.*

"There is a large excess of exports over the imports on account of absentees; and on the same account there is a considerable excess of exports over imports in the trade of all the islands.

"The profits of individual traders at St. Michael's are not on the average less than 10 per cent on their exports."

Trade at the principal Ports of the Azores during the Year 1841.

DENOMINATION.	ARRIVED: Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Value of Cargoes	DEPARTED: Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Value of Cargoes	REMARKS.
ST. MICHAEL'S.				£				£	
British	151	16,072	1278	113,951	151	16,891	1311	88,116	
Portuguese	175	12,784	1158	73,184	175	12,784	1158	60,46	
American	1	623	36	1,818	1	623	36		
Ditto	11	3,111	233		11	3,111	233	..	Whalers for refreshments.
Brazilian	2	364	31	2,782	2	364	31		
Spanish	2	136	23	1,114	2	136	23		
Ditto	2	327	34		2	327	34	..	Called for refreshments.
Danish	1	72	7	291	1	72	7		
Sardinian	1	278	18		1	278	18	..	Called for refreshments.
Total	364	34,972	3126	193,093	365	34,972	3182	148,291	
FAYAL.									
British	31	4,313	280	1,315	56	4,702	297	4,861	
Portuguese	41	3,360	361	8,950	40	3,545	318	7,140	
American	190	33,072	1175	3,299	140	33,072	4543	2,129	These ships were nearly all whalers, calling for supplies and to land transit cargoes. The amount of trade are for goods landed for sale.
French	2	190	25	..	2	190	25		
Brazilian	3	783	51	1,100	3	783	51	200	Called for supplies only.
Spanish	2	162	23	..	2	162	23		
Russian	1	112	15	..	1	112	15		
Sardinian	1	56	7	..	1	56	7		
Total	277	42,788	1,51	14,774	275	42,732	5,058	14,041	
OTHER ISLANDS OF AZORES									
British	2	190	21	..	2	190	21	..	Called for supplies.
Portuguese	11	778	78	1950	11	778	78	3150	
American	12	2683	132	..	12	2683	132	..	Ditto.
Total	25	3651	231	1950	25	3651	231	3150	
TERCEIRA.				£				£	
British	11	3,734	273	6,031	18	4,088	136	9,211	
Portuguese	63	6,127	491	27,121	60	6,423	650	32,928	
French	2	365	41	..	2	365	41		
Total	119	10,769	919	33,152	119	11,116	1050	42,042	

Countries of Import and Export.

PLACES	IMPORTED FROM: Great Britain.	Other Foreign Countries	Portugal	Coasting.	TOTAL.	EXPORTED TO: Great Britain.	Other Foreign Countries.	Portugal.	Coasting.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
St. Michael's	17,654	5,050	68,184	8,000	121,328	88,146	1366	67,344	..	156,856
Terceira	10,274	620	13,870	8,635	33,355	10,830	..	30,342	870	42,021
Fayal	1,315	1,600	6,950	2,400	11,775	1,861	2820	7,140	..	11,621
Other islands	..	..	700	1,100	1,800	..	..	2,810	640	3,450
Total	29,243	11,100	87,710	19,735	171,318	103,837	3986	107,636	1510	216,981

In addition to this direct and real trade and interchange, there is a considerable amount of transit business transacted at Fayal, where about 170 American whalers touch every year, and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. This oil is forwarded from Fayal to the American market, and amounts in value to between 10,000*l.* and 30,000*l* sterling.

AGGREGATE Trade of the Azores in 1841.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	271	24,623	1851	48,413	280	26,171	2054	107,221
Portuguese	296	25,179	2301	112,275	283	22,980	2141	103,713
American	220	59,811	1857	5,018	220	57,811	1951	2,120
Brazilian	3	1,177	82	3,082	3	1,177	82	500
Spanish	6	635	86	1,151	6	635	86	
Danish	1	72	5	291	1	72	5	
Sardinian	2	704	27	.....	2	704	27	
French	4	1,185	69	.....	4	1,185	69	
Russian	1	112	13	.....	1	112	13	
Total	804	111,588	6037	171,413	804	112,710	6454	213,554

ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

The fertile, yet rugged island of Madeira, is about 45½ miles in length, and from 5 to 16 miles in breadth. Its superficies about 304 square miles. Its capital, Funchal, is in latitude 32 deg. 37 min. north, and longitude 16 deg. 55 min. west. Its features are irregularly abrupt, valleys diversified by ravines, rocks, mountains, and small streams, above which rise vineyards on artificial and successive terraces to the heighth of 2290 feet above the level of the sea.

The highest point or cone of the island is Pico Ruivo, which is said to be 5450 feet above the ocean's level; it is generally fertile to near the utmost point.

The streams or torrents serve to vegetate a great part of the island, by means of artificial drains, directed into separate rills and sluices.

The climate of Madeira is stated to be less variable than that of most countries. Where not interrupted by rocks, the whole island is remarkably fertile; the hills are clothed with luxuriant crops of indigenous and exotic flowers; from their rise to their summits. Tropical crops grow in perfection at elevations below 1200 to 1400 feet, perpendicular height. The roads are rugged and steep, but infinitely superior to those of Portugal. The administration is vested in an absolute lieutenant-governor, and there is but little security for personal liberty.

The population of Madeira and of Porto Santo, is stated, according to a recent census, at 112,500 inhabitants, consisting of a mixed race of Portuguese, Moors, &c. Negro slaves are still numerous. The English have a place of worship at Funchal, and the British consul levies a low duty on wines exported to the United Kingdom to form a fund for this and other charitable purposes.

FUNCHAL is situated on the shore of a bay on the south-east side. Its streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the aspect of the town mean.

PORTO SANTO, 35 miles north-west, is the only inhabited island of several small ones belonging to the group. Its population is about 1400. It produces inferior wine, some barley and fruits. No building-wood grows on it; its appearance is sterile and naked; and it has but one well, or spring of water.

Nearly all the trees and other products of the temperate zones grow in Madeira.

Pasturage is, however, limited, and the dairy in consequence furnishes but little. Live stock, mules, asses, goats and swine excepted, are scarce. The two latter are almost in a wild state. Rabbits, poultry, and bees are also numerous. Fish abounds along the coast.

The culture is limited nearly altogether to the growing of vines. The lands are entailed, and let in farms of from 50 acres, on the *métayer* system. The crops of grain, wheat, &c., are said to be scarcely equal to one-third of the consumption. Some maize, beans, and sweet potatoes are also grown. Coffee has for some time been cultivated with care. Fruits, wild or cultivated, thrive in almost the utmost perfection. The grape, which is not indigenous, has long been the primary culture. Madeira was settled by the Portuguese in 1421. The Ferol vines are said to have been transplanted from Crete; and several other varieties of grape were afterwards carried from various parts, and planted in the volcanic soil of this island.

The steep declivities of the hills are generally formed into terraces, in the manner practised on the abrupt banks of the Rhine: and the vines planted on these successive platforms, which are supported by stone walls. The vines are trained and spread on small poles, in order to expose the grapes to the sun. The vine beds are irrigated, or thoroughly wetted to the vine roots, three times in dry summers. This operation gives an abundant crop; but the wine made of the vines is inferior to that made from those grown on ground which has not been watered. As in all other vine-growing countries, the best vineyards are exposed to southern aspects. The finest Malvosia is the produce of the vines grown on the volcanic rocky terraces, with full southerly exposures. The grapes for Malvosia are left hanging till they are quite ripe.

The process of making the wine in Madeira, is simply by plucking the grapes from the stalk, and putting them into a vat, in which they are pressed first by men or women with their feet, and afterwards by a heavy wooden lever. The tax-collector and the owner of the vineyards attend the pressing; the collector takes away a tenth of the whole *most* or *must*, and the remainder is then equally divided between the landlord and the *métayer*, or tenant. The *most* is then carried off to cellars, by men who are employed for the purpose, either in casks, or borrachas made of goat skins. The cellars, or rather wine-sheds are at Funchal, where the merchants, chiefly English, have yards, with large vats, into which the *most* is poured, and it is then subjected to fermentation, mixing, and other preparations. In order to secure the delivery of the *most*, money is usually advanced to the vine-growers, to defray the expenses of culture.

Though naturally strong, some brandy is added to the wine when it is racked from the vats into casks, and some more before the wine is exported.

TRADE OF MADEIRA.

England has long enjoyed a great share of the trade of Madeira, especially of the wine trade. In 1737, a new Portuguese tariff was extended to Madeira, imposing duties on almost all kinds of manufactured goods by weight, and not by value; thus rendering the valuing of goods unnecessary for collecting the duties; and the custom-house authorities having discontinued to estimate them. The value of imports and exports, those for 1837 and 1838, cannot be correctly ascertained.

Vessels touching for refreshments pay no tonnage dues.

In 1839, the custom-house authorities resumed, by direction of the Lisbon government, the system of valuing, as well as averaging, all the commodities imported into Madeira, showing their total amount from foreign countries, as well as the names of the countries from which they were brought, and the amount imported from each country respectively.

Other alterations have been made; and in consequence of the great poverty of the inhabitants, and the diminished demands for their wines, a decree was issued in May, 1843, reducing the duties on foreign goods to one half the duties levied in Portugal: brandy, wine, and corn, excepted. To encourage foreigners to visit and spend their money on the island, they are by the same decree allowed to import furniture, duty free, on giving security, either to re-export the same within 18 months, or pay duty for the same. Coal is admitted free into Madeira and the Azores.

TABLE of Coins circulating in Madeira, the value of each in the Currency of the Island.

Kind of Metal.	COINS.	Value in depreciated Milreis and Reis	Kind of Metal.	COINS.	Value in depreciated Milreis and Reis.
		m. r.			m. r.
Gold	Old Spanish doubloon	16 000	Silver	Bolivian dollar	1 000
	Ditto, ditto, half doubloon	8 000		Chilian dollar	1 000
	Ditto, ditto, quarter doubloon	4 000		Buenos Ayrean dollar	1 000
	Ditto, ditto, eighth doubloon	2 000		United States dollar	1 000
	American eagle	10 000		Spanish pesetas	0 200
	English sovereign	4 000		Ditto, half pesetas	0 100
	Ditto, half sovereign	2 000		English shilling	0 240
Silver	Old Spanish pillared dollar	1 000		Ditto, sixpence	0 120
	Mexican dollar	1 000		Portuguese vintem	0 040
	Peruvian dollar	1 000	Copper	Ditto, half vintem	0 020
	Columbian dollar	1 000		Ditto, quarter vintem	0 010

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Islands of Madeira for the Years ending 30th June, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

REVENUE.	1838	1840	1841	1842	1843
	£	£	£	£	£
Duty on imports at custom-house	14,021	16,119	15,653	11,615	14,052
Duty on exports at ditto	9,021	10,801	8,262	8,721	8,001
Tithes on Wine and grain	10,759	13,137	11,352	8,869	5,789
Imposts and other smaller taxes levied in a variety of ways	6,864	8,383	7,990	7,993	6,379
Total	41,265	51,073	43,657	36,604	34,021

The total revenue during the year ending 30th June, 1837, amounted to 50,139*l.*, and in the year ending 30th June, 1839, to 55,753*l.*

AMOUNT of Duty collected on Articles entered at the Custom-house of Madeira, for Island Consumption, during the Years ending 30th June, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840.

COUNTRIES.	DUTIES COLLECTED IN £ STERLING.			
	1837	1838	1839	1840
	£	£	£	£
Denmark	186	390	57	340
Brazil	....	....	648	274
France	469	563	10	555
Gibraltar	628	97	1,517	1,956
Great Britain	10,983	9,747	12,234	10,715
Hamburg	33	408	746	126
Holland	51	146	248	128
Italy	73	47	69	
Morocco	18	1	3,067	
Portugal	176	338	30	720
Russia	159	....	106	26
Sardinia	122	47	7	1
Spain	187	12	82	146
Sweden	305	508	1,933	1
United States	2,275	2,031	580	1,434
Sundries	378	281	....	25
Total	15,450	14,621	20,931	16,440

VALUE of Articles entered at the Custom-house of Madeira from Foreign Countries, for Island Consumption, during the Years ending 30th of June, 1840, and 30th of June, 1841.

COUNTRIES.	Custom House Value in £ sterling.		Increase in 1840–1841	Decrease in 1840–1841
	1839–1840	1840–1841		
	£	£	£	£
Brazil	712	3,886	3,174	
Denmark	1,532	899	....	633
France	1,388	1,036	....	352
Gibraltar	5,389	2,226	....	3,163
Great Britain	47,008	38,276	....	8,732
Hamburg	623	822	399	
Holland	541	26	....	515
Morocco	....	55	55	
Russia	2,419	4,373	1,954	
Sardinia	16	448	432	
Spain	345	413	68	
Sweden	7	....	....	7
United States	12,763	10,402	....	2,358
Total in 1839–40	73,440			
Total in 1840–41	....	62,762	5,062	16,369
Decrease in 1840–41	....	....	....	10,678

This statement does not include the importations of flour and grain. The imports from Portugal and the Portuguese colonies on which no duties are imposed, are considerable, their estimated value for the year 1840, being upwards of 90,000*l*.

FLOUR and Grain Imported into Madeira, during the Years ending the 30th of June 1837, and the 30th of June, 1838.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.						
	1836–37	1837–38	1838–39	1839–40	1840–41	1841–42	1842–43
Flour ..... barrels	2,650	880	35	103	5,720	699	3,338
Wheat ..... quarters	18,920	22,101	26,000	22,011	23,368	13,216	22,617
Indian corn ..... do.	6,611	31,672	24,507	31,857	21,111	24,882	38,157
Barley ..... do.	....	513	69	....	....	....	90
Rye ..... do.	....	2,193	294	106	....	....	90
Oats, beans, and peas ... do.	430	144	110	765	102	194	137

BRITISH and Foreign Navigation and Trade, at the Ports of Madeira, during the Year ending 31st of December, 1843.

PORT OF FUNCHAL.

NATION.	ARRIVED. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice value.	DEPARTED. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice value.
				£				£
British	124	30,758	2,114	40,580	122	30,568	2,134	166,550
Portuguese	76	8,805	734	31,000	84	9,070	830	22,370
American	18	4,966	105	11,000	20	4,467	215	550
Sardinian	17	2,121	136	11,570	18	2,624	189	1,050
Danish	3	601	43	800	3	601	43	1,260
Spanish	5	202	62	...	5	202	62	
French	4	1,100	109	...	5	1,108	118	450
Austrian	1	803	44	3,000	1	803	44	90
Tuscan	3	630	36	2,500	3	630	36	
Swedish	1	192	9	500	1	192	9	1,040
Norwegian	1	150	11	...	1	150	11	
Russian	2	258	16	1,400	2	258	16	
Hamburg	2	320	21	300	2	320	21	15
Greek	6	1,431	96	6,700	6	1,431	96	30
Brazilian	1	337	23	1,200	1	337	23	100
Bremen	1	93	9	...	1	93	9	120
Prussian	3	126	23	...	3	126	23	
Belgian	1	282	20	...	1	282	20	
Total	272	52,687	3,783	115,050	282	53,257	3,967	193,815

Of the 124 British vessels which arrived in 1843, there were—from Great Britain, in ballast 59, with merchandize 18, Indian corn and merchandize 4, Indian corn 4, coals 12, dry goods 1, wheat 1, coals and butter 1, coals and merchandize 3; Canaries, in ballast 2, with Indian corn 1; Gibraltar, with Indian corn 2, in ballast 3; Demerara, in ballast 1; Cape Coast Castle, with Indian corn 3; Lisbon, in ballast 1; Hamburg, in ballast 1; Antwerp, in ballast 1; Trassedeni, in ballast 1; St. Petersburg, with flax 1; St. John's, with cod-fish 3; Malaga, in ballast 1.

Of the 122 British vessels which departed in 1843, there were—for Great Britain, with wine and orchella 8, wine 8, wine and argol 1, in ballast 4; Barbadoes, with wine 5, wine and onions 1; Jamaica, with wine 11, in ballast 1; Cadiz, in ballast 2; Sydney, with wine 1, in ballast 1; St. Kitt's, with wine 2; New York, in ballast 1; Rio de Janeiro, in ballast 3; Nassau, with wine 1; Demerara, with wine 6, wine and onions 3; St. Vincent, with wine 3; Trinidad, with wine 1, wine and onions 1; St. Petersburg, with wine 5; Cape Coast Castle, with wine 1; Antigua, with wine 1; Gibraltar, in ballast 1, with wine 3; Grenada, with wine 4; Madras and Calcutta, with wine 2; Calcutta, with wine 2, in ballast 1; Dominica, in ballast 1; Singapore, in ballast 1; Buenos Ayres, in ballast 2; Rotterdam, with wine 1; Van Dieman's Land, in ballast 1; Cape of Good Hope, in ballast 2; Honduras, in ballast 1; Quebec, in ballast 2; Coast of Africa, in ballast 1, with wine 1; Ceylon, with wine 2; Newfoundland, in ballast 1; Canaries, in ballast 2; Bombay, with wine 1; Cape and Madras, with wine 1; Mauritius, wine 1; Seville, in ballast 1; Faro, in ballast 1; St. Helena, with wine 1; Charleston, with wine 1; Cape de Verds, in ballast 2; St. John, with wine and orchella 1; St. Michael's, in ballast 1; Valparaiso, in ballast 1; Tobago, with wine and onions 1; 8 vessels arrived for refreshments, but did not anchor.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.

THIS group compose eight islands and several islets. Their general aspect is mountainous, rocky, of volcanic formation, and scantily watered. In Fogo there is an active volcano. The climate is very much varied by extreme heats and droughts, from November to July, and by thunder-storms and fogs during the remaining months. The climate is consequently unhealthy. During some periods rain does not fall for three or four years. The soil consists either of

volcanic, or calcareous or sandy matter, generally dry, and in many parts barren and rocky. Though vegetation is unequal in many parts, maize, bananas, oranges, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits, and even rice, grow luxuriantly. Maize and rice is the chief food of the people. The cotton and indigo plant are indigenous. The oranges, lemons, melons, figs, and guavas, grow in perfection: sweet potatoes, and some other vegetables, are also grown. The sugar-cane and the vine are also cultivated. It is prohibited to make wine.

Orchella weed has been monopolized by the government. The palm, tamarind tree, and adansonia, are the principal trees. The domestic animals are asses, goats, and poultry. Salt is made of sea-water evaporated in the sun.

SITUATION and Population, &c., of the Province of Cape de Verd, in 1834.

PLACES.	North Latitude.		Longitude West of Lisbon.		Area in Square Miles.	No. of Hearths.	Free Inhabitants.	Slaves.	Public Revenue.	
	deg.	min.	deg.	min.					m.	r.
COMARCA OF THE ISLANDS										
Santiago	15	51	11	53	362	5374	19,932	1711	6000	000
Fogo	14	52	12	26	144	1086	4,716	409	1000	000
Brava	14	51	12	45	36	1071	3,820	120	1000	000
Maio	15	6	14	9	50	372	1,512	361	6000	000
Boavista	16	10	13	52	140	630	2,618	513	3000	000
S. Nicolao	16	14	12	10	115	1018	5,293	125	1500	000
Santo Antao	17	3	12	15	210	3032	13,107	180	2000	000
S. Vincente	16	51	12	50	70	61	316	5	200	000
COMARCA OF GUINEA.										
Bissao, and its dependencies of Geba, Bolama, and Farim	11	51	0	25	1	395	1,025	810	3500	000
Cacheo, and its dependencies of Farco, Zeguinchor, and Bolor	12	*	0	10	1	105	730	800	1500	000

BRITISH and Foreign Trade at the Cape de Verd Islands, during the Year 1842.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
				£				£
British	28	2401	210	7,225	26	2401	210	7,225
Portuguese	42	2146	327	16,726	32	2146	327	16,726
French	1	320	16	1,600	1	320	16	1,600
Spanish	1	510	19	4,000	1	510	19	4,000
American	16	1610	93	11,500	10	1610	93	11,500
Hanse Town	1	127	9	720	1	127	9	720
Danish	2	372	17	610	2	372	17	610
Total	78	7446	721	42,161	76	7446	721	42,161

Of the 28 British vessels arrived in 1842, there were—From Great Britain with sundry goods, 1; general cargo, 4; coals, 1; ballast and money, 2. From Gambia with wood and rice, 5; ballast and money, 2; wood and corn, 1; rice and corn, 1; wood and rum, 1. Wood, 1. Gibraltar, ballast and money, 1. Guernsey, ballast, 1; called for coals on their voyage, 5.

Of the 26 British vessels departed in 1842, there were for Great Britain, none. For the Gambia, with salt, 11; St. Antonio Verde, ditto, 5; Porto Praira, general cargo, 2. In transit, 8.

For Portuguese settlements in Africa, see African States, Section 10.

All the productions of India, China, or other countries of the East, or of the South Seas, which have once paid the duties of import in Portugal, Azores, &c., are exempted from paying the same duty in any other Portuguese port.

All manufactures of Portuguese industry exported from Portugal, or any of her possessions, are exempted from the payment of all duties of export or import, in any other possession of the crown of Portugal.

POPULATION of the several Portuguese Possessions in India, in the Year 1832.

DISTRICTS.	Portuguese and their Descendants.	Indigenous Inhabitants.	Negroes and Mulattos.		TOTAL.		
			Free.	Slaves.			
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Goa and the adjacent provinces; viz.,							
Islands of Goa	1043	34,076	175	519	21,442	13,300	34,742
Province of Salcete	165	78,764	114	151	37,250	41,544	79,149
Province of Bardes	330	84,792	62	284	41,674	43,781	85,455
Province of New Conquest	182	103,755	.....	165	52,384	51,653	104,037
Fortress of Alorna	1	64	.....	.....	24	41	65
Fort of Tiracol	1	404	.....	.....	292	113	405
Island of Angediva	1	639	.....	.....	325	315	640
Total	1723	307,323	353	1088	153,737	150,752	310,489
Other parts; viz.,							
Fortress and city of Damaun	55	31,750	74	211	17,263	14,847	32,110
Port of Dio	64	8,507	62	295	4,521	4,411	8,932
City of Macao	3329	136		954	1,532	2,887	4,419
Total	5173	347,756	491	2314	177,053	176,897	353,950

GOA, the capital of the Portuguese East India possessions, has dwindled away to but little commercial consequence. It was at one period a place of immense trade.

MACAO, the Portuguese factory in China, has lately acquired some importance.—See China.

The trade of TIMOR, of which the northern extremity belongs to Portugal, consists, as to imports, of cotton goods, sugar, coffee, tobacco, chinaware, olive and palm oil, wine, bacon, inferior woollens, tea, hats, nankins, hardware, copper utensils, &c. The exports are chiefly sandal-wood and biche de mer. The residence of the provincial authorities is at Dhelly, on the south side of the island called Cambi. The regulations with regard to other foreign possessions of Portugal, apply to this establishment.

CHAPTER V.

WINES OF PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA.

WINE is the staple export produce of the kingdom, and of the island of Madeira. The principal port wine district is in the Upper Douro, about fifty miles from Oporto. The inferior quality is called *vinho do ramo*, and it is generally either drank or distilled in the country. The wine made for exportation, *vinho do Feitoria*, or factory wine, is that usually drank, often after adulteration, in England. The complaints of the adulteration of the wines of the Douro, led not to a privation of the abuse by competition, but by transferring the whole wine district to the monopoly of a despotically-authorized

joint-stock company. The agents of this company were empowered to class the wines made, and to fix the maximum price; thus, in practice, securing to the company the power of becoming the buyers of all the Douro wines.

Oporto Wine Company.—The old monopoly was some time ago abolished. Since then another monopoly, called the Agricultural Wine Company, has been instituted; and it is stated that the whole system of tasting and classifying the wines has ever been, and will continue, one of bribery, favour, and every sort of chicanery.

It is urged against the new monopoly, "that it is empowered to restrict the export to England in wine of the first quality only; thus depriving the merchant of the power of buying the wines best suited to his customers, and declaring that every class of people in England shall drink only port wine of the first quality and at the highest prices. That the company's privileges and powers have a direct tendency to interfere in the most arbitrary manner with the merchant in his commercial transactions, as well as to diminish the consumption of port wine in England. A liberal and cheap supply of port wine of the first quality, is to be allowed to all the world, to the entire exclusion of England from this benefit, as well as enabling all other countries to have all the cheaper classes of port wine in profusion.

"The list of shipments from Oporto, in 1837, will show that England took 21,000 pipes, and the united world besides, only 4600 pipes. Thus the company, interfering in every way at Oporto, without freedom of commerce, raising the price of the article we trade in by every possible means, is enabled to compete with and undersell us in our own native and legitimate markets, where Portuguese merchants and this very company can invest their capital in any way they please, without the slightest restriction or interference. The gross injustice of such a system, and the entire absence of all reciprocity, must be obvious.

"That it possesses the monopoly of brandy, which it is to sell to the merchants at 20 per cent profit, not on the actual cost price, but on a price to be fixed by the company itself in conjunction with the government. That the wine merchant has to take two alumedes of brandy (or a tenth part) to every pipe of wine he exports to England, whilst to other countries he may export his wine with only a twentieth part of brandy.

"That, the classification of wines of the Upper Douro, by the tasters (provadores), is generally erroneous; a considerable portion of those ranked in the first class being only fit for home consumption or distillation, and wines of the best kind being often found in the second and third classes, and sometimes even in the refuse (refugo). What reliance should be placed on the decision of the tasters, may be judged from the fact that, out of 77,894 pipes of the notoriously bad vintage of 1841, they have reported 58,083 pipes to be wine of the *first* quality.

"The British merchants buy the best wine wherever they find it; and that ranked in the lower classes is brought down the Douro, with papers (which are often purchased at a high rate) granted for wines approved for exportation by the tasters, but rejected by the exporters. With such papers, great quantities of *Baissada wine* are also brought from places a few miles above Oporto, and placed in the lodges of exporters in Villa Nova.

"It is contended that it is of great importance to the British merchants that the reputation of the wines of the Upper Douro should be maintained in England. They are therefore anxious that Baissada wine should not be sent there; but as the regulations for preventing its introduction into Villa Nova de Gaza are ineffectual, they themselves are obliged to export it, in order to compete with the dealers in low-priced wines. It is said that more than one-eighth of the wine exported to England is of this kind.

"Before the government decides upon the report of the tasters, the exporters cannot safely buy new wines, nor can their correspondents in England settle their plans for conducting their business during the year; and frequently the decision of the government is not made until after the new wines are fit for the market.

"British merchants export nearly three-fourths of the wine sent to England, and hold probably not less than seven-eighths of the capital employed in the trade. The parties who benefit by these regulations are the tasters and other officers employed, those who purchase approvals, and the smugglers."

By recent accounts it appears that the Agricultural Wine Company is practically bankrupt, and its managers have applied to the government for a decree to prorogue the payment of its debts, until the Cortes should legislate upon the subject. They have had an annual grant of money from the government, and the monopoly of the export of port wine. We are informed by an undoubted authority, that the wines of Portugal have been, and continue to be, prepared for the purpose of the brandy being admitted at the wine duty in England: the quantity of brandy, mixed with the wine exported, is 4 alumedes, or 22 gallons per pipe. The quantity of wine thus strengthened with brandy may, it is stated, be greatly increased, after it has paid the duty in England, by adding water or inferior wines, and often other cheap liquids.

A statement was published in 1825, showing that Portugal had exported in twenty-four years 897,250 pipes of wine, estimated at 230,880,000 crusados, or about 40,000,000*l.* sterling; salt, to the amount of 31,814,000 crusados; and the dry cod-fish imported at 7,520,000 quintals, valued at 78,047,500 crusados.

STATEMENT of the Exportation of Wine from Madeira, in the Year 1825, in Pipes.

Alexandria	31	Ceylon	20	Lisbon	193	St. John	41
Antigua	31	Charleston, S. C.	103	Liverpool	80	St. Pedro	12
Bahia and Rio	26	Coast of Africa	34	London	2081	St. Vincent	285
Baltimore	40	Demerara	556	Ships of war	114	Senegal	2
Barbadoes	418	Dominica	140	Newfoundland	102	Setuval, St Ubes	4
Batavia	54	Gibraltar	36	New South Wales	61	Singapore	22
Berbice	25	Glasgow	7	New York	731	Surinam	16
Bermudas	30	Gavado	61	Philadelphia	263	Tobago	15
Boston	143	Hamburgh	213	Quebec	105	Teneriffe	10
Botany Bay	11	Jamaica	2026	Russia	372	Trinidad	22
Bristol	16	Cape de Verd	27	Santa Cruz	71	Valparaiso	20
Buenos Ayres	3	Eas. Indies	2844	St. Kitt's	11	St. Thomas	68
Canary Islands	6						

WINE and Grain produced in Madeira during the following Years.

YEARS.	Wine.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Beans and Peas.
	pipes	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
1836	27,270	8472	3510	8	203	198
1837	17,687	6787	2664	31	370	53
1838	18,080	6993	2650	26	558	36
1839	17,095	7393	1964	14	737	61
1841	13,748	6633	2307	24	594	91
1842	16,131	6963	2777	73	867	174

STATEMENT of the number of Pipes of Wine, shipped from Lisbon to Great Britain and Ireland, in 1838, 1839, and 1840.

YEARS.	London.	Liverpool.	Dublin.	Leith.	Bristol.	Glasgow.	Other Ports.	TOTAL.
1838	722	195	95	21	35	24	49	1141
1839	873	194	101	34	33	22	16	1264
1840	688	130	107	37	14	12	6	994

Wines Exported from Madeira to each country during the Years ending 30th June 1836-37 to 1842-43 inclusive.

COUNTRIES.	NUMBER OF PIPES.						
	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43
Brazil	13	13	28	22	40	53	31
Denmark	36	12	....	....	....	98	66
France	155	96	....	35	s	42	15
Great Britain	1939	2295	1998	2095	1570	1315	1943
West Indies	1044	1898	1851	1674	1941	949	1062
East Indies	630	585	520	1321	705	565	196
Gibraltar	....	....	11	13	34	13	18
Newfoundland	23	18	18	....	15	1	....
Coast of Africa	19	3	s	6	....	18	15
New Holland	13	1	13	s	....	1	8
Hamburg	s	128	311	186	315	456	781
Holland	....	252	....	....	....	24	299
Italy	....	1	1	2	2	....	16
Monte Video	....	....	....	12	....	29	3
Portugal, Azores, &c.	119	127	198	135	156	226	253
Russia	744	1907	1946	2967	1639	1092	2418
Spain, Canaries, &c.	26	6	2	3	32	16	6
Sweden	26	43	....	....	....	39	....
United States	3189	1117	3037	1382	1284	947	109
Ships of war, &c.	11	138	21	26	19	30	71
Total	9205	8592	9028	8967	7713	6305	7648

List of Portugal Wines, with their prices, including the Cask put on board ship.

NAMES.	Red Wine.			White Wine.			NAMES.	Red Wine.			White Wine.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anadia	12	7	6	12	7	6	Farroba	s	15	6	s	15	6
Camarate	10	s	1	12	7	6	Lourez	9	18	0	9	18	0
Barra Barra	12	16	6		....		Lumiar	9	18	0	9	18	0
Cartaxo	s	6	6	s	6	6	Colares	12	7	6	12	7	6
Alcoite	s	6	6	s	6	6	Cadefaes	9	18	0		....	
Lavradio	13	10	0	13	10	0	Rozalinho		....		10	8	8
Zamora	s	15	6	s	15	6	Termo	s	15	6	s	15	6
Chamusca	s	15	6	s	15	6	Granja	12	0	0	12	0	0

The following Table shows the Export of Wine during the Year 1830, from Oporto.

COUNTRIES.	Vinho Feitoria.	Vinho De Embarque or Cargo Wine.	COUNTRIES.	Vinho Feitoria.	Vinho de Embarque or Cargo Wine.
North America	327½		Brought forward	726	55½
Denmark	64½	1	Great Britain	....	19,333½
France	2		Netherlands	11½	1
Genoa	1½	3	Brazil	350½	19½
Gibraltar	....	21	Russia	86	
Hamburg	329	6	Sweden and Norway	259½	52
Azores	1½		Newfoundland	74½	2½
Carried forward	726	55½	Total	1483½	19,464½

Oporto Wines Exported in 1838 and 1839.

DESTINATIONS.	Quantities.	DESTINATIONS.	Quantities.
	pipes.		pipes.
England	26,170	Jersey and Guernsey	37
United States	3,471	France	3
Brazil	1213	Gibraltar	1
Hamburg	263	Sardinia	1
Canada	197	Other countries	10
Sweden and Norway	171	Angola	339
Newfoundland	132	Cape de Verd Islands	29
Holland	99	Azores	s
Denmark	97		
Russia	50	Total	33,010

ANNUAL Consumption and Relative Proportions of each description of Wine, Rates of Duty, and Annual Revenue, from the Year 1784 to 1842.

YEARS.	Average of Years.	PORTUGAL. Gallons.	PORTUGAL. Relative Proportions per cent.	SPANISH. Gallons.	SPANISH. Relative Proportions per cent.	MADEIRA. Gallons.	MADEIRA. Relative Proportions per cent.	TENERIFFE. Gallons.	TENERIFFE. Relative Proportions per cent.	SICILIAN. Gallons.	SICILIAN. Relative Proportions per cent.	SICILIAN. Duty.	CAPE. Gallons.	CAPE. Relative Proportions per cent.	CAPE. Duty.	FRENCH. Gallons.	FRENCH. Relative Proportions per cent.	FRENCH. Duty.	RHENISH. Gallons.	RHENISH. Relative Proportions per cent.	RHENISH. Duty.	TOTAL. Gallons.	TOTAL. Revenue.
												s. d.			s. d.			s. d.			s. d.		£
1784																							
10	2	2,092,110	77.65	619,920	18.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,220	2.89	9 2	31,080	.92	9 2	..	925,454
1785																							
1786																							
10	9	1,180,890	75.07	921,270	16.67	196,110	3.55	20,370	.36	5,050	.11	3 1½	..	..	..	170,970	3.20	1 10	20,290	.38	..	5,524,850	889,031
1791																							
1796	1	5,163,170	73.32	1,610,240	22.84	142,110	1.71	27,630	.39	2,730	.04	5 03	..	..	..	96,180	1.36	7 8½	1,050	.01	7 11	7,021,770	1,130,772
1797	1	2,006,970	69.11	1,124,290	29.84	79,130	1.87	23,110	.61	18,270	.41	6 11	..	..	..	34,020	.81	10 6½	120	.02	9 0	4,185,710	1,179,923
1797																							
10	6	4,136,340	75.90	1,058,840	19.43	162,290	3.08	22,050	.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,760	.99	..	10,710	.19	..	5,449,710	1,123,339
1802																							
1804	1	7,616,240	73.11	1,419,810	17.72	311,220	4.17	23,310	.31	31,850	.17	..	..	..	..	135,140	1.82	12 7½	7,770	.10	10 2	7,147,810	2,141,356
1804	1	1,821,510	54.12	1,297,510	38.16	180,050	5.57	31,050	1.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,170	.49	13 9	1,260	.03	10 11	3,447,540	2,811,323
1805																							
10	10	3,773,070	62.73	1,364,120	21.31	373,050	5.88	200,310	3.33	123,090	2 06	9 1	..	..	..	90,930	1.51	..	9,030	.15	11 1	6,013,550	1,974,102
1814																							
1815																							
10	6	2,525,040	53.31	928,510	18.15	370,040	6.88	175,770	3.85	55,020	1.20	..	111,630	2.68 3 0	..	146,150	3.11	..	21,120	.47	..	4,734,110	1,031,864
1820																							
1821	1	2,113,560	50.09	940,840	22.18	100,450	2.51	109,330	2.13	69,102	1.18	..	54,111	12 20	..	170,104	4.10	..	21,091	.47	..	3,668,588	1,257,191
1822	1	2,127,250	51.56	967,110	23.00	311,010	7.42	129,620	2.81	160,060	1.41	..	586,847	11 69	..	168,732	3.60	..	19,540	.42	..	4,470,170	1,271,013
1823	1	2,012,212	51.41	1,078,922	24.27	321,631	6.68	121,636	2.54	79,080	1.63	..	535,110	11.45	..	171,681	3.54	..	25,650	.52	..	4,845,000	1,267,106
1824	1	2,412,414	49.63	1,217,201	24.20	362,120	5.92	117,028	2.32	77,085	1.51	..	595,290	11.83	..	182,427	3.62	..	25,050	.52	..	5,034,650	1,276,253
1825	1	1,999,715	52.15	1,180,028	22.58	372,521	7.05	107,108	2.09	131,000	1.68	4 10	470,150	8.87 2 5	..	25,370	6.16	7 3	17,500	1.31	1 10	5,300,341	1,305,053
1826	1	2,811,068	46.27	1,042,560	21.74	240,275	4.74	131,445	2.72	110,148	2.31	..	540,136	10 11	..	111,267	2.07	..	11,991	2.10	..	4,911,111	1,270,114
1827	1	3,222,312	47.20	1,196,331	27.16	300,291	4.10	132,038	2.21	136,721	2.28	..	698,110	10 23	..	111,285	1.76	..	24,161	1.11	..	6,882,101	1,270,570
1828	1	3,307,121	46.38	2,092,028	24.29	272,957	3.81	147,331	1.92	186,332	2.60	..	632,280	9 11	..	121,161	1.54	..	21,005	1.21	..	7,181,175	1,264,122
1829	1	3,082,184	44.13	1,901,162	31.09	220,120	3.68	101,009	1.61	219,172	3.51	..	29,711	9 02	..	30,346	5 52	..	21,006	1.53	..	6,225,710	1,242,102
1830	1	2,860,068	41.69	2,081,123	32.35	217,015	3.35	101,892	1.58	232,915	3.12	..	35,535	8 12	..	30,291	4.79	..	21,122	1.19	..	6,481,141	1,241,607
1831	1	2,202,741	33.35	2,085,512	31.21	201,127	3.36	91,803	1.31	270,016	1.18	5 6	50,581	8 08 2 0	..	24,156	1.19	5 6	21,156	.51	5 6	6,912,214	1,218,208
1832	1	2,012,103	33.88	2,080,003	31.87	170,011	2.61	72,801	1.22	251,251	1.26	..	114,202	8 01	..	225,027	3.51	..	18,102	.61	..	6,503,510	1,175,613
1833	1	2,506,508	41.32	2,120,005	30.12	161,021	2.60	60,021	1.12	312,203	.93	..	513,191	8 70	..	242,370	3.73	..	13,121	.72	..	6,127,775	1,220,215
1834	1	2,780,203	42.10	2,270,851	33.14	150,001	2.32	62,180	.97	372,711	5.75	..	521,091	8 81	..	251,001	4.20	..	10,177	.77	..	6,600,711	1,200,520
1835	1	2,780,021	43.10	2,250,187	31.21	140,122	2.17	52,562	.82	470,319	5.34	..	522,031	8 11	..	271,001	4.21	..	14,076	.77	..	6,450,311	1,091,522
1836	1	2,878,230	42.21	2,388,113	34.02	153,071	1.80	50,381	.80	491,155	5.92	..	511,031	7 95	..	311,001	5.17	..	20,151	.77	..	6,854,131	1,210,043
1837	1	2,521,115	40.20	2,201,070	34.04	111,871	1.87	42,110	.66	323,135	5.31	..	500,217	7 80	..	310,022	5.01	..	11,807	.70	..	6,301,111	1,097,107
1838	1	2,010,117	31.10	2,107,118	33.21	130,201	1.98	37,070	1.10	320,010	5.00	..	516,525	7 91	..	317,201	5.02	..	10,001	.71	..	6,301,111	1,041,076
1839	1	2,021,102	31.21	2,211,002	36.01	118,215	1.62	19,178	.30	309,117	5.27	..	511,187	7 01	..	315,111	5.11	..	11,015	.71	..	6,115,015	1,010,059
1840	1	2,006,511	30.12	2,200,210	38.10	112,333	1.72	20,180	.45	301,771	5.00	5 9	110,771	6.07 2 11	..	311,511	5.21	5 9	10,076	.72	5 9	6,115,111	1,017,290
1841	1	2,107,017	38.10	2,112,511	39.11	107,201	1.78	25,772	.41	191,009	6.13	..	111,218	7 11	..	311,711	5.21	..	8,212	.57	..	5,111,111	960,117
1842	1	1,288,051	26.26	2,201,750	40.12	95,209	1.46	28,160	.41	3,105	5.17	..	170,510	7.70 ..	..	360,005	7.19	..	11,755	.11	..	5,111,111	1,111,115

CHAPTER VI.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

The commercial interchange between England and Portugal has been of long standing; and, taking the population of the latter into calculation, of considerable importance. But if we, as we justly may, attribute chiefly to the Methuen Treaty our greatly diminished trade with France, the importance of the value of the British trade with Portugal vanishes, so far as the difference between the power of France to consume British manufactures, compared with that of Portugal, can form a basis of calculation.

ACCOUNT of the Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Portugal, including Azores, Madeira, and Cape de Verd Islands, in the following Years; distinguishing the periods of War and Peace

YEARS.	Years of War or Peace.	Imports from Portugal.	Exports to Portugal.	YEARS	Years of Peace or War.	Imports from Portugal.	Exports to Portugal.
		£	£			£	£
1700	P	270,684	347,067	1755	P	266,155	1,085,186
1701	P	208,538	288,553	1760	W	310,920	1,226,580
1702	W	197,198	474,096	1765	P	372,356	723,265
1703	W	258,751	736,798	1770	P	344,518	563,042
1705	W	230,228	838,163	1775	W	346,125	690,990
1706	W	241,503	709,282	1780	W	554,125	513,102
1710	W	198,649	631,953	1785	P	430,945	813,184
1715	P	310,531	642,945	1790	P	740,907	566,241
1720	W	321,901	815,123	1795	W	814,550	708,736
1725	P	415,016	847,604	1800	W	927,254	1,198,948
1730	P	231,183	1,039,585	1805	W	946,500	1,394,706
1735	P	363,006	1,091,150	1810	W	1,578,735	1,971,836
1740	W	201,672	801,818	1816	P	351,053	1,885,269
1745	W	420,817	1,087,172	1821	P	435,649	2,626,951
1750	P	316,830	1,218,392				

STATEMENT of the Average of the Trade with Portugal and its Dependencies, divided into the Periods of War and Peace, successively.

	YEARS.	Imports from Portugal.	Exports to Portugal		YEARS.	Imports from Portugal.	Exports to Portugal.
		£	£			£	£
Periods of War ending	1607.....	89,395	132,051	Periods of Peace ending	1701.....	202,509	343,113
	1712.....	218,272	666,569		1717.....	795,043	745,917
	1711.....	396,147	781,083		1734.....	339,108	1,031,292
	1748.....	367,818	1,090,208		1755.....	288,549	1,121,529
	1762.....	275,049	1,270,911		1774.....	365,0-2	700,024
	1783.....	378,163	587,011		1792.....	645,186	675,348
	1801.....	784,329	843,866		1802.....	961,711	1,784,344
	1815.....	851,364	1,942,184		1822.....	492,193	1,933,154

The official values during the latter period, ending 1822, are much higher than the declared values.

DECLARED Value of Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Portugal Azores, and Madeira, during the following Years;

Years.	£	Years.	£
1827	1,466,647	1836	1,191,676
1828	1,012,758	1837	1,132,264
1829	1,266,931	1838	1,238,721
1830	1,118,768	1839	1,217,082
1831	1,056,598	1840	1,186,144
1832	646,750	1841	1,099,100
1833	1,054,932	1842	1,102,764
1834	1,701,853	1843	
1835	1,644,125	1844	

SHIPPING engaged in the Trade and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Portugal, and Madeira, Azores, and Canary Islands.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	632	62,024	63	6981	695	68,925	566	57,145	138	21,733	704	79,179
1832	515	51,392	41	4571	556	57,963	538	54,259	54	10,910	592	65,169
1833	785	79,401	39	4305	824	83,706	652	66,566	86	17,347	738	86,913
1834	693	73,978	36	4539	729	78,517	694	77,343	52	13,991	746	91,047
1835	742	78,111	67	7461	809	85,605	663	72,596	89	14,139	752	86,735
1836	575	59,983	91	9911	666	69,894	491	53,812	122	17,253	613	71,065
1837	620	59,528	76	7502	696	67,030	557	60,450	93	11,803	650	72,253
1838	513	53,112	51	5412	564	58,524	516	61,135	105	17,112	621	78,247
1839	721	72,461	70	7816	791	80,310	658	70,031	131	22,553	789	92,584
1840	631	61,855	91	9767	725	71,622	631	72,899	177	11,650	808	101,549
1841												
1842												
1843												
1844												

The number of British ships which entered Lisbon in 1843 was 317, the tonnage 422,207; and in 1842, 351 ships of 49,267 tons: 117 vessels arrived at the ports of St. Ubes, Figueira, and Vianna in 1843, being 23 more than in 1842. 168 British ships entered, and 173 sailed from Oporto, in 1843.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cork, unmanufactured ..cwt.	36,518	33,101	48,772	52,834	20,910	54,582	50,692	47,264	66,858	53,675
Corn, wheat .....qrs.	..	..	..	..	2,157	1,993	..	15	26,392	1,296
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	..	..	..	62	11	367	19	..	..	35
Figs .....do.	1,637	1,333	260	716	828	2,459	2,983	1,702	3,813	1,351
Lemons and oranges, in packages; viz.,										
— not exceeding 5000 cubic inches.....packages	5,042	6,896	4,276	1,611	1,335	1,755	1,221	3,750	6,521	8,835
— exceeding 5000, and not exceeding 7300 cubic inches.....do	31,307	26,119	26,172	61,107	25,312	21,208	23,301	24,251	41,303	37,927
— exceeding 7300, and not exceeding 11,000 cubic inches.....do.	21,392	11,243	13,536	21,943	30,149	31,725	26,181	30,111	40,715	26,716
Oil, olive .....galls.	2,328	351	2,913	10	270	10,139	106,134	107,046	546,723	11,737
Sumach.....cwt.	343	2,320	232	310	46	813	1,615	1,850	3,756	2,099
Skins, goat, undressed ..numbr	146	1,060	1,618	5,307	2,285	35,775	59,910	23,560	662	1,215
Spirits, Brandy..proof galls.	140	122	60	239	1,964	111	255	2,847	618	1,576
Wool, sheep.....lbs.	113,708	193,511	180,650	1,235,421	680,956	1,653,307	510,977	627,322	1,024,471	374,915
Wine .....galls.	2,708,901	2,650,332	2,061,978	3,202,733	1,164,760	1,013,286	2,647,202	1,054,461	3,198,817	2,925,273

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Portugal Proper.

ARTICLES	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ..... £	..	2,940	..	3,810	..	13,873	..	15,[illegible]	..	10,[illegible]	..	10,819	..	1,674	..	3,[illegible]	..	1,[illegible]	..	1,120
Arms and ammunition ..... do.	..	..	..	9,000	..	15,[illegible]	..	9,[illegible]	..	1,[illegible]	..	941	..	417	..	[illegible]	..	1[illegible]	..	851
Baron and bums ..... cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	161	..	16	101	[illegible]	1	7	3	11
Beef and pork ..... barrels	711	997	166	940	2,117	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	281	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,567
Beer and ale ..... tuns	69	1,[illegible]	69	967	96	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Books, printed ..... cwt.	3	21	6	130	32	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass and copper manufactures ..... do.	719	3,109	811	3,[illegible]	1,082	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter and cheese ..... do.	20,[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coals, culm, and cinders, tons	9,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cordage ..... cwt.	66	130	164	287	174	77[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard ... Yards	23,377,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— hosiery, lace, and small wares ..... £	..	13,[illegible]	..	10,000	..	18,[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
— twist and yarn ..... lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earthenware, of all sorts ..... pieces	203,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, herrings ..... barrels	2	3	20	20	112	182	21	21	171	122	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	6	6	15	30	19	21	2
Glass, entered by weight ..... cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— ditto at value ..... £	..	24	..	13	..	..	..	104	..	11	..	107	..	11	..	..	..	21	..	35
Hardware and cutlery ..... cwt.	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hats, beaver and felt dozens	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	141	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, pig ..... tons	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead and shot ..... do.	106	2,[illegible]	97	1,270	181	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather, wrought and unwrought ..... lbs.	52,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— saddlery and harness ... £	..	101	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard .. Yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery and mill work .. £	..	18	..	6	..	30	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Painters' colours ..... do.	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches ..... do.	..	37	..	37	..	221	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Silk manufactures ..... do.	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Soap and candles ..... lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stationery, of all sorts ..... £	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Sugar, refined ..... cwt.	..	..	..	..	17	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, unwrought ..... do.	376	1,103	286	1,020	160	57[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates ..... £	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Woollen and worsted yarn ..... lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— manufactures, entered by the piece ..... pieces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— ditto, by the yard ... yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— hosiery and small wares ... £	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
All other articles ..... £	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Total declared value, £	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from the Azores.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Lemons and oranges, in packages; viz..										
— not exceeding 5000 cubic inches.....packages	29,654	9,080	26,871	13,817	32,123	29,500	33,667	25,190	51,857	85,169
— exceeding 5000 and not exceeding 7300 cubic inches.....do.	86,352	42,701	110,787	51,199	87,171	61,988	107,307	69,113	67,165	67,536
— exceeding 7300 and not exceeding 14,000 cubic inches.....do.	58	73	37	172	..	..	16	..		2

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to the Azores.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Coffee.....lbs.	1,232	13,771	26,995	18,625	7,511	..	7,112	1,532	4,902	119.7
Cut on Piece Goods of India.....pieces	250	5,783	6,403	2,555	3,827	1,121	110	120		
Indigo.....lbs.	..	272	1,073	161	..	..	265	1,118	..	235
Pepper.....do.	..	..	2,156	1,184	2,531	..	532	..	1,138	921
Pimento.....do.	..	..	..	3,043	668	..	..	..	534	321
Rice.....cwt.	108	1,267	367	159	346	110	197	50	138	

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Portugal.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Ashes, pot and pearl.....cwt.	350	..	..	..	1,2	131	311	17	10	387
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	..	..	..	7,722	15,960	3,105				
Cinnamon.....do.	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	1,703	1,166
Cutch.....do.	..	..	..	941	..	..	..	..	..	547
Cochineal.....do.	..	..	..	152	150	..	312	144	332	532
Coral.....do.	..	..	2,511	..	31,511					
Coffee.....do.	101	..	1,910	247	642	112	122	136	84	
Corn, meal, and flour, viz.; wheat.....quarters	1,130	..	1,351	65,891	580	2,758				
— barley.....do.	..	..	2,302	3,750	8,153	7,162				
— rye.....do.	..	..	6,046	965						
— wheat-meal and flour.cwt.	12	3,119	39,184	35	..	178	10	9	..	7
Cotton piece goods of India.....pieces	..	..	..	1,121	1,240	53	600	1,500		
— manufactures, entered at value.....£	126	..	212	573	377	1,216	7,570	13,903	13,141	5,621
Dyewoods; viz., logwood.....tons	261	73	170	317	130	272	169	236	172	215
Gum lac'ye.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	147	275	312	733	240
— shellac.....do.	106	1,317	221	1,788	2,502	2,539	1,554	2,316	6,188	17,116
Indigo.....do.	1,225	..	..	..	2,221	612	304	1,178	2,568	30,382
Pepper.....do.	..	..	..	11,232	..	..	12,515	..	..	10,280
Pimento.....do.	343	..	..	..	..	161	152			
Quercitron.....do.	..	..	..	17,216	7,241	8,312	5,710	10,191	31,968	17,561
Rhubarb.....do.	538	260	100	310	131	135	150	781	329	143
Rice.....cwt.	3	..	182	9,256	15,788	17,023	5,187	1,911	..	1,115
Saltpetre, and cubic nitre, unrefined.....do.	..	..	..	321	1,593	5,610	229	102		
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	122	..	..		2,641	2,047	503	..		355
— foreign, thrown.....do.	523	150	..	508	..	111	2,854	2,063	1,012	179
Silk manufactures of Europe, entered by weight.do.	1,377	..	107	8	22	..	135	1,075	2,262	141
— manufactures of India.....pieces	131	146	2,004	3,240	8,589	1,004	527	710	670	1,152
Spirits, rum.....proof gallons	151	1,563	2,170	747	..	75	264	170	97	
— brandy.....do.	1,302	1,576	5,026	2,278	2,054	1,765	131	312	331	97
— Geneva.....do.	1,330	710	671	346	248	337	12	71	47	121
Tea.....lbs.	..	109	304	23,150	103,412	65,994	666	198	80	
Tin.....cwt.	..	..	..	110	215	88	107	..	51	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.lbs.		65,772	269,691	213,866	1,170,153	203,833	131,764	211,083	615,737	830,000
— foreign, manufactured, and snuff.....do.	..	2,111	2,078	1,716	1,316	1,450	1,315	..	..	113
Wine, of all sorts.....gallons	105	201	2,315	1,278	915	920	1,001	830	578	598
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,222

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the Azores.

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery..... £	..	1,484	..	7,409	..	1,196	..	1,306	..	1,771	..	2,303	..	1,260	..	305	..	136	..	1,075
Arms and ammunition.....do.	..	1,991	..	7,703	..	21	..	54	..	11	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Bacon and hams....cwt.	3	13	3	10	60	434	..	..	5	11	..	..	1	5						
Beef and pork...barrels	560	405	828	2,854	65	161	4	11	12	38	80	280	15	68						
Beer and ale.....tons	12	108	22	137	5	113	15	319	12	230	9	178	5	124						
Brass and copper manufactures..... cwt.	22	153	10	57	9	61	9	14	8	51	43	231	..	..	11	68	10	80	2	18
Butter and cheese...do.	107	415	79	264	281	990	30	79	18	56	35	115	13	40	15	53	3	10	5	15
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons	114	118	134	147	134	79	95	55	59	36	127	71	134	108	190	215	192	150	15	15
Cordage.....cwt	..	..	951	2,233	..	..	154	233	25	40	105	310	102	180	17	30	..	..	173	335
Cotton manufactures yds	780,099	17,126	1,028,861	20,032	1,228,531	24,751	1,361,159	30,093	942,285	21,813	933,193	23,139	1,273,551	30,520	1,012,070	23,537	1,291,589	29,741	1,093,739	23,892
— hosiery, lace, and small wares.....£	..	383	..	712	..	770	..	911	..	997	..	749	..	838	..	470	..	108	..	701
— twist and yarn.....lbs.	3,240	110	28,000	1,228	13,965	626	30,612	1,114	11,955	526	25,280	1,143	17,840	786	17,020	816	20,340	897	13,071	612
Earthenware, of all sorts.....pieces	51,530	529	86,140	658	71,157	949	109,360	1,165	136,000	1,207	123,164	901	48,000	571	2,200	30	10,100	282	12,281	543
Fish, herrings....barrels	33	10	42	27	91	94	..	..	69	55	45	18	20	20						
Glass.....cwt	273	308	300	650	87	350	277	782	614	1,704	111	832	220	962	206	224	23	45	37	46
Hardware and cutlery.do.	91	512	321	1,680	212	1,307	211	1,041	198	691	270	1,366	150	959	47	4..	77	423	93	424
Hats, beaver and felt.doz.	69	263	818	2,067	163	299	381	87	58	138	76	233	21	76						
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought ... tons	76	1,213	146	2,358	138	2,462	160	2,402	205	3,181	130	2,050	203	2,831	108	1,161	118	1,599	208	2,566
Lead and shot.....do.	..	..	7	100	4	69	2	46	2	45	3	64	3	69	5	118	5	108	10	214
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....lbs.	6,019	15	1,785	488	791	74	1,781	80	22	14	23	63	50	71	79	46	68	20	233	50
Linen manufactures.yds	41,811	1,502	54,215	1,726	64,196	1,864	51,387	1,743	28,674	1,111	30,905	1,488	38,388	1,365	13,005	570	21,752	828	11,576	854
— yarn.....lbs.	..	..	1,980	253	1,068	40	120	6	..	..	..	..								
Machinery and mill work..... £	..	..	..	21	..	200	..	..	..	43	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	48		
Painters' colours.....do.	..	131	..	262	..	140	..	120	..	284	..	108	..	94	..	10	..	291	..	280
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches...do.	..	112	..	188	..	50	..	190	..	83	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	76
Salt.....bushel.	9,910	141	24,720	127	17,640	221	800	20	..	..	..	..	20	5	6,000	105	1,300	27	1,806	20
Silk manufactures ....£	..	262	..	156	..	689	..	1,427	..	423	..	135	..	228	..	34	..	50	..	210
Soap and candles.....lbs.	47,161	1,031	115,228	2,437	29,901	654	16,615	318	1,200	27	5,812	137	6,348	133	330	10				
Stationery, of all sorts. £	..	171	..	324	..	293	..	304	..	277	..	371	..	194	..	27	..	17	..	12
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	121	340	411	782	1,146	2,876	963	2,672	651	1,754	871	2,065	1,351	2,702	839	1,561	971	1,842	766	1,311
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece pieces	2,336	8,656	2,917	11,181	3,131	10,066	3,667	13,030	2,845	10,610	2,773	9,645	3,156	9,789	2,043	7,709	2,603	8,903	2,891	9,542
— ditto by the yard.yds.	7,700	561	13,023	1 015	5,194	485	1,971	108	3,597	271	2,000	104	5,442	193	511	29	2,258	259	6,135	308
— hosiery and small wares.....£	..	56	..	64	..	50	..	69	..	26	..	24	..	98	..	3	..	605	..	119
All other articles .....do.	..	3,237	..	8,490	..	2,362	..	2,589	..	1,944	..	1,695	..	1,144	..	633	..	840	..	1,150
Total declared value do.	..	41,048	..	77,920	..	54,139	..	63,275	..	49,717	..	53,571	..	56,105	..	38,385	..	47,003	..	44,743

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Madeira (for Imports see Wines).

ARTICLES.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery ..... £	..	2,171	..	1,170	..	2,103	..	2,371	..	2,955	..	3,085	..	1,219	..	1,010	..	2,039	..	1,506
Arms and ammunition ...do.	..	2	..	50	..	100	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	6		
Bason and l ass.....cwt.	10	37	12	19	50	121	202	147	41	118	5	15	11	29	17	54	7	32	20	68
Beef and pork .....barrels	711	1,622	2171	584	283	709	502	1,256	141	326	1	3	3	21	6	30				
Beer and ale.....tons	10	210	9	139	14	210	10	160	19	372	10	327	9	151	3	65	5	109	33	83
Books, printed .....cwt.	12	261	10	245	12	242	8	195	15	355	13	271	14	322	25	510	25	417	12	281
Brass and copper manufactures .....do.	20	116	36	172	6	37	18	96	33	198	21	104	26	156	41	215	28	130	32	169
Butter and cheese .....do.	381	1,542	517	2,050	339	1,111	501	1,619	370	1,257	169	812	202	1,051	152	612	51	251	211	966
Coals, culm, and cinders tons	903	454	328	198	2,181	915	1,735	913	855	267	951	385	1,027	370	3,557	1,069	1,133	718	2,110	1,287
Cordage.....cwts.	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	160	1	2	135	200	13	77	13	102		
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard ...yards	569,794	14,577	355,150	7,955	621,687	12,619	573,181	12,281	450,557	9,035	1,033,512	23,031	1,110,269	21,022	805,039	15,227	692,910	13,871	801,699	15,620
— hosiery, lace, and smallwares .....£	..	677	..	582	..	686	..	112	..	1,171	..	915	..	1,068	..	884	..	1,038	..	1,002
— twist and yarn.....lbs.	..	..	54	5	56	1	89	7	90	6	741	12	1,158	78	753	42	..	..	762	55
Earthenware, of all sorts pcs.	39,305	262	12,976	187	29,592	391	24,150	361	101,820	1,220	70,340	907	21,200	240	7,910	121	11,400	153	30,952	393
Fish, herringa.....barrels	1	1	01	01	276	221	211	155	138	364	51	55	220	270	22	21	21	21	130	161
Glass, entered by weight, cwt	659	751	93	166	320	353	701	1,032	920	1,595	191	1,012	1,075	1,194	425	372	101	211	85	169
— ditto at value .....£	..	50	..	35	..	15	..	20	..	48	..	11	..	11	..	8	..	30	..	1
Hardware and cutlery...cwt.	150	887	221	702	257	701	150	712	231	1,001	85	619	100	527	62	301	103	615	132	644
Hats, beaver and felt.dozens	282	705	128	655	100	325	102	336	35	129	61	224	3	23	10	68	6	41	9	52
Iron and steel, wrought & unwrought .....tons	133	1,561	138	1,116	198	1,919	167	1,887	287	3,215	152	2,134	397	4,961	240	2,815	216	2,788	179	1,852
Lead and shot .....do.	1	17	1	4	1	8	1	12	1	16	..	..	1	16	1	21				
Leather, wrought and unwrought .....lbs.	1,542	319	2,024	284	1,199	139	873	65	732	65	198	31	93	10	90	16	1,001	136	2,402	241
— saddlery and harness ..£	..	31	..	12	..	67	..	105	..	124	..	109	..	30	..	63	..	74	..	75
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard....yards	110,166	3,161	11,160	1,037	11,688	1,171	60,104	1,552	79,880	2,324	153,477	3,000	83,920	1,862	19,137	1,109	30,882	956	26,571	931
— thread, tapes, and smallwares .....£	..	5	..	23	..	21	..	42	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	2				
Machinery and mill work.do.	..	20	..	7	..	22	..	16	..	44	..	78	..	123	..	22	..	103	.	323
Painters' colours.....do.	..	640	..	252	..	426	..	276	..	665	..	383	.	747	..	371	..	218		282
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....do.	..	190	..	201	..	121	..	172	..	157	..	321	..	110	..	291	..	11	..	116
Salt.....bushels	..	..	1,240	20	3,280	177	..	..	113	30	20	5	342	31	25	2				
Silk manufactures .....£	..	10	..	270	..	370	..	1,191	..	582	..	202	..	200		20	..	66	..	77
Soap and candles.....lbs.	6,207	209	1,210	127	818	37	24,302	117	14,033	381	3,852	188	1,102	74	310	20	1,712	114	1,769	136
Stationery, of all sorts.....£	..	310	..	301	..	314	..	102	..	67	..	163	..	101	..	342	..	328	.	373
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	2	6	500	1,018	185	510	266	600	378	756	143	702	13	80	23	110
Tin, unwrought .....do.	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	2	1	4
Tin and pewter wares, and tuplates.....£	..	61	..	88	..	56	..	98	..	90	..	49	..	247	..	150	..	119	..	38
Wool, sheep and lambs'...lbs.	96	2	..	..	141	12														
Woollen manufactures entered by the piece ..pieces	1,153	1,012	1,274	1,713	1,137	1,269	1,051	1,188	1,108	6,119	1,120	6,605	1,360	6,116	968	4,671	1,612	6,310	1,182	4,639
— ditto, by the yard ..yards	2,612	200	2,965	240	2,537	217	2,092	313	2,530	212	2,920	267	1,191	123	2,331	192	1,310	111	2,721	225
— hosiery and smallwares.£	..	100	..	4	..	25	..	71	..	9	..	58	..	21	..	216	..	51	..	28
All other articles .....do.	..	2,479	..	2,926	..	2,777	..	3,178	..	2,915	..	2,872	..	2,280	..	2,160	..	1,810	..	1,781
Total	..	38,260	..	28,038	..	31,111	..	38,135	..	40,084	..	52,168	..	46,011	..	44,047	..	44,191	..	43,157

QUANTITIES of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal Proper, the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verd Islands, during the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	PORTUGAL PROPER.		AZORES.		MADEIRA.		CAPE VERD ISLANDS.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842
Coffee.....lbs.	26,017	20	..	..	43	223	35	9661
Cork, manufactured...cwt.	55,878	29,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures, entered at value.....£	72	131	..	..	2	..	..	..
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	..	31	..	..	139	89	..	..
Figs.....do.	1,156	1,802	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum shellac.....do.	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp, undressed.....do.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, not tanned.....do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Leather gloves.....pairs	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemons and oranges, in packages not exceeding 200 cubic inches...packages	12,081	26,835	95,017	62,556	..	..	..	..
— in packages exceeding 200 and not exceeding 700 cubic inches.....do.	82,761	101,229	69,072	77,181	..	2	..	..
— in packages exceeding 700.....do.	30,129	18,538	210	1	..	..	..	..
Mahogany.....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olive oil.....galls.	11,398	70,832	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raisins.....cwt.	142	247	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk.....bushels	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumac.....cwt.	2,038	820	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, viz., goat, undressed...number	2,661	1,915	..	..	..	..	211	8388
— kid, undressed.....do.	782	31	..	..	..	..	..	310
Spirits, viz., brandy.....galls.	291	3,070	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax, bees'.....cwt.	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine.....galls.	2,658,148	2,377,224	2,782	8,000	17,919	118,398	..	..
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	..	..	1,178	..	251	..	..	..
— sheep's.....do.	670,071	1,175,0	..	..	..	..	..	..

QUANTITIES of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize, Exported from the United Kingdom to Portugal Proper, the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verd Islands, during the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES.	PORTUGAL PROPER.		AZORES.		MADEIRA.		CAPE VERD ISLANDS.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1841	1841	1842
Ashes, pearl and pot.....cwt.	139	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee.....lbs.	..	128	11,511	..	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon.....do.	2,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochineal.....do.	660	2,226	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures, entered at value.....£	2,705	1,489	131	11	27	..	..	..
Dyewood; viz., logwood.....tons	273	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums, viz., Senegal.....lbs.	177	560	..	..	..	..	..	..
— shellac.....do.	25,733	3,172	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo.....do.	13,811	33,261	601	1120	..	..	..	..
Linens, viz., entered by the ell.....ells	901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ditto by the piece.....pieces	104	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ditto by the square yard.....sq. yards	..	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ditto by the value.....£	48	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutmegs.....lbs.	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium.....do.	..	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper.....do.	..	..	3,276	..	..	219	..	..
Pimento.....do.	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver.....do.	9,920	14,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhubarb.....do.	162	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice.....cwt.	2,299	117	119	71	1065	928	..	..
Saltpetre and cubic nitre.....do.	18	811	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	699	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
—— foreign thrown.....do.	36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
—— manufactures of Europe, entered by weight.....do.	830	247	138	2	..	..	..	..
—— Landannoes, romals, &c.....pieces	100	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
Spelter.....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits; viz., rum.....galls.	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy.....do.	189	274	25	..	61	17	..	1435
Geneva.....do.	77	54	..	..	5	..	..	..
Sugar refined.....cwt.	10	11	150	227	31	51	..	..
Tea.....lbs.	112	65	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do.	917,085	1,8,981	..	..	..	..	..	..
— manufactured and snuff.....do.	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, sheep's.....do.	3,247	5,139	..	..	..	..	..	..

QUANTITIES and Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported to Portugal Proper, Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verd Islands, during the Years 1841 and 1842.

ARTICLES	PORTUGAL PROPER.				AZORES.				MADEIRA.				CAPE VERD ISLANDS.			
	1841		1842		1841		1842		1841		1842		1841		1842	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery £	....	3,871	....	3,732	....	710	....	331	....	785	....	1,015	....	35		
Arms and ammunition ....do.	....	8,038	....	93	....	0										
Bacon and hams ....cwt.	17	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	55	12	128				
Beef and pork ....barrels	247	749	178	633	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	31		
Beer and ale ....do.	92	206	86	248	....	....	....	....	50	145	18	51	5	13		
Books, printed ....cwt.	18	620	29	390	....	....	1	2	11	253	23	313				
Brass and copper manufactures..do.	2,962	13,737	3,650	18,247	7	42	2	11	9	48	20	103				
Butter and cheese ....do.	5,928	24,555	8,923	31,301	5	19	10	28	102	683	227	841	....	....	3	9
Coals, culm, and cinders ....tons	20,593	9,648	28,639	9,366	57	24	2,662	1,136	2,359	1,191	1,715	802	605	292	297	112
Cordage ....cwt.	134	304	....	....	74	170	5	9	....	....	....	....	11	25		
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard ....yards	33,952,692	581,267	33,416,232	568,324	1,027,677	20,993	1,216,092	24,100	565,010	9,667	632,284	9,821	93,329	1,979	70,942	1,250
—— hosiery lace and small wares £	....	16,027	....	11,476	....	872	....	582	....	747	....	535	....	21		
Cotton twist and yarn ....lbs.	702,529	37,111	442,235	20,858	18,612	675	15,770	601	200	12	424	31				
Earthenware of all sorts ....pieces	101,773	2,197	97,322	1,956	36,307	646	70,900	882	13,104	400	16,868	233	3,000	35	200	5
Fish, herrings ....barrels	8	8	19	63	....	....	....	....	193	211	291	196				
Glass ....cwt.	12,181	5,777	4,888	2,731	82	264	15	....	156	183	129	324	17	15		
Hardwares and cuttlery ....do.	3,254	20,876	1,980	14,285	51	256	64	326	61	390	114	561	1	4		
Hats, beaver and felt ....dozens	15	125	24	238	....	....	....	....	2	16	3	28	12	25	6	12
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought....tons	10,176	73,510	7,877	47,820	159	1,679	188	2,338	152	1,521	260	1,888	9	150	3	50
Leather, wrought and unwrought.lbs.	10,880	964	10,374	965	491	50	140	18	901	74	2,108	179				
Saddlery and harness £	....	2,488	....	1,667	....	10	....	....	....	51	....	141				
Lead and shot ....tons	61	1,283	139	2,797	1	62	1	28	....	....	....	....	....	7		
Linen manufactures ....yards	781,863	21,302	1,275,091	28,473	11,008	168	17,129	430	16,523	393	11,010	1,265	1,330	30		
Linen yarn ....lbs.	....	....	4,813	537												
Machinery and mill work £	....	1,011	....	1,723	....	....	....	....	....	108	....	101				
Painters' colours....do.	....	2,702	....	2,817	....	120	....	113	....	218	....	107	....	20		
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, &c.do.	....	204	....	204	....	....	....	....	....	230	....	26				
Salt....bushels	....	....	....	....	2,980	25	....	....	2	2	1	1				
Silk manufactures £	....	1,213	....	671	....	272	....	28	....	101	....	10				
Soap and candles....lbs.	912	74	4,548	59	....	....	....	....	511	21	1,801	137				
Stationery, of all sorts £	....	3,353	....	2,294	....	50	....	10	....	331	....	325				
Sugar, refined....cwt.	381	770	15	81	710	1,393	993	1,300	191	916	218	311				
Tin, unwrought....do.	397	1,532	588	1,963												
Tin, pewter wares, and tinplates..£	....	6,475	....	5,191	....	7	....	40	....	221	....	70				
Wool, sheep's and lambs'....lbs.	....	....	2,210	100												
Woollen and worsted yarn....do.	2,780	374	1,148	110												
Woollen manufactures, entered by the piece....pieces	55,180	118,002	14,707	121,084	2,351	7,003	2,119	6,000	785	2,811	871	3,023	66	100		
—— ditto by the yard ....yards	14,185	3,260	60,534	1,578	3,161	223	390	11	975	69	1,762	123				
—— hosiery and smallwares....£	....	1,710	....	2,005	....	180	....	58	....	33	....	110				
All other articles ....do.	....	34,959	....	34,110	....	786	....	1,217	....	2,207	....	1,047	....	98	....	42
Total declared value....	....	1,030,212	....	947,853	....	38,280	....	39,820	....	24,608	....	25,047	....	2,885	....	1,480

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

Revenue and Expenditure of Portugal.—Budget of Finance Minister for 1843-4.

Estimated Receipts.	contos.	£
Crown lands, woods and forests, farms, and orchards, &c.	733	21,235
Income-tax on landed property, trade, and interest on public debt, 10 per cent	1374	398,460
Additional precial tax of 3 per cent.	32	11,500
Addit onal ditto of 10 per cent on salaries and pay of persons on active service and on half pay	409	92,025
Tax on fishing boats	7	1,575
(A new tax of six per cent, estimated to produce 5½ contos, imposed subsequent to these estimates.		
"Decimos"	134	30,150
Literary subsidy imposed on wines	125	28,125
New tax on servants and carriages	34	8,775
Tax of 7 per cent on rent of houses	67	14,075
Tax on transmission of property	20	4,500
Contract of snuff, an additional impost	121	27,225
Stamps	164	36,900
Contract of tobacco	902	203,025
Post-offices	97	21,825
Custom-houses, Kingdoms, and islands 1110		
Additional duties on foreign imports and corn 795		
Additional emoluments of custom-house and consignments 540		
	1345	302,625
Product in money of sale of national property	48	10,800
Voluntary contributions of their majesties	30	6,750
National domains	92	20,700
Quinto	72	1,950
Total receipts	9811	2,211,225

Estimated Expenditure.	contos.	£
1. General charges, which include civil list, cortes, council of state, pensions, &c.	2144	482,400
2. Ministry of the interior	1275	286,875
3. " " finance	693	156,825
4. " " justice and religion	180	40,500
5. " " war	2558	575,550
6. " " marine	861	193,725
7. " " foreign affairs	219	49,275
8. Extraordinary expenses, foreign claims, &c.	259	58,275
9. Junta of public credit.		
For payment of charges of foreign debt	1141	257,000
For payment of interest of domestic debt consolidated	1143	321,675
For salaries of its members, &c., and sundries	93	20,925
Total expenditure	11,196	2,519,100
Total receipts	9,811	2,211,225
Deficit	1,385	295,875
	£ 11,196	2,519,100

Under the head "General Charges" in the preceding estimate, the "Civil List," forms the principal items, which amount to	contos. 565	£ 127,125
The Queen per annum	365	82,125
The King	100	22,500
The Duchess of Braganza	40	9,000
The Infanta Donna Isabella Maria	10	2,250
The Imperial Princess Amelia	1	225
The Infanta Donna Anna de Jesus Maria	15	3,375
Religious purposes	84	18,900
Civil list	561	12,625
Charitable establishments	138	31,050
Legal ditto	182	40,950
Domestic corps	99	22,275
Military service	354	79,650
Naval	854	192,150
	1412	forms 24
Public Instruction	264	59,400
Domestic debt, interest on	1141	256,725
Foreign ditto, charges	1141	256,725
	2547	573,075
Under the head Ministry of the Interior, the following items of most importance are included.		
The Secretaryship of State	29	6,525

	contos.	£
Public Instruction	284	63,900
Charitable establishments	134	30,150
Preventive police and prison	50	11,250
Academy of science	4	900
Academy of fine arts	23	5,175
Public libraries and museums	10	2,250
Under the head Ministry of Finance are included		
Secretary of State	15	3,375
Custom-house charges	321	72,225
Under the head Ministry of Justice and Religion are included:		
Secretaryship of State	19	4,275
Archbishopric of Lisbon	42	9,450
All the dioceses of the Kingdom,	80	18,000
Judicial establishments	182	40,950
Under the head Ministry of War are included		
Secretaryship of state	15	3,375
Etat-major of the army	70	15,750
Military divisions	25	5,625
Corps of all branches of the service	1361	306,225
Officers and others employed in commissions	84	18,900
Officers disposable for service	83	18,675
Civil departments	277	62,325

(continued)

	contos.	£
Under the head Ministry of Marine are included:		
Secretaryship of State	16	
National marine	193	21,075
Naval armament	301	62,725
Arsenal	260	47,025
Under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs are included:		
Secretaryship of State	18	4,050
Consular department	13	2,925
Post-office	6	1,350
Secret-service money	4	900
Diplomatic corps	99	22,275
The ministers plenipotentiary at the following courts are thus paid:		
Minister at London	8	1,800
" Paris	7	1,575
" Madrid	6	1,350
" Rome	6	1,350
" Vienna	6	1,350
" Berlin	6	1,350
" Rio de Janeiro	7	1,575
Resident minister at Washington	3	675

	contos.	£
Charge d'Affairs at Brussels	1	225
" the Hague	1	225
" Copenhagen	2 contos and	
" Stockholm	900 milreis	900
" Petersburg	each.	
Under the head Junta of public credit are included		
Interest on the domestic debt, consolidated	1133	254,925
Charges of foreign debt	1844	414,900
Under the head Extraordinary Expenditure are included:		
Claims for payment of the labours of the mixed commission in London	111	24,975
Amount of loans for payment of claims of English officers of Peninsular War service	43	9,675
In the estimates of the preceding year, under this head the sum of 341 contos, 11 [illegible],667 sterling, is set down in the expenditure as the amount of English claims finally extinguished		

The Bank of Lisbon, founded in 1822, had a capital in 1833 of about £691,100, divided into £100 shares. The bank discounts bills, not having more than three months to run, at 5 per cent, and it enjoys the singular but valuable privilege of having its claims on all estates paid in full, provided the estates amount to so much, other creditors being obliged to content themselves with a division of the residue, if there be any.

ORCHELLA WEED.

By a recent law "it shall be free to all persons to pluck and collect orchella in the kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, and in the province of the islands of Madeira and the Azores, with reservation of the rights of private property to the owners of the lands on which it is produced. The exportation of orchella from the territory treated of in the preceding article, shall henceforth be permitted on payment at the respective custom-houses of a duty of 30 reis per lb. Palace of Cintra, 13th July, 1841.

"THE QUEEN."

PORTUGUESE FISHING COMPANY.

The original capital of this notable company was about £120,000. Heavy duties were imposed on foreign fish to encourage this national monopoly, which was held out as one which would be of the greatest benefit to Portugal, and of unlimited profit to the shareholder.

By an official pamphlet, lately published at Lisbon, it appears that no dividends have ever been paid, and that the present total value of the assets of the company amounts only to £34,366; a great part of the articles composing this valuation consisting of perishable materials: thus showing a loss, exclusive of interest, of £85,631, besides the deterioration in the value of the articles composing the Company's stock.

END OF VOL. II.

WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND